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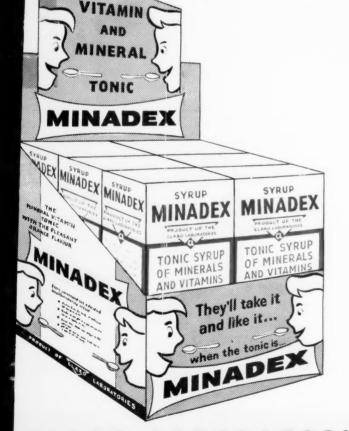
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JUNE 30, 1959

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PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS — 1959

Final Examination:

Commences August 31. Entries close August 10.

Intermediate Examination:

November 2 Entries close October 12.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street. Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH WALES NEW

Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Thursday, August 6, 1959.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I-Thursday, August 6, Afternoon. Pharmaceutics II-Friday, August 7, Afternoon. Pharmaceutical Arithmetic-Monday, August 10, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology-Monday, August 10, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Tuesday, August 11. Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3. 3. 0. Applications close with the last post on July 3, 1959. Watch this column for further announcements.

> P. E. COSGRAVE, Registrar.

Fifth Floor, Winchcombe House, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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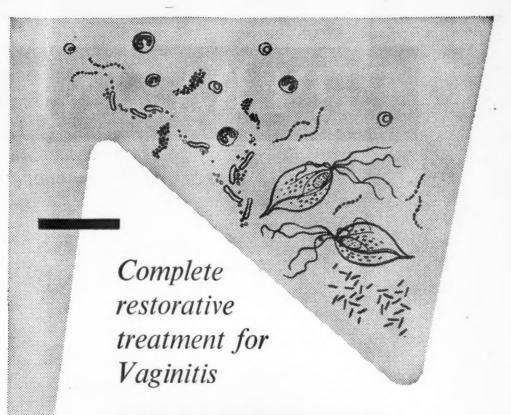
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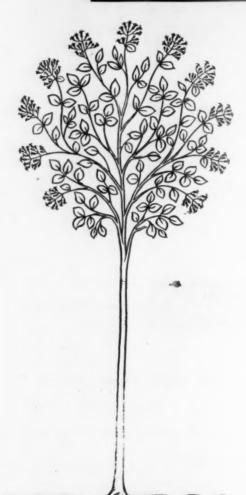
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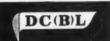
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The Adelaide Conference

TEARLY the whole of this Journal is devoted to recording the discussions at the Twenty-second Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, which was held in Adelaide from May 25 to June 2.

Readers who are interested in the progress of pharmacy should find a perusal of the reports rewarding.

Some may ask: What good purpose do such meetings serve? Do they achieve anything? Are the task, the effort and the expenditure justifiable?

These are fair questions and they can be answered.

Reference to the reports of the Conferences held in the past will show that they record all of the highlights of the history of pharmacy in Australia, for there is scarcely an important development which has taken place in the half a century that was not originally discussed within a conference.

Every section of pharmacy is represented at Conference. It is a democratic institution — a forum in which every delegate may take part.

The only members of the Pharmaceutical Association, under whose auspices the Conference is arranged, are the various pharmaceutical organisations of Australia. The only conditions attaching to this corporate membership are that the organisations shall consist entirely of registered pharmaceutical chemists and they shall be admitted to membership in open conference.

Every affiliated organisation is entitled to appoint a voting delegate and it is on the votes of these delegates that decisions of Conference are made

Thus it is seen that the great majority of persons who attend the Conference have a very real interest in pharmacy. They are the men and women who, year in and year out, serve the profession on the various Boards, Councils and Committees, without fee or reward, other than the satisfaction they derive from the work. From their contact with and interest in the problems which face the organisations in pharmacy they represent, they are well equipped to participate in discussions on matters of pharmaceutical interest on a Federal level

The agenda for the Adelaide Conference did not appear to offer hopes for any spectacular discussion or decisions. Examination of it failed to reveal any matters of a highly contentious nature. If crises were imminent there was no indication of it in the printed agenda.

None of the resolutions which were passed would, in the ordinary course, attract great attention.

All experience, however, indicates that a group of thoughtful men all prominent in the pharmaceutical organisations could not gather in Conference for upward of a week without some positive result. From the resolutions of the Adelaide meeting there must be some achieving of something of value.

The highlight of the Conference was the discussion on Pharmaceutical Research. The decisions recorded on this question could have farreaching results and do much in the future to lift the standard of pharmacy in Australia. The South Australian spokesmen, Messrs. K. Johnson and D. F. J. Penhall, presented a faultless case for acceptance of the remit:

"That the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia appoint a sub-committee to investigate the establishment of a Scholarship for the promotion of research projects of a specifically pharmaceutical nature."

Urgency was the key note of the allied remit from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:

"That the Association considers that more effort should be made to foster research in the Pharmacy Schools now."

Thus the task of sponsoring research in pharmaceutical institutions of Australia falls upon the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. This is an important and formidable task.

The social side of Conference is all-important. On this occasion hospitality was generous, organisation perfect and goodwill apparent. The South Australian hosts did everything possible for the comfort and enjoyment of the Interstate visitors and spared not themselves, their time or their money in making the Conference an outstanding success.

The Twenty-Second Conference

of the

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

Adelaide-May 25 to June 2, 1959

Greetings from the Premier of South Australia

The following message was received from the Premier of South Australia and published in The Special Pharmacy Supplement of "The Advertiser" on May 26:

"I take this opportunity of welcoming to this State the Interstate delegates to the Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

"In this State, and, for that matter, in Australia, we have a progressive pharmaceutical manufacturing and wholesale distributing industry which is constantly seeking to widen and improve its range of products.

"The retail distribution of drugs and medicines is, of course, the responsibility of the family chemist; he plays an important part in their distribution by ensuring that they are supplied in accordance with the doctor's instructions and also in assisting the patient with his questions and problems in the proper use of the medicine.

"Both the pharmaceutical manufacturer and the pharmacist, whether he be engaged in retail distribution or in the pharmacy department of a large hospital, are essential parts of the medical service to the sick person.

"They both accept and carry out effectively their responsibilities in manufacturing and dispensing drugs and medicines of the highest standard. In that way doctor and patient can be assured that the medicine is the very best."

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

22nd Conference - Adelaide - May 25 to June 2, 1959

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Mr. J. C. Measday

Mr. E. L. Miller

Mr. K. S. Porter Mr. R. R. Patrick Mr. A. A. Russell Mrs. H. J. Southcott Mr. C. A. Edwards (Secretary)

THE OPENING CEREMONY

The Conference was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor of South Australia, Air Vice Marshal Sir Robert Allingham George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., in the new Union Hall of the University of Adelaide.

The ceremony was a most impressive one and the smoothness with which it was carried through reflected the care and organising ability of the South Australian Conference Committee.

The hall was filled almost to capacity (500). The foyer and stage were ornamented with beautiful floral displays arranged by members of the Ladies' Committee and this enabled the ceremony to proceed in a most attractive

Associated on the dais with His Excellency were the Honourable the Minister of Health, Sir Lyell McEwin; the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Basten; Professor D. O. Jordan, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., Angas Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry and Chairman of the Board of Studies in Pharmacy; Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of P.A.A.; and Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, Social President of the Conference.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from the Hon. the Premier and the Chancellor of the University, Sir Mellis Napier.

Welcome by Social President

Your Excellency, Mr. Premier, Mr. Chancellor, Mr.

President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

May I say how deeply honoured we are to have with

us here tonight His Excellency Air Vice Marshal Sir Robert George, Governor of this fine state of South Australia, and his most gracious wife, Lady George. We are indeed deeply appreciative of their presence and look forward to you, Sir, officially opening this Conference for us.

To you, I extend a hearty welcome on behalf of us all. There is no doubt that we in South Australia owe a great debt of gratitude to these men and women who control the affairs of state so ably and give of their time

we are privileged to have with us, representing the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Basten; our guest speaker, Professor Jordan, together with Mrs. Jordan; and the Minister of Health. To them we extend the same hearty welcome. We in South Australia are justly proud of the development and schievement of our University. proud of the development and achievement of our Uni-

These men and women, together with our distinguished guests representing the State, the University, and our kindred organisations, have come here tonight to wel-

come pharmacists from all over Australia, and indeed from this State, also, to this, the 22nd Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, in Adelaide. It is now 13 years since P.A.A. last met in Adelaide. Since that time, Conferences have been held at varying intervals in all States of Australia, the last being in Melbourne, in 1956. And now, again, it is our pleasure here in Adelaide to extend greetings to our interstate guests, many of whom have travelled great distances to be with us for the forthcoming week.

I join with all South Australians, and in particular the pharmacists of this State, in extending to all interstate delegates and guests our warmest greetings.
We hope that your stay with us will be a most pleas

I can asure you all that we have been looking forward to this occasion for some months now, and will do our utmost to match the magnificent hospitality which each of you has shown to us in your home State.

Our local organising committee hopes that this Conference of business sessions, interspersed with social functions, will do much to further the ideals of the Association, which is a strong and purposeful body.

May we all at its conclusion return home much the richer for our experience.

In conclusion, as host President of this Conference, may I again extend to you all a most sincere welcome.

Address of Welcome and Official **Opening by His Excellency** The Governor

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. On behalf of the citizens of South Australia I wish to extend a warm welcome to all the visiting delegates to our city of Adelaide. I know that some of you have been here before, but there are many who have not. Anyway, we hope that you will all enjoy your stay with us and we wish your Conference every success.

The last Conference to be held here was in 1946, and that is quite a long time ago, and if I may misquote, "Many pills have passed over the counter since then." (Laughter.)

In the intervening period your Conferences have been held in the other States, and we know that great advances have been made in research and development in your sphere, which are so beneficial to the health and strength of the community, because it is the health and fitness of mind and body of people that makes for effi-ciency and happiness in a country.

We owe to your profession a great deal of gratitude for what you have done, and are doing for the maintenance of good health and the relief of suffering.

The great discoveries which are being made in the use of more varied and powerful drugs, the multiplicity of new methods, and the increasing responsibility caused thereby compel an extremely high standard of your work, which renders your tasks more exacting.

I sometimes think that the presentation of medicine

or a pill has in itself a great psychological effect on the patient, apart from what its contents may have on the body.

A good instance of this was told me some years ago by a senior medical officer, which puts "Pharmacy in the Front Line." It happened in Mesopotamia in the First World War, when malaria was raging throughout the units, and was seriously affecting the campaign. Field hospitals were full to overflowing and cases brought down from the Tigris and Euphrates had to remain on the already overcrowded barges.

The supply of quinine pills had run out. The situation was becoming desperate. The senior medical officer had a bright idea. He instructed the field kitchen to make pills from flour and water, and these were given a coating of sugar. These pills were administered to the sufferers and the effect was remarkable.

I do not think that all recovered immediately, but those who did returned to their units and the battle was won.

I am not, of course, suggesting or recommending that

this should become a general practice. (Laughter.)

I have read the list of subjects you are to discuss. They are all important items of professional and public interest. These and many other aspects of your work will no doubt come to the fore in your deliberations at this Conference, and I am sure that you will keep before you the interests of the efficient service you render to the public, which recognises that service by the trust it places in you.

I have much pleasure in declaring open this 22nd Conference of the Association.

Reply by the President and Thanks of the President

Your Excellency, Mr. Penhall, distinguished guests, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

I am very conscious with my fellow visitors from other states of the sincerity and high level of our welcome to South Australia. It is easy to say these words with sincerity, as we have always received this sort of openhearted welcome when this state acts as host for one of our Conferences. And although it is easily said, we, the visitors join in thanking His Excellency and his Government, and our South Australian colleagues.

Ladies and gentlemen, as some are present as guests and as some of our delegates are new to such gatherings, I wish to tell you of how this Conference will function.

The Conference will be fundamentally an exchange of information about what has happened in Australian pharmacy since the last Conference. And then discussion of ideas for advancement of academic, practising and commercial aspects of our profession.

I thank you, Sir, and you, Mr. Minister, and you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the help the University is giving us to stage our Conference, and Mr. Penhall—through you—our South Australia colleagues with their ladies' committee.

And as I thank your Excellency-and all you other good people, I wish to say that I hope and believe that our deliberations will be productive for us and the community, and I am sure we will remember, during the Conference and after our return to the our day-by-day life, your good wishes.

The first part will function as in the past, with reports from each organisation in each state and from the Commonwealth itself. These reports will tell how new

drugs and new ideas are changing the practice of phar macy—they will show the use for more knowledge, while there is less use for our traditional mortar and And these reports will tell of vital, social and commercial changes that are taking place through National Health Services.

It is not for me in this gathering to talk of socialisation of pharmacy or of medicine, or even of the over-all effects of our Government health services. But, I do believe we should, with other taxpayers, look at the broad results of these trends. And, if possible, after an impassionate look, we should see that our political representatives have and retain for implementation in this sphere, a broad picture of the people's wishes, but I am afraid that we may see some short-term, narrow, sectional viewpoints clouding some of their work for us.

Also reports will be made of the big moves and upward steps that are being made to keep teaching and training ahead of our needs.

Then the Pharmacy Boards (they administer our pharmacy and poisons laws) will report of safety controls that have been necessary for new drugs, and how registration examinations are changing with teaching.

In the latter stages of its work, Conference delegates will discuss ideas and future plans to further advance the work in the spheres I have already mentioned. And I am sure we will all be very conscious of the past history of the Association and remember that our Asso-ciation functions through the goodwill of its members without power to direct.

Some of the achievements we will remember are our pharmacy journal, the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild -all as products of goodwill of Conferences of the past.

I believe all delegates have come here with the same goodwill outlook and I look forward with them to some worth-while additions to our history.

PROFESSOR JORDAN'S ADDRESS

PHARMACY AT THE CROSS ROADS

Your Excellency, Mr. President, Right Honourable Minister, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen.

No doubt an address under the same title as I have chosen tonight, "Pharmacy at the Cross Roads," was given by somebody, somewhere in the British Common-monwealth, a decade ago, and no doubt a similar address under the same title will be given ten years hence. This does not mean, however, that pharmacy is necessarily standing still at the same cross roads and is hesitant to take the plunge down one or other of the alternative pathways, but rather indicates that the process of development of a scientific profession such as pharmacy is fraught with frequent cross roads, and at each one of these, decisions vital to its development and future have to be taken. However, in spite of this interesting speculation, I believe that the profession of pharmacy in the Commonwealth, and possibly in particular in Australia, commonwealth, and possibly in particular in Australia, stands at present at a particularly important cross road, and I propose to justify this statement by considering now the present position of pharmacy in relation to the major aspects of the pharmacy profession. Firstly, the development of drugs or what we should perhaps call chemotherapeutic agents, for the combating and preventions of the company of the tion of disease; secondly, the actual place and function of the pharmacist in the community; and thirdly, the nature of the course of training of pharmacists.

The profession of pharmacy is a very old one. The use of various substances to combat diseases and to promote healing goes back to our knowledge at least 4,000 years

and probably further, and the development of pharmacy throughout the years has, to a very large measure, fostered the development of other branches of science. We find that a very large number of eminent scientists, such as Sir Humphry Davy, the German chemist Liebig and the French chemist Dumas, and many others, all well known for later scientific work in many different fields, commenced their studies and achieved an interest in science through pharmacy. It would thus be true to say that many of the important theories and developments in science, and particularly in chemistry, owe their origins to work first stimulated by contact with science in the pharmacy. Throughout the years the science of developing and using new and better drugs progressed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century developments in organic chemistry made it possible for the structure of natural drugs to be determined, for the chemical synthesis of natural products, as well as for new substances to be prepared. In recent years the discovery, synthesis and use of new drugs has been carried out on an ever-increasing scale and a new science, that of chemotherapy, has virtually been born. Today the science and the study of drugs is entering an entirely new phase. The chemical structure of almost all the known drugs has been established and thus, by adding atoms here and taking atoms away there, one may, as it were, make a molecule for a specific purpose. One of the best examples of this was the development ten to twenty years ago of the sulphonamide group of drugs. With the aid of the biochemist, the physiologist and the

physical chemist, something is being learnt about the mode of action of these drugs in killing bacteria and inhibiting the action of viruses. With these rapid and important developments may of the old diseases are largely disappearing, and it would appear that within the foreseeable future, the majority of common diseases produced by bacteria will be controllable and a very large number of those produced by viruses could also be prevented.

The whole of our thinking in the past on the subject of disease has been largely in terms of these two disease-producing agents. With the disappearance or reduction of the harmful effects of these diseases, man's span of life has increased and is still increasing, with the result that other diseases of a rather different kind are becoming more noticeable. These diseases are of a more fundamental character and are concerned with the growth and breakdown of various organs and functions of the human body. In particular, I would mention cancer, mental illness, diseases of the heart, deficiency diseases remedied by the use of vitamins, and so on. I would also include here radiation damage and sickness. The hazard of radiation will become of increasing importance as we advance into the atomic age and will arise from the development of nuclear power and the industrial use of radioactive isotopes as well as from the explosion of nuclear weapons. These diseases are all of a very different type from the older diseases produced by bacteria and viruses, although it is true that some types of cancer may well be virus produced.

However, you will appreciate that we stand today at the threshold of new advances in chemotherapy based upon a change in the nature of the diseases now of significance in attacking mankind. Many of these diseases were, of course, existent before and they have not necessarily become more prevalent but, owing to the prevention of bacteria and virus diseases and the longer life span, they are becoming more obvious. It is clear, therefore, that the science of chemotherapy is a rapidly developing one and is now expanding into new fields, where the possibilities are enormous.

There is, therefore, a constant need for the pharmacist to appreciate and understand not only the diseases being investigated, but also to understand the detailed chemical structure, the methods of preparation and application, the uses and dangers of the newer drugs which are being introduced and which will be introduced in the future. It is, therefore, important that the pharmacist of today should not only have had a training in all the basic sciences associated with chemistry and medicine which enable him to understand these diseases and the agents used, but also to be able to assist in the application and development of work relating to these diseases.

This brings me to my second point, which concerns the place of the pharmacist in the community. The pharmacist should possess a specialist's knowledge of materia medica and. as I have said, a very adequate knowledge of medical chemistry, physiology and biochemistry necessary to understand the structure and modes of application of any chemotherapeutic agent that will come his way. If he possesses this knowledge he should be in a position to aid the medical practitioner and advise him on the use and application of new drugs. Too often today the medical practitioner acquires his knowledge of new drugs not by a study of the scientific literature, but from the information put out by the manufacturers of these drugs.

Whilst I do not wish to give any indication that what these manufacturers put out and say might be wrong, nevertheless their assessment of the claims of their own products could be a biased one. It is, I think, quite impossible to expect the average medical practitioner to be able to assess fully the properties of these new agents, he hasn't the time and frequently not the knowledge, and here, I think, the pharmacist could assist considerably. If only the medical practitioner and pharmacist could come together to form a team, and this has hap-

pened in some parts of the world, more generally in hospitals, it would be possible for both professions to complement each other's knowledge and function and give the best possible service to the public, which, after all, is the true function of both professions.

I would like to put the question: Is the pharmacy profession really working towards this aim? Sometimes I have considerable doubts on this point. Too often the true function of the pharmacy today, and I speak here not only of Australia, but of the practice in most of the British Commonwealth, is submerged under the sale of goods which in no way can be regarded as part of the functions of a pharmacy. This, in my view, represents a frustration of the true profession of pharmacy. The pharmacists should, therefore, work towards an improvement of professional practice. This is the cross roads that I see the profession facing today. Either you must achieve improved professional status by a return to the true functions of a pharmacy or lose professional status by dealing in goods other than those which can be regarded as a legitimate function of a pharmacy.

The actual work carried out by a pharmacist in dispensing drugs has changed quite considerably over recent years. As we have seen, the drugs which he dispenses are now, more often than not, well defined chemical substances of known composition and purity. These he does not prepare himself, but purchases them from a chemical manufacturer. The actual preparation of drugs in the pharmacy from natural sources is very largely a thing of the past, but it is still necessary to have persons trained to deal with extemporaneous drugs being dispensed.

Furthermore, it has become the practice of pharmaceutical suppliers to produce prescriptions and medicines already manufactured in the factory, which require very little further handling by the pharmacist, although it is very important that the pharmacist should understand the properties and functions of the goods he handles. Thus, in a sense, the nature of the dispensing work carried out in the retail pharmacy has changed, though this does not necessarily mean that the volume of work has decreased since, of course, with the gradual introduction of medical benefits in one way or another, the number of people using pharmaceutical preparations has markedly increased and this has brought in its train the need for a knowledge of human relations and the understanding of Government schedules. However, this slightly changed function of the pharmacist in his dispensing work makes it necessary for us to reconsider the exact nature of the training which is required by the pharmacist today.

As I see it, the pharmacist may ultimately become employed in three different branches of the profession, which, although related, require certain differences in a specialist training. These are retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy and manufacturing pharmacy and the training requirements for the three branches are not necessarily the same. In many countries today there has been a change from the older system of training involving simultaneous academic studies and apprenticeship; this has been replaced by a continuous academic course generally leading to a degree and a concentrated period of professional training. I think that it is necessary to examine now the whole process of pharmaceutical training in relationship to the needs of the pharmacists. In manufacturing pharmacy, which may involve the preparation of new drugs as well as the development of methods of manufacture, clearly a University degree with considerable training in pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacology is absolutely necessary. So, also, in hospital pharmacy it is possible that a similar course of training is desirable.

However, the question arises as to whether this lengthy course of training with high academic standards is necessary for retail pharmacy as conducted today. It would appear to me, and here I would emphasise I am giving a personal opinion, that the retail pharmacy does not require such a high level of specialisation as the

hospital or manufacturing pharmacy. This may be satisfied by the establishment either of an ordinary and honours degree in pharmacy or by continuing the system at present in operation in some parts of having a diploma and a degree. I feel that this problem in the training of pharmacists is closely linked with both of the other problems that I have mentioned which confront the pharmacist today, that of being able to understand the future developments in chemotherapy and medicine, and that of the way in which the professional pharmacist is going to develop and maintain his professional cist is going to develop and maintain his professional standing.

During your discussions throughout the coming week, you will be discussing some of these problems I have touched upon. I very much hope your deliberations will be fruitful.

These, then, are the various pathways from which the profession of pharmacy must choose the way of advancement. Whatever the choice I am sure that the words of Robert Louis Stevenson will be appropriate, "To travel hopefully is better than to arrive and the true success is labour."

At the conclusion of Professor Jordan's address Mr. Braithwaite conveyed to him the thanks of the gathering. He said it was obvious from the attention given to the address that the audience was deeply interested.

The guests then adjourned to the Refectory, where supper was served. Delegates were enabled thus in a social atmosphere to meet old friends, and make new acquaintances prior to the opening of the formal business sessions of the Conference commencing next day.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

List of Past-Presidents

1907—Adelaide J. White
1909—Brisbane A. B. Chater
1911-Sydney A. Wadsworth
1913-Melbourne A. R. Bailey
1921-Melbourne A. R. Bailey
1923—Wellington F. Castle
1924—Adelaide E. F. Gryst
1926—Perth F. P. Gulley
1928—Hobart A. J. Miller
1930-Brisbane R. C. Rutter
1932—Sydney D. Dunn
1935-Melbourne E. C. McClelland
1937—Auckland F. P. Gulley
1939—Canberra H. J. S. Rickard
1942—Melbourne F. P. Gulley
1946-Adelaide K. S. Porter
1947—Perth T. D. H. Allan
1949-Hobart T. A. Stephens
1951—Brisbane W. R. Cutler
1953—Sydney W. C. Cotterell
1956-Melbourne H. A. Braithwaite

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Thirty-fourth Congress

PERTH

August 24-28, 1959

Circular No. 2 concerning the Thirty-fourth A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference to be held in Perth from August 24-28, 1959, has been issued. This contains preliminary announcements concerning the Conference and is issued to inform members concerning the general contents of the programme, while avoiding as far as possible details which may have to be changed later.

An outline of the programmes for each of the sections is given, together with details of excursions and other fixtures.

The President of the Association is Dr. H. C. Coombs, M.A., Ph.C., LL.D., and the Honorary General Secretary is Prof. J. R. A. McMillan, M.S., D.Sc.Agr., Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, The President-Elect on Section "O", Pharmaceutical Science, is Mr. P. A. Berry, M.Sc., and the Vice Presidents are Mr. A. W. Callister and Dr. E. M. Watson. The Secretary for the Perth meeting is Mr. F. W. Avenell, Ph.C., Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The following topics are listed in the provisional programme which has been published:

Standards of Pharmaceutical Products.

A New Hookworm Remedy, Bephenium Hydroxynaphthoate.

Some Aspects of the Evaluation of Drugs.

Functions of the Future Pharmacist.

Some Experiences in Weight Control in Tablets.

Paper Chromatography of Oestrogens.

Applications of Gas-Liquid Partition Chromatography to Pharmaceutical Analysis.

Some Applications of Tritium Counting in Drug

Research.

In Vitro Hydroxylation of Cardiac Glycosides. The Cardiac Glycosides Present in Mistletoe Growing on Nerium Oleander.

The Formation of Digoxin During Extraction of Digitalis Lanata.

The Use of Permitted Colouring Matters in Pharmaceutical Preparations.

The Skin, its Functions and Care.

Poisons in the Home.

Infections, Antiseptics and Disinfectants.

Members desirous of obtaining further information should refer to their State Societies.

10.

FIRST SESSION

MAY 26, 1959, 9.30 A.M.

· Opening. Admission Federation of Women Pharmaceutical

Messages. • Hon. General Secretary's Report.

• Financial Statements

PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND WELCOME

The President welcomed delegates and members of Conference to this the first working session of the 22nd Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Aus-He extended a special welcome to the ladies and other visitors. He said:-

With the visitors, I again wish to thank Mr. Penhall, his committees and their lady members for our reception and the generous arrangements made for us.

are in for lots of work and lots of fun.

Now-a few serious moments-the late Mr. Harry Now—a few serious moments—the late Mr. Harry Fitch, of Perth, was elected Deputy President of our Association at our last Conference. Most of you will remember him personally as a natural but dignified, friendly man with lots of common sense and sound judgment. We all deeply regret that he did not live to preside over this Conference. He would have graced the position and we would have gained much from

The delegates and visitors then stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect and in memory of their

former colleague.

Continuing, Mr. Braithwaite said that since the last Conference pharmacy had also lost two very well known and respected men—Mr. Tom Allan, of Perth, was a Past President of the Association, who passed away some few months ago; and Mr. John Townley, for many years President of the New South Wales Pharmacy Board and on occasions Chairman of Conferences of Pharmacy Boards. These men by helping our profession progress had left memories of themselves. He hoped their relatives know we are thinking kindly of them set the moment.

them at the moment.

Mr. Braithwaite said he did not intend to indulge in a serious Presidential Address, but to say that he was sure that the best Friendships come from Service. He believed that during this Conference they would all make and renew friendships that would last through This was the recompense that had come to the years. many others through service to the profession. He hoped this sort of recompense would satisfy them in return for the work they would do. There would be ample opportunity for work and the Social President had provided plenty of opportunities for relaxation. They should therefore make and keep plenty of friendships-both serious and gay-that should last through the years.

Minutes of Melbourne Meeting, May 21-28, 1956

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) moved that the minutes of the 21st meeting held in Melbourne be confirmed. Seconded by Mr. Scott (V.) and carried.

Voting Delegates
The Honorary General Secretary read the list of voting delegates nominated by the affiliated organisations in each State, and received their credentials as follows:

Queensland: Pharmacy Board: Mr. S. B. Watkins.
Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. G. R. Wells.
F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. C. A. Nichol, Mr. A. B. Chater.
P.D.L.: Mr. C. A. Nichol.

New South Wales:

Pharmacy Board: Mr C. G. Gostelow. Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. A. F. Winterton, Mr. J. F. Plunkett. F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. L. W. Smith. P.D.L.: Mr. E. G. Hall, Mr. K. Cartwright.

Victoria:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Mr. S. J. Baird, Mr. A. W. Callister.
Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. E. Scott, Mr. S. J.

Baird

F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. N. F. Keith. P.D.L.: Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.

South Australia: Pharmacy Board: Mr. K. S. Porter, Mr. D. C. Hill. Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, Mr.

K. D. Johnson. F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. E. L. Miller, Mr. A. A. Russell. P.D.L.: Mr. D Finlayson.

Tasmania:

Pharmacy Board: No delegate.
Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.
F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. J. B. Warland Browne.

Western Australia:

Pharmacy Board: Mr. R. I. Cohen.
Pharmaceutical Society: Mr. G. H. Dallimore.
F.P.S.G.A.: Mr. G. D. Allan.
P.D.L.: Mr. F. W. Avenell.

APPLICATION FROM AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The President read the following communication addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, dated October 1958:

"The Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceu-tical Chemists makes formal application for membership of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. E. Scott (V.) moved that they be admitted, and

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded the motion.

Mrs. Curtis (N.S.W.) said the Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists was now a federated body which welded the members in the various States together. Their Federation consisted wholly of registered women chemists who worked for the betterment of pharmacy; awarded prizes to encourage women students and also ran a relieving bureau. She said that they felt they could only strengthen the Association by

joining it.

Miss Chalmers (Q.) supported the application. The aims of the Queensland branch were to keep members in touch with one another. They held meetings and lectures on various topics, attended pharmaceutical meetings, and as the women pharmacists had been represented at Association meetings for nearly twenty years, they felt they were already part of the organisa-

years, they felt they were already part of the organisation and would like a voting delegate.

Mr. Chater (Q.) supported the application. He said he thought there could be no objection to it.

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) said he thought it right and proper that they should be members of an overall organisation such as P.A.A., and had much pleasure in supporting the application. Mr. Russell (S.A.) said he was most strongly in favour

of the women being admitted.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said there was most strongly in tarvoit of the women being admitted.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said there was one point he would like cleared up. He was in favour of admitting the women pharmacists as a Federal body, but not as a number of small groups. They should be clear as to what representation it should be.

Mr. Keith (V.) said that other organisations were admitted as a Federal body, but had State representation. If the women pharmacists had an organisation in each State, and were Federated, would they not be entitled

to State delegates?

The President said that technically that was correct; but because of the smallness of their numbers in some States they felt, and the Executive agreed with them, that a Federal body of women pharmacists was more appropriate. The Federal Guild came in at State level to enable a more direct voice from actual pharmacists. P.D.L. came in the same way. He thought, however, that if in time the women pharmacists grew into appropriate strength they might reconsider their membership, and perhaps they could be more appropriately represented at State level. He thought the Association constitutionally could accept them as a Federal Mr. Chater (Q.) asked if it was their intention to be represented by a Federal delegate, or did they wish State delegates.

Mr. Braithwaite said he believed that they were happy with the status of a Federal body. In voting on important pharmaceutical matters they had an opportunity of voicing opinions through the State societies.

Miss Chalmers (Q.) said they were quite satisfied with one Federal delegate.

The motion was then put

the vote and carried. (Applause.)

Mrs. Curtis (N.S.W.) on behalf of the Australian Federation of Women Phar-maceutical Chemists, thanked members of Conference.

Mrs. Southcott (S.A.) said that a meeting of the Women Pharmacists was to be held during the day, and they would like time to appoint their delegate from that meeting.

The President congratulated the Women Pharmacists on their acceptance as members of the Association, and said they would look forward to having them join formally in the discusthem sions

Procedure for Conference The President said that as they had a lot of work on the agenda he thought they should make prompt starts at the beginning of each session, and he would be glad if delegates spoke to the point, and when rising to speak would nounce name and State represented. Messages to Absentees and

Kindred Bodies President said number of messages had been received from absent friends, including the fol-

lowing Mr. Ellis Shier, of New Zealand, who said he would have liked to be present at the meetings, but circumstances did not permit. He hoped that he and Mrs. Shier would have an opportunity on some other occasion to meet members.

From the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. Mr. Wynne wrote that as far as he knew no New Zealand chemists would be attending the meetings, but they would have been pleased to have been formally accredited, although they were no longer actual members of the Association.

From Mr. David Crisp, Hobart, sending best wishes for a successful Conference.

From Mr. A. E. Conolly, of the New South Wales Society and Guild, regretting that he was unable to attend and sending best wishes.

From Mr. G. K. Treleaven (Vic.), sending good wishes for a successful Conference.

Messages from Conference

Miss Chalmers (Q.) asked that a message be sent to Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Thompson, whom they missed from this meeting.

Mr. Chater (Q.) asked that they send a message to Mr. Rod Toomath, who had given papers at previous Conferences.

Mr. N. Keith (V.) said it would be fitting to send a message to Mr. W. R. Iliffe (Vic.).

Mr. Baird (V.) said he thought they should remember

Mr. A. W. McGibbony.
Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) asked that a message be sent to Mr. R. S. F. Greig (Q.).
Mr. Porter (S.A.) said he would like a message sent

to Mr. E. C. McClelland, a past President of the Association.

Mr. Allan (W.A.) asked that a message should go to Mr. Hugh Howling, and said that at an earlier Conference in Perth Mr. Howling, when the Guild came into being, had been one of the founders.

was decided that a suitable message be sent to Mrs. Fitch (W.A.). Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) asked

that a message go to Mr. H. D. B. Cox, recently retired Chairman of the N.S.W. Branch of P.D.L.

Mr. Braithwaite said that he was sure that P.D.L. more than any other organisation had gained a lot from his work.

Mr. Cartwright (N.S.W.)
asked that a message go to
Mrs. John Townley.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said a message might go to Mrs.
T. D. H. Allan. It was resolved also that messages be sent to Mrs. G. Morieson and Mr. E. R. Myers.

The President said he had received a further message of greeting from Mr. Fred Holmes, of Launceston, who wrote that his thoughts went back to past Conferences he had been privileged to attend. He said he was well and hoped his friends were well and still active.

Mr. Braithwaite said it was customary to send a message to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and they would do so as usual.



Mr. H. A. Braithwaite President of the Pharmaceutical Association

Hon. General Secretary's Report. Motion for Adoption THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA The Honorary General Secretary's Report for Presentation at Adelaide in May, 1959

The Honorary General Secretary's Report for Presentation at Adelaide in May, 1959

The meeting at Adelaide in May, 1959, is the Twenty-second meeting of the Association.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia is the oldest Federal organisation in pharmacy, and at its foundation was the Australiasion Pharmaceutical Conference, which came into being at an Interstate Conference in Brisbane in January, 1909. Later the name was changed to The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, and later still, when New Zealand withdrew, to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. The objects, as set out in the Constitution and Rules adopted in 1909, do not vary very greatly from the principal objects in the present Constitution, although the scope of activities and the functions of the Association have changed considerably. As stated in 1909, the objects were:

"To arrange periodical Conferences for the discussion of subjects of interest to pharmacists.

To promote the commercial conditions of pharmacy and the education and training of pharmaceutical students.

To determine what questions in pharmaceutical science require investigation, and when practicable allot them to individuals or committees for report.

To make recommendations to legislatures, governments and other bodies.

To prepare, publish and revise a pharmaceutical formulary.

other bodies. other bodies.

To prepare, publish and revise a pharmaceutical formulary.
To raise funds for any of the abovementioned purposes.
To maintain uncompromisingly the principle of purity in medicinal preparations."
The agenda for the first Conference provides equally interesting reading. Included in the items set down for discussion

ing reading. Included in the items set down for discussion were the following—
The establishment of a Federal Pharmaceutical Association.

Imperial Reciprocity.
An ideal Australian "Pharmacy and Poisons Act."

The training of the Pharmacist.

The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.
Pharmaceutical Societies and Business Committees."

With the formation and development of the Guild, Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and other organisations, the administrative functions of the Association changed. By its composition and Constitution it is able to act in matters which do not come specifically within the sphere of the other organisations and to take appropriate action on a Federal basis. Continuing major activities of the Association include the holding of Pharmaceutical Conferences and publication of the A.P.F.

activities of the Association include the holding of Pharmaceutical Conferences and publication of the A.P.F.

Office-bearers:

The Office-bearers elected at the last meeting held in Melbourne in May, 1956, were:

President: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite.
Deputy President: Mr. H. D. Fitch.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Porter.

Members of Committee of Management: Messrs. W. E. Martin and B. G. Fegent.

It is with deepest regret that we have to record the death of the Deputy President, Mr. H. D. Fitch, in February, 1957.

His services to the Association, his gentlemanly bearing, his high principles and courage in meeting a crisis were an inspiration to those who worked with him, and the members of the Committee of Management grew to love and respect him. His passing brought to them a feeling of great loss and a realisation that his place would be exceedingly difficult to fill.

The Constitution and Rules of the Association provide that office-bearers shall be appointed in open conference. They do not make any provision for the filling of vacancies caused by death or retirement between meetings. This is a difficulty which the Committee of Management trusts will be remedied by an amendment which will be presented to this meeting.

A.P.F.

A.P.F.

No new edition of the A.P.F. has been published since the last meeting.

In August, 1957, 5000 reprints of the 8th edition were obtained, and these have been distributed as follows:—

Queensland New South	Wal			. ,					 	500 1720		
Victoria										2000		
Western At N.A.P.S.A.	istrai	ia	*		* *	* *	**	* *	. *	300		
Sundry Sale	es									36	4606	
Stocks in h	and a	at :	31	/3,	/19	59		 	 		394	
Total									 		5000	

The Executive has no information regarding the undistributed stocks held in the various States, but it can be assumed that these are not numerous, and that the question of reprinting or publishing a new edition will shortly have to be considered. This aspect will be referred to in the report of the Editorial Committee, and the whole matter of the future of the A.P.F. will come before Conference for discussion. Dental Section:

A suggestion was made by the Victorian Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee that a Dental Section be incorporated in the A.P.F. This suggestion has been referred to the Editorial Committee and will be dealt with by that Committee and reported to Conference.

in the distribution of the work done by the Tasmanian Society were in attendance, and were assisted by Mr. F. H. Burton, whose services were made available by the Victorian Society were in attendance, and were assisted by Mr. F. H. Burton, whose services were made available by the Victorian Society were in attendance, and were assisted by Mr. F. H. Burton, whose services were made available by the Victorian Society for the purpose. Suitable printed matter was provided by the Association and a display of A.P.F. preparations was arranged. The thanks of the Association are due to Drug Houses of Australia Ltd for preparation of samples for distribution at the Congress.

In October, 1958, Mr. G. H. Dallimore forwarded a memorandum to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" urging that increased efforts be made by means of publicity to popularise A.P.F. prescribing. He suggested the following programme:—

"I. A complete new A.P.F. for the medical profession which would contain:

P.F. prescribing. He suggested the following programme:—
"1. A complete new A.P.F. for the medical profession which would contain:
(a) Prescriptions,
(b) Prescribing notes,
(c) A complete cross index.
2. All doctors to be given a copy, if possible by a trained detailer.
3. A monthly circular to all doctors, drawing their attention to at least one prescription in the A.P.F., and also mentioning a disease prevalent at that particular time of the year.

Lecture notes to be prepared for all medical students and, if possible, arrangements be made for lectures on the A.P.F. to be given during his university training. Immediately on graduation a copy of the A.P.F. be forwarded to all graduates with a suitable covering letter. If money is available, samples of A.P.F. preparations be prepared for distribution. A.P.F. preparations to be included in the new book now being printed by the A.J.P." 6.

Periodical bulletins have been issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and reprints of these have been made available to societies in other States who require them for dis-

tribution to medical practitioners. Information gathered from States in which this was done indicated that this type of publicity was quite successful in increasing the proportion of prescribing of A.P.F. formulae.

Supplies to Students:

In Angust, 1956, inquiry was received from the Publicity Officer of N.A.P.S.A. as to whether supplies of the A.P.F. could be made available at wholesale prices for distribution in the N.A.P.S.A. text-book concession scheme. After communicating with the various State societies, N.A.P.S.A. wast advised that some embarrassment had been caused by the fact that copies of the A.P.F. were available from N.A.P.S.A. at below the usual wholesale cost. The Executive considered the matter and decided that its distribution should be limited to Societies, and that in future student groups should make arrangements with the State Societies in regard to supplies at discount rates.

Colouring Maiter:

In October, 1936 the Director-General of Health, Camberra, drew attention of the Association to a resolution of the Public Health Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council concerning the inclusion of C.1.518 Chlorozol Sky Blue FF and C.1.38 Benzyl Bordeaux B in the A.P.F., and pointing out that they were not permitted food colours in any State, and the Committee, and the Association advised the Director-General that the A.P.F. formulae involved would be revised. At the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in Perth in August, 1959, a symposium on colouring matters in medicinals will be conducted.

Representation on the National Health and Medical Council The Executive regrets to advise that representations made to secure direct representation on the National Health and Medical Research Council were unsuccessful in spite of a number of approaches to Canberra and to the Minister. In his final reply the Minister, Dr. D. A. Cameron, wrote:

"Dear Mr. Kent,—

I refer to my letter of 11th October, 1957, concerning your request for representation of your Association on the National Health and Medical

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) DONALD A. CAMERON."

The functions of the N.H.M.R.C. are as follows:—

"To advise Commonwealth and State Governments on all matters of public health legislation and administration, on matters concerning the health of the public and on medical research.

To advise the Commonwealth Government on the expenditure of this Council.

To advise the Commonwealth Government and State Governments upon the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment which are from time to time brought forward for recognition."

"The Council consists of the Commonwealth Director-General of Health (as Chairman), two officers of his Department, the official head of the Health Department in each State, together with representatives of the Federal Council of the British Medical Association, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Dysticians, the Australian Regional Council of the Royal College of Destericians and Gynaecologists, the Australian Dental Association and (jointly) the four Australian universities having medical schools. A prominent layman and laywoman, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, also serve on the Council."

Various matters of direct interest to the pharmaceutical pression are discussed by the N.H.M.R.C. and its various subcommittees. The Executive is still of the opinion that direct representation would be of mutual advantage.

Civil Defence Schools

Civil Defence Schools

In July, 1956, the Association wrote to the Directorate of Civil Defence, requesting that an opportunity be afforded the members of the pharmaceutical profession to gain an appreciation of the overall problem of the role of pharmacy in civil defence. This matter received due consideration, and after further consultation with the Directorate, a special school was conducted at Mt. Macedon, in Victoria, in June, 1958. In all, 30 pharmaceutical chemists attended this school, the allocation between the States being:

New South Wales.

n the States being:
New South Wales
Victoria
Queensland
South Australia
Western Australia
Tasmania
The Association

school, and that valuable suggestions had come forward from the syndicated discussions.

A further school, dealing specifically with emergency medical services, was held from November 30 to December 5. Personnel included medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists, dentists and veterinary surgeons. Pharmaceutical representatives from each State attended.

The Association considers the subject of very great importance, and has requested that consideration be given to holding further schools for pharmaceutical personnel. Representatives of pharmaceutical organisations reported to their State bodies. Following these reports, most States have had lectures, and some are conducting special First Aid courses.

Postal Regulations

The danger of poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Restricted Drugs falling into the hands of children and unauthorised persons if transmitted through the post improperly packed, or sent by ordinary mail, has long been recognised. The Association, after referring the matter to the Federal Council of the British Medical Association and receiving an assurance of its support, made representations to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to the introduction of greater safeguards by means of amendment of the Postal Regulations. It is pleased to report that the representations have been effective and that amendments of the Regulations have been drafted and should shortly be promulgated. These amendments will provide, among other things, that Dangerous Drugs, Restricted Drugs and Poisons must be sent by registered post and must be safely packed and labelled.

Approved Names for New Drugs
Confusion arising from the adoption of similar names for drugs of varying nature is a very real danger of concern to medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists and suppliers of drugs and medicinal preparations.

This problem has been discussed by representatives of the Association with the Registrar of Trade Marks, Mr. H. R. Wilmot, O.B.E., whose interest and assistance the Executive gratefully acknowledges. Since the last meeting of the Association, three new drugs (Tropigline, Poskine and Tacrine) have been developed by Australian scientists and have been granted approved names by the B.P. Commission.

Details were brought to the notice of the Registrar of Trade Marks, who readily agreed to the request of the Association that steps be taken to guard against registration of these words at rade marks.

as trade marks.

Similar co-operation was given by the Registrar of Trade
Marks in New Zealand.

Other problems connected with the registration of trade names
for drugs and medicinal substances have been discussed, and the
Executive is delighted to announce that Mr. Wilmot and an
officer of his Department have consented to address the Conference on these important questions.

Newspaper and Radio publicity through the work of the
Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat have made approved
names news. The President, at the invitation of Radio Australia, gave an overseas broadcast about these new drugs.

Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat have made approved names news. The President, at the invitation of Radio Australia, gave an overseas broadcast about these new drugs.

Travelling Scholarships

The Association should place on record its very great appreciation of the generosity of Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. and H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., in providing travelling scholarships to enable young pharmaceutical chemists to undertake studies, investigation and research abroad.

The value of these scholarships to pharmacy and to the successful applicants cannot be fully estimated. There is, however, no doubt that they will result in an ever-increasing know-ledge in this country of pharmaceutical conditions in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Europe, which with the passage of time, will prove most useful.

Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. had provided one such scholarship, valued at £1000, every two years, and H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd. an annual scholarship valued at £1250.

Mr. J. G. Landers, holder of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 2, recently returned to Victoria after an absence of approximately three years.

Mr. A. I. K. Lloyd, who was awarded the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3 in 1956, has also returned and submitted a report of considerable value on "The Role of Pharmaceutical Science and Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence." Mr. W. J. Rellly is at present at the School of Pharmaceutical Science and Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence." Mr. W. J. Rellly is at present at the School of Pharmaceutical Science of Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence." Mr. W. J. Rellly is at present at the School of Pharmaceutical Science of Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence. Mr. W. J. Rellly is at present at the School of Pharmaceutical Science of Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence." Mr. W. J. Rellly is a present at the School of Pharmaceutical Science of Pharmaceutical Personnel in Civil Defence. Mr. W. J. Rellly is a present in the Number of Pharmaceutical education.

Mr. Ian Pitm

The Association is indebted to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for publishing without charge announcements concerning the Travelling Scholarships. This is a gesture which the Executive greatly appreciates.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES (NAVY)

Some years ago the Association was instrumental in having qualified pharmaceutical chemists appointed to perform pharmaceutical work for the Navy. Although only two such positions exist, it was considered essential that the work should be done by qualified personnel, whereas previously this had not been the case.

Recently it was brought to notice that pay and conditions for the civilian pharmacists employed at naval hospitals were far from satisfactory. The pharmaceutical chemist who had been engaged at the hospital at the Flinders Naval Base (Vic.) recently resigned, and it was revealed that difficulty would be experienced in finding a replacement on the terms and conditions offered. The matter was discussed with the Director General of Medical Services (R.A.N.) and a senior officer of the Public Service Board, with a view to having salaries upgraded. Negotiations are proceeding and it is hoped that they will be successful.

they will be successful.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

It will be recalled that in 1953 the Association organised a discussion on pharmaceutical education in Australia, and certain principles were enunciated.

It is therefore of much interest that three States have announced that important changes will be introduced in the year 1960. In New South Wales and Queensland three-year full-time university courses followed by one year of practical training will be introduced, and in Victoria a three-year full-time academic course in the New College, plus 3000 hours of practical training in approved pharmacies, will be adopted, and the old apprenticeship system abandoned, as has been done in New South Wales and Queensland. Considerable improvements are taking place also in other States, and the Symposium on Pharmaceutical Education provided for in the Agenda for this Conference will be followed with interest.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.:

The Executive places great importance on maintaining pharmaceutical representation at meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S. It has endeavoured at all times to foster interest in Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science), and is glad to report that recent meetings have attracted excellent attendances. Your President officially represented the Association at the Melbourne, Canberra and Adelaide meetings.

B.P. 1958: when to ensuring as far as possible, that the new

berra and Adelaide meetings.

B.P. 1958:

With a view to ensuring, as far as possible, that the new B.P. should be adopted on a convenient date throughout the Commonwealth, representations were made to the various State authorities that the new edition should operate as from December 1, 1958, and wherever legislative provision could be made that recommendation was adopted.

B.P. Revision:

Mr. A. W. Callister continues to act as the Association's liaison representative in matters relating to the revision of the B.P. A copy of the one report issued since the last meeting dealing with proposed additions and deletions was circulated to all State pharmaceutical bodies.

Comments were forwarded to the Association also on proposed amendments of the B.P.C.

The President and I wish to record appreciation of the assistance and advice so willingly given at all times by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Ken Porter, and of the prompt and helpful guidance received from members of the Committee of Management on all matters referred to them.

F. C. KENT,

Melbourne,

Melbourne,

Melbourne,

Melbourne, May 19, 1959

The President said he was very proud to be associated with their Hon. General Secretary in placing on record the work that had been done since the Melbourne Con-ference. It was not always possible to see immediate results of their work, but in the long run they did produce something useful to pharmacy, and he personally wished to join with all present in thanking Mr. Kent for the continued thought and time he gave to their work. (Applause.)

Mr. Palfreyman (T.) said he had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Hon. General Secretary's

report.

Mr. A. W. Callister (V.) seconded the motion, and said he wished to compliment the Secretary on such a comprehensive report.

Carried.

Mr. Braithwaite said that although they seemed to take the continued work by Mr. Kent for granted they did appreciate it, and Mr. Kent could see by the interest of all delegates and visitors that they did know and understand what he did for them.

Honorary Treasurer's Financial Statement. Motion for

Adoption Honorary Treasurer's Financial Statement
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
May 8, 1956, to April 15, 1959

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To Balance, Subscript	ti	0	5,	/1	95	56			 ,			-						* *	• •		£ 1646	6	
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Delegates' Subscriptions— Adelaide Conference, 1989 Donations for Travelling Scholarships Kodak (A/asia) Pty. Ltd. (No. 3) Woods Pty. Ltd., H. W. (1987 and Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Australia—Transfer of Funds— Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. General Funds.							
Adelaide Conference, 1959				24	3	0	
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Audited and found co R. H. MORRISON, F K. S. PORTER, Hon	rrect.						
K. S. PORTER, Hon	.C.A.	(A)	rer.), Aud	110	r.	
Melbourne, May 4, 1959.							
DAVMENTE							
By "A.P.F." Expenses—							
5000 Reprints 1955 Edition	£ 1729	3	4				
Printing Amendments Exhibit—Medical Congress, Hobart	36 210						
Freight and Delivery Charges	17	14	6	£1993	13	5	
		14	_	ac 2000	AU		
Printing and Stationery				27	19	0	
Petty Cash, Postages, Telegrams, etc.				5 25	5		
				265	5	0	
". Presentations, "A.P.F." Editorial Committee (less refund, £26/5/-)				920	8	6	
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Duplicating Charges (less refund,							
Shorthand Writer	84	14	0				
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" Delegates' Expenses—Section "O"— A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meetings—							
Canberra	72			050			
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Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 2							
(J. G. Landers—balance)				206	5	0	
(J. G. Landers—balance). Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3 (A. I. K. Lloyd). H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd. Travelling Scholarship No. 1 (W. J. O'Reilly). H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd. Travelling Scholarship No. 2 (R. E. Thomas). Travelling Scholarship Fund Expenses—Kodak Scholarship Fund Expenses—Kodak Scholarship Fund Expenses—				1000	0	0	
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Advertising	19	15	0				
Share of Fees, Harwell School U.K. Atomic Energy Authority			-				
Atomic Energy Authority	25	11	9				
Typing and Binding Reports Dinner and Luncheons—	40	1	9				
Donors and Scholarship Winners	154	13	4				
	223	0	1				
Woods Scholarships		0	1				
Advertising and Printing	50	1	3				
Travelling Expenses—Judging Committee	162	3	11				
Dinners Selection Committee and							
Scholarship Winners	49	10	0				
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Less Donations	11	0	0	15	5	0	
Wreaths			_	2	2	0	
Bank Charges and Cheque Books				4	0	0	
"Bank Charges and Cheque Books Balance, 15/4/1959— H. W. Woods Scholarships—Amount							
undistributed	1050	0	0				
Conference Travelling Expenses							
Equalisation Fund	453	12	0				
Delegates' Subscriptions for transfer to S.A. Conference Committee	24	3	0				
General Account	521	5	8	2049	0	8	
			-			_	
				£8867	3	5	
			Posts		-	-	

Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.): "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I understand that you all have a copy of the Receipts and Payments, and I do not propose to read it in detail. Unfortunately the balance in the General Account is not as good as we would like. The Executive has thought it necessary to have a representative from at least three States when scholarships were judged, and you can realise that the bringing together of three people from various States is quite costly. We will have to give some thought to increasing the income of the Association and I will propose a motion later on.

As a result of a motion passed at a previous Conference, we have our Conference Travelling Expenses Equalisation Fund. There is £453 in that account, but all money has not yet been paid in. I will seek permission to present a suggestion that we do something active in relation to this Travelling Expenses Equalisation Fund. I now formally table the Statement of Receipts and Payments, and ask that someone will move that it be received and adopted."

Mr. Cotterell (S.A.) moved that the financial statements be adopted.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (V.) seconded the motion, and suggested that the scholarship funds be kept in a separate account. He said it would be simpler to follow and would show what it cost the donor and what it cost the Association.

Mr. Braithwaite said he thought this could be done. It was only a matter of bookkeeping.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Hon. Treasurer then suggested that a sub-committee be formed to go into this matter of the distribution of the money in the Travel Equalisation Fund.

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) moved that a delegate from the Society in each State be appointed. Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) moved that the delegates from each State should submit the name of a representative to act on the sub-committee. Mr. Dallimore (W.A.) seconded the amendment

Mr. Braithwaite asked that delegates vote on the amendment "that each State nominate a delegate to form this sub-committee." The amendment was carried, 12 voting for and 6 again.

The amendment then became the motion and was carried.

Mr. Long (V.) asked if there would be any discussion on the Hon. General Secretary's report. He felt that some delegates might wish to discuss some matters in the report, such as representation on the National Health and Medical Research Council. He suggested that items in the report might be brought up under general business at a later stage in the meeting.

Mr. Braithwaite said that they could easily take some of these things as special items in their work. It should be a promise that anything they wished to discuss from the Secretary's report could be listed under General Business.

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) said that before they could consider the representation on the National Health and Medical Research Council they would need certain background information, such as the reason for the request for such representation.

Mr. Braithwaite said that if they listed this as an item specifically for discussion he would produce the appropriate correspondence, but he could assure Mr. Smith that they believed they did have good reason for such a request.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.): "Thank you, Mr. President."

Mr. Braithwaite said he would like the State delegates to meet during the morning and submit the names of their delegates to the sub-committee.

Conference then adjourned so that members con-cerned could attend the Lord Mayor's Reception at the Adelaide Town Hall.

SECOND SESSION

May 27, 1959-9.30 a.m.

• Voting Delegate-Women Pharmacists.

• Uniform Poisons Schedules.

• Report of Sub-committee on Allocation Travel Fund.

· Civil Defence School.

Voting Delegate—Women Pharmacists.—The President announced that the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists had informed him that Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray (V.) had been appointed their voting delegate with Mrs. H. J. Southcott (S.A.)

as proxy. He said he hoped they were happy with their acceptance into full membership of the Association, and Conference would look forward to their con-

tribution.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said he would like to ask, through the President, what was the situation of the Federal body of Women Pharmacists? Was it a governing committee with the States as individual units, or was it a complete federation of the States?

Miss MacGillivray (V.)
said it was a complete federation of the various State

organisations.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said it was similar to the Guild, with the States acting as separate branches, in which case he would like to point out that the position was unconstitutional. He maintained that only the State Associations were eligible for membership, and should pay a membership fee according to their membership. He wanted them in the Association, but on a constitutional basis.

The President said he would like to put the matter to Conference. The Association worked on a good-will basis, and a constitution naturally should

be adhered to, but it was a good-will body without power to direct any of its members. However, they had accepted, and it was the wish of all the member bodies that they should accept the Women Pharmacists. He suggested that they continue through this Conference, and that the Executive peruse the constitution and, if necessary, ask their member bodies to approve an amendment. For the purpose of this Conference, however, he thought they might continue, but not ignore or put aside Mr. Cutler's remarks.

Mr. Keith (V.) moved that the Women Pharmacists' organisation continue with a voting delegate for the present Conference, the matter then to be looked into by the Executive.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded the motion.

Mrs. Southcott (S.A.) said the Federation was happy to leave the matter in the hands of Conference. They would prefer to have a representative from each State, but had thought it wiser to apply for one delegate on a Federal basis only.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

Uniform Poisons Schedules

The Chairman asked Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) to open the discussion.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said the National Health and Medical Research Council was a body with which they were familiar. The Council consisted of representatives of the Health Departments of the States and various other people. The Council appoints various Committees to carry out its work. One of these was the Poisons Schedules Committee, which was appointed some years ago on representations made to the Council that some basic uniformity should be brought into the Poisons Regulations.

Poisons Regulations.

The question of who should sell various classes of poisons and how they should be sold was purely a State

matter, and the Council felt it was not their prerogative to interfere in that way. The work of the Committee was to decide what schedules should be included in the Regulations and the nature of the substances to be placed in each schedule. He would like to pay a tribute to Mr. A. W. McGibbony, who had done a considerable amount of work on this subject.

It was decided that eight schedules would be appropriate. Delegates were familiar with the proposed layout of schedules.

Mr. Cunningham said the Commonwealth Health Department had nothing to do with this, as they had no power to do anything in this field. Most of the work had been done by Mr. McGibbony.

Model Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—Mr. Cunningham said he had drafted these. They were based on the Act as it applied in South Australia with certain additions.

Australia was a signatory to an International Convention, which required certain information on narcotic drugs. The Commonwealth could not sign these conventions without consulting the States, and

the States had given the Commonwealth the right.
The Commonwealth then had to see that the spirit of the Convention was honoured.

It was with a view to getting all States to work along the lines they thought would have to be used that they drew up what they considered was a reasonable model Dangerous Drugs Act. Statistics were required, and it was part of their responsibility as a Commonwealth to supply them to the Drug Supervisory Body in Geneva. Once they had signed the agreement they could not do otherwise.

The present position in relation to Uniform Schedules was that they had had numerous meetings. The Committee were appointed by the National Health and Medical Research Council. They had drawn up the eight schedules, and indicated at the beginning of each schedule the nature of the restriction which they envisaged. That had caused some confusion. The whole purpose, however, was to indicate to all interested what they envisaged as the control for the substances placed in the schedules.



Mr. G. H. Dallimore Deputy President of the Association

The schedules were then compiled and at the same time there were certain requirements of labelling and packaging. A lot of discussion of labelling took place.

That was as far as they had gone. The future of the schedules rested with the Advisory Committee set up by the National Health and Medical Research Council to advise States on whatever drugs came forward and to which schedule they should be allotted. That required appropriate action by the States—1, to accept the Advisory Committee; 2, to accept the Committee's advice, and 3, to do something about it.

Mr. Cunningham said that a lot of policy considerations were involved. It was not always opportune to bring down legislation, and at times there were other factors. However, they had striven as a department to get the States together and to try to get some sort of uniformity. At the present time there was good agreement in all States. There were, of course, points of difference. One point raised with him was the question of the Ureides and their allocation to Schedule 4. There had been some confusion about it. The National Health and Medical Research Council decided they should go in Schedule 4, and directed the Committee accordingly. In Queensland they always had been controlled as "Prescription Only."

The position in the A.C.T., Mr. Cunningham said, was that instruction had been given to draw up a new Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, and that was on the way at the moment. Instructions had been given to proceed with the drawing up of a new ordinance to give effect to the eight schedules. This would probably take some time. The A.C.T. and the Northern Territory would adopt whatever was finally decided upon.

The President said they were very grateful to Mr. Cunningham for his report. As they considered this problem of uniform schedules, it was known that health matters within the Commonwealth were matters of the Commonwealth Constitution, but in regard to the uniform schedules he thought he was right to say that all State Governments had signified to the Commonwealth that they would at some time make other poisons laws and schedules, in principle at least, in uniform pattern as will be, and has been suggested to them from the Commonwealth Health Department. It remained, of course, for the States to decide themselves and working through their statutory bodies to draw up such amending or new legislation as was necessary.

Mr. Callister (V.) said that in Victoria they had a special committee working on a draft amending Act and schedules. This had been meeting weekly for some time

He agreed with Mr. Cunningham that the position had been rather unnecessarily confused, particularly with the setting down of conditions for labelling and packaging, which should be uniform in the whole of the Commonwealth and could be a real contribution to manufacturers.

Mr. Callister said he would like to ask Mr. Cunningham two questions—1, what was the situation of the Poisons Advisory Panel or the Council with regard to recommendations to States as to where substances are to be allotted, and 2, what was the objection to the suggestion that there should be nine schedules and not eight?

He said it seemed to him to simplify the problem of the manufacturer and the sellers of poisons.

The Suspense-Schedule.—This was a problem common everywhere. That of the new medicinal proprietary medicines promoted by some manufacturers with many strong therapeutic substances not covered by any definition.

They had always believed that medicinal substances with strong therapeutic action should be under control before their sale to the public for a period in which they could be assessed by medical practitioners. They should be placed in a schedule from which they could

be taken if it could be shown after a time that they had no actual dangers.

He thought they intended to supplement their fourth schedule to provide for this. If they put every new agent into this schedule it would be enormous. But it would prevent sale to the public of things until they had been used for a year or two, and they could be removed from control when it was proved that they were safe for use.

Victoria was still working on these schedules, and so far had found a large number of points of difference in the schedules that had come down as the suggested draft, and other cases where they were not quite sure as to the reason for allotting them to that particular schedule. Many were not vital, but some they thought were wrongly allocated.

Mr. Cunningham said that concerning the question raised by Mr. Callister on the placing of new drugs in a schedule the Committee proposals had been made that a special committee be set up, and that when new products came on to the market manufacturers should be required by State laws to submit them to a panel set up by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

The President said it would probably be news to Conference that the States would be asked to bring down appropriate legislation to ban distribution of medicinal substances by manufacturers or importers until they were cleared from poisons control. The States would, of course, have an opportunity to shape it, or even reject it. Dangerous distribution of new powerful substances could be held up until they were approved.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) said that their local Advisory Committee had accepted in principle the uniform schedules, and supported them strongly. They had told manufacturers to accept the recommended labelling provisions in lieu of the present requirements. Instructions had been given for drafting legislation, but it would take a considerable time.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said that as yet no attempt had been made in W.A. to draft legislation for eight schedules. They had, however, endeavoured to provide suitable provisions through the existing schedules by adding an appendix to the existing schedules. For example, Bromvaletone and Carbromal in the schedules supplied are shown in Schedule 3, which requires substances to be labelled "To be taken only under medical direction." They added an appendix to the Second Schedule, stating that those items in that particular appendix instead of being labelled "Poison" would be labelled "To be taken only under medical direction." He now found that Schedule 3 was not the schedule in which these items should appear. Although he had the latest copy of the uniform schedules, he had now been told that they should be in Schedule 4. They endeavoured to legislate as the information was sent to them, and it now seemed that they had not made as much progress as they had thought.

Mr. Cunningham said that the schedules had been in a state of flux for some time. It had been going on for a number of years. It had been generally thought that the two compounds mentioned by Mr. Avenell should be put in Schedule 3, and they were put in Schedule 3 by the Poisons Schedules Committee. He said it must be realised that the Poisons Schedules Committee was a committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, and that the final decision was with the Council. The Council were not happy about Carbromal and Bromvaletone being in Schedule 3, and they put them in Schedule 4.

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said he would summarise. They had seen the Director-General of Health re the uniform schedules. The National Health and Medical

Research Council had given its imprimatur to it. New South Wales had done nothing about it. It was more difficult to revise legislation, particularly when it was new, and N.S.W. was reluctant to introduce fresh poi-

sons legislation.

As far as the Sixth Schedule was concerned, the New South Wales Poisons Schedules Advisory Committee, of which he was a member, tended to take a more liberal view than they did in the Poisons Advisory Committee. In New South Wales opinion was hardening on the provision of blanket clauses. They wanted schedules to be more specific. Prof. Wright said he would agree that if they could they should be more specific and introduce definitions of a chemical nature, or chemical plus

pharmacological, but not a blanket reference of the type which they knew as

well as he did.

There was no objection to the Eighth Schedule. This conformed to the present Sixth, and would be brought up to date by removing some anomalies in the present Act. He said he was sorry to hear that Victoria was considering nine schedules. He had thought that was decided some years ago. If that was going to happen in Victoria it would be watched in New South Wales. He would urge all States to hold at that point, for surely within those eight schedules with most of the substances supplied to the problem.

The President said that Victoria was now in the throes of preparing a draft of a new Poisons Act, not just to care for eight or possibly nine schedules, but more to get rid of some of the old - fashioned provisions. He could say that Victoria intended to use the Fourth Schedule, as they had been asked to do, as a "Prescription Only" schedule, but to divide it into two parts, some to be cancelled after dispensing and some that may be repeated over a period of six months. There were certain prescrip-

There were certain prescription items for which it should not be necessary to obtain a new prescription for each dispensing.

Prof. Wright said he referred more to the Suspense Schedule.

The President said that the Board as a Board had not considered whether or not they should have a ninth schedule. He took it from what Mr. Cunningham had said that if each State Government brought down appropriate legislation a ninth schedule would not be necessary.

Mr. Callister (V.) said they would agree with Prof. Wright about the looseness of group titles and blanket

Mr. Watkins (Q.) said the new Queensland Poisons Regulations were based on the eight schedules to which reference had been made. They were about to bring in new poisons regulations, and decided that these new regulations would use the eight schedules.

The Queensland representative who went to the Sub-

committee meeting in Canberra was the Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs. It was decided by the authorities that they would work on the eight schedules. Control of poisons in Queensland resides entirely in the Director-General of Health, under the provisions of the Health Act, and thereunder is made provision for bringing out poisons regulations.

Following on a decision, a Committee called the Schedules Committee was set up, the personnel being Mr. S. Greig, Mr. Williams, Lecturer in Pharmacy at the Technical College, and the Deputy Government Analyst.

New drugs are submitted to the Health Department, then to the Government Analyst, and then to the Officerin-Charge of Foods and Drugs, and then examined and

analysed. Recommendations are then put forward as to whether they contain restricted drugs, Dangerous Drugs or scheduled drugs, or whether they are free from such and free for sale. This Committee met on numerous occasions, and they sifted out all poisons then known and put them into the appropriate schedules. It was an attempt to use the schedules and to fit the poisons into them.

Mr. Watkins went on to say that the Industrial Hygiene section of the Health Department was closely associated with the Director-General of Health and the Government Analyst. He said that if they took the trouble to examine these regulations they would find there were a lot of poisons used industrially which are covered and for which there were specific regulations controlling their use in industry. They had come up against some problems such as the restric-tions placed on the sale of organic phosphates used by farmers.

Mr. Keith (V.) said it had been asked if they could have some information about the Medical Research Council.

Mr. Braithwaite said that concerning the two committees they had appointed—one Committee was ap-

pointed to plan the layout of the items within the uniform schedules that are being recommended to the States. That Committee had been called back on several occasions and, as Mr. Cunningham had explained, a lot of the material being used in their discussions and in correspondence between them had originally come from Mr. McGibbony.

A further committee had been appointed to handle in the future applications from manufacturers and importers of new medicinals for a lead as to what they could expect in the way of schedule and Poisons Regulations controls on their substances as they reached the market. That Committee, he knew, consisted of a practising pharmacologist, a pharmacist, a teacher of pharmacy and a lecturer in pharmaceutics.

Mr. Keith (V.) said his question was concerned with the laymen and laywomen on the Council. His purpose was that in drawing up legislation for pharmacists other lay people were included.



Mr. K. S. Porter, Honorary Treasurer

Mr. Braithwaite said he had promised that they would go into it at a later stage.

Mr. Wells (Q.) said that as Mr. Watkins mentioned the two pharmacists on the Queensland Committee were Mr. Greig and Mr. Wilkinson. He had spoken to Mr. Mr. Greig and Mr. Wilkinson. He had spoken to Mr. Greig regarding the new Poisons Regulations promulgated on September 18 last, and he had said that in drawing up these schedules the Commonwealth uniform schedules were followed as closely as possible.

Concerning the impact on the practising pharmacists they did feel that as the two gentlemen mentioned were not actually in business they might have more representation. They were the people who had to interpret the law and handle the substances over counter. Regarding the actual impact, they had had a lot of queries and comments, letters from people in Queensland, addressed to the Pharmaceutical Society trying to sort something out of the new regulations.

The President said that the actual administration was slightly different in the various States. Mr. Wells' problem with the chemists in his State had been the interpretation of trade names.

Remit from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia

"That the Uniform Poisons Schedules Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council be requested to keep the recommended uniform restricted list (Schedule 4) as short as compatible with the need to protect the public."

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) moved the adoption of this

He said that he had been a member of the Poisons Schedules Committee since its inception. They in Adelaide supported the uniform schedules, but his remarks were more as a pharmacist and as a member of the South Australian Pharmacy Board.

There were several aspects of this recommended list that he would like to bring under notice.

The present recommended schedule contained 70 items. If they restricted 70 different classes of drugs in Australia, they would lead the world in the number restricted. He thought that it was going too far. If they compared this number with Great Britain, where they had 27 poisons plus their therapeutic substances, under which they controlled the antibiotic substances, making a total of 40. In New Zealand there were 17 poisons, plus therapeutic substances, making 30. Even Australia's list of 70 was not a completely true comparison, because in the list of 70 they pletely true comparison, because in the list of 70 they dealt with antibiotics under one cover only.

The length of this restricted list depended completely on the basis of scheduling, the basis by which it was decided whether a drug came into the fourth schedule or not, and that basis of scheduling was a matter over which there had been, and still was, disagreement. They agreed on all the other schedules, but the basis for decision on the fourth schedule was a matter of wide difference of opinion.

According to the uniform schedules, this is a list of those therapeutic substances which are in a form sufficiently dangerous or harmful to require supply to be restricted to prescription. The alternative wording they used came from the English Poisons Board in 1936-37, and had been accepted in many parts of the world—that the poison is of such a dangerous character that it is undesirable for lay people to self-prescribe it. It did not say that the restriction should be applied to all poisons that are dangerous if taken other than under medical supervision, but only those which experience showed were likely to be self-prescribed with harmful results.

The restriction of narcotic drugs was accepted without question on an international basis purely on the grounds of the protection from addiction. Is it not reasonable to apply the same basis to our "Prescription Only" poisons? he asked. They restricted antibiotics because the public demand was abused, so that the basis for the antibiotics came back to public demand. In most countries of the world public demand had been followed in deciding what poisons shall be restricted.

It was appreciated in South Australia that there was states. A problem in South Australia that there was considerable difference in the views of the various States. A problem in South Australia was not necessarily a problem in another State, e.g., in the recommended list—antimalarials—that may be a problem in Queensland, but in South Australia it was no problem that the state of t If they would follow the public demand basis they would finish up with a short and reasonable list. They would appreciate that for a list to be effective it must have the co-operation of the pharmacist. If the pharmacist did not co-operate, the list was useless.

He felt that they could get a shorter list by eliminating out-of-date items. He suggested that they transfer to Schedule 1 (poison book entry) substances not in public demand. A poison book entry was usually sufficient to discourage abuse, and they would be able to

shorten this Schedule 4.

Whatever basis they took there was one further aspect that as pharmacists they must guard against. It was often said by non-pharmacists that they must restrict these drugs because some pharmacist somewhere, some time, is going to prescribe it and do some harm. was the official attitude which must be guarded against.

In supporting a long list they as pharmacists accepted that statement. The pharmacist had a long-standing right to prescribe and sell most drugs. He exercised that right less and less today with the more modern dangerous drugs and the specified and toxic drugs. The pharmacist should not lightly give up that right, be-cause if he did he admitted he is no longer capable of supervising the sale of drugs in his pharmacy.

In South Australia the pharmacist had a legal right to prescribe liquor after closing hours. The pharmacist did not abuse that right. In conclusion, Mr. McCarthy

said, "Keep that right, guard it jealously

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said he would be brief, but he wished to speak on behalf of the retail pharmacist, who was the person who had to observe regulations when they were passed. If they had a long list, his task was more onerous. If they had a long list and included in that list a lot of substances which are not in the same danger of abuse as those which are readily abused, he thought they were putting into the chemist's mind that the legislation was not very important.

He had been very interested to hear Mr. Wells' remarks about the impact in Queensland. He had said very definitely that retail pharmacists had not had the representation they should have. The pharmacist was the person who had to observe these things, and it seemed that a Conference such as this would be the best opportunity they would have of obtaining the opinion of the retail pharmacist. They could hear what they felt in regard to whether they had a long list or a shorter one. Mr. Hill, he knew, would second this motion, but he wished to make that point on behalf of the retailer.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) said that before formally seconding this motion he had three points to add:

1. In relation to the State law regarding the possession and sale of poisons generally, as Mr. Cunningham had mentioned, that was a matter for State law, and had not been brought forward as a recommendation from the Council. The position in South Australia was that sales of poisons could be made by three groups of

(a) Vendors with medicine sellers' licences. were only permitted to sell poisons in readypacked preparations.

Pharmacists who could sell all types of poisons and have them in possession and distribute them as they saw fit, except Dangerous Drugs.

(c) In South Australia all poisons in the Act and Regulations could be in the possession and be

used by medical practitioners, dentists and veter-inary surgeons for use in the ordinary course of their practices. There were poisons in the pro-posed Fourth Schedule which are used only by such people, e.g., local anaesthetics, almost ex-clusively used by medical men.

Thus in South Australia specifying these substances in the general poisons list it ensured that they could be used by the only people who are likely to need



Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, Social President

them. Further, there was a prohibition on the giving away of any poisonous substance. There was no loophole in the supply of these poisons. He understood that the possession and distribution of poisons in other States was not completely tied up in the manner they had in South Australia.

Mr. Hill said that some substances he had mentioned had been put in the Fourth Schedule and made "Pre-scription Only" to prevent their use by unauthorised people, when the position should be covered within the State by regulations covering the people who could have them in possession, and it would not be necessary to include them in the Fourth Schedule. They in South Australia felt that the list was too cluttered up with substances used only by other people and not on prescription.

2. Substances which are very toxic were included because of a fear of the danger of their use, such as antimony salts. This was not a sufficient reason.

3. The question of a recording fee. If pharmacists handled Dangerous Drugs, they were granted a recording fee, also for the handling of First Schedule poisons for sale on signature. If this schedule was carried out for sale on signature. If this schedule was carried out, he would be asked to handle a long list of substances with no fee whatever. [Dispensing fee?-Ed.]

He formally seconded the motion as set out by Mr. He formally seconded the motion as set out by Mr. McCarthy. The present Schedule 4 was far too long and unwieldy to be of practical use. The schedule of "Prescription Only" drugs is one which pharmacists especially have to police, and surely it is not practical to have such a long list of drugs, many of which were never asked for over the counter and for which they never saw a prescription.

The President said that it was likely that they would wish some discussion of this motion, and he suggested that it be carried forward. Agreed.

Report from Equalisation Fund Sub-Committee

Delegates appointed to the Committee were: Mr. S. J. Baird (V), Mr. F. W. Avenell (W.A.), Mr. G. R. Wells (Q.), Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.), Mr. B. W. Browne (T.), Mr. E. G. Hall (N.S.W.).

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) reported that considerable discus-Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) reported that considerable discussion had taken place as to how this fund should be allocated. The Committee recommended that—"This Conference adopt the following suggestion:—Victoria and New South Wales—no allocation. Queensland with three voting delegates, Tasmania with two voting delegates and Western Australia with three voting delegates. gates to receive air fare one way, i.e., pay half the cost of the return air fare of their delegates, amounting in all to the sum of just under £200."

That seemed a fair allocation to those States who must travel the greatest distances. Delegates who came as ordinary chemists would pay their own way. It was too unwieldy and the money insufficient to give contoo unwield and the money insumicent to give consideration to subsidising members' travel expenses. He formally moved that the recommendation be adopted.

Mr. Baird (V.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) said he agreed with the recommendation.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL

The President announced that advice had been received that a further Civil Defence School had been arranged to be held at Macedon from August 23-28, 1959, and that the various States had been allocated places as follows:

New South Wales-12 Victoria-6 Queensland-4 South Australia-3 Western Australia-3

State Societies would receive detailed advice from the Civil Defence Authorities in their respective States. Conference adjourned.

THIRD SESSION

May 28, 1959, 9.30 a.m.

- Uniform Schedules
- Restricted Drug List
- Repeat Prescriptions
- Funds for Research and P.A.A. Subscriptions

ITEM 10. UNIFORM POISONS SCHEDULES (Contd.)

Remit from South Australia-Continued discussion. Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said that this remit was a some-

what pious resolution. A more positive line would be to prepare the list as they thought it should be and present it to Canberra.

This applied to all schedules to some extent. He suggested that one or two delegates from each State get together and work out these schedules. Up to date pharmacy had not been properly represented. He thought even at this stage it might be possible to get represen-

tatives at this Conference from each State to get together and do something along those lines. Mr. Richardson (Q.) spoke as one of the older pharma-cists present and said he wished to voice a protest about the whittling down of chemists' rights. He said they were increasingly adding to their knowledge and had a higher standard of education and yet their responsibilities were growing less. He felt that before their rights were taken from them they should have some say in the legislation.

from them they should have some say in the legislation.

Mr. Keith (V.) said that as far as the Guild were concerned they had not seen a copy of the uniform poisons schedules for some years. He felt they should have some more information before giving an opinion.

Mr. Braithwaite said that in Victoria the Board had handled the material from the National Health and Medical Research Council sometimes through their Health Department, and at no stage had the Board in Victoria felt it was ready to discuss it with the other pharmaceutical bodies. In Victoria when they were ready to prepare the final draft they would discuss the matter with all interested parties. He agreed with Mr. Keith that all interested people should endeavour to see that they had an opportunity of voicing their views. they had an opportunity of voicing their views.

Mr. Callister (V.) said that in reference to Mr. Keith's

remarks, as far as the uniform schedules were concerned, the position was not the addition of new items, but the

reallocation of items.

Re the South Australia remit, everybody would agree that the restricted list should be as short as possible; but the transfer of items from the fourth to the first schedule did not fit in with the principles they were trying to establish in Victoria, namely, that any item in Schedule One would be available to licensed dealers.

Mr. Callister said he was in sympathy with Mr. Avenell's ideas. He had intended to move something of that nature, namely, that since the Commonwealth Health Department initiated discussions on these schedules they might now see fit to initiate a series of meetings, adding, if necessary, to the committee sufficient State representa-tives. He moved: "That Conference asks that the Com-monwealth Health Department initiate a series of meetings to dispose of the allocation of substances to the schedules.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) supported Mr. Callister. He was not concerned whether the schedule was short or not, but he felt that the whole tenor of the Conference should be to get proper representation for pharmacy. Pharmacy is not properly represented when it comes to setting up the Acts and Regulations and poisons laws,

he said.

He strongly urged that Conference give consideration

He strongly urged that Conference give consideration to ways and means of obtaining an appropriate voice. Professor Wright (N.S.W.) said he would agree with Mr. McCarthy's general thesis that the list should be kept as short as possible, keeping in mind the need for public protection. Unfortunately, particularly in regard to Fourth Schedule items, it was very difficult to obtain evidence as to whether or not a substance should be on the schedule from a pharmacological point of view. That was a matter of opinion.

In the United Kingdom they had a long list; here they had a longer one. Some compromise was necessary. In the U.K. the responsibility was thrown on the pharmacist. If they wanted a short list pharmacy must accept the responsibility of advising the public whether they should or should not take these substances. In America the Government moved on direct lines. They listed those things sold only on prescription and those sold over the

They should make that Fourth Schedule more definite than it was now and cut out a number of those 70 items. More use should be made of the Third Schedule—cau-

tionary drugs

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) moved that the motion be put.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) moved an amendment-

"That this Association appoint a committee to draft

Uniform Schedules and request the National Health and Medical Research Council to urge their acceptance by States.

Mr. Avenell said that it had been stated that he was Mr. Avenell said that it had been stated that he was a member of the Advisory Committee. The first meeting he had attended was two years ago and at that time the schedules had been prepared. Mr. Callister's suggestion of asking the Commonwealth to call the Committee together again would be wasting another opportunity. Two years ago he had pleaded with the Association to appoint a committee and prepare these schedules and hand them to the Commonwealth. Instead they had asked the Commonwealth to prepare them.

Mr. Braithwaite said that at no stage had the Association ever asked the Commonwealth to take up the matter of the uniform schedules.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said that as far as he knew the representations had been initiated by the manufac-turers to the National Health and Medical Research Council, because of the multitude of labelling and packaging requirements.

Mr. Braithwaite said it went back very many years and he thought in point of fact it was the C.S.L. who had given the manufacturers the opportunity of voicing their views. They should now deal with the motion

before the Chair.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) said he wished to direct their thoughts back to the motion before the Chair. He felt they were all in agreement that they should have more representation, but that was not the motion they were dealing It was the matter of keeping the list of items in Schedule 4 as short as possible.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) supported Mr. Hill and re-directed their attention to the final words of the remit "as short as compatible with the need to protect the public." There were two bases of classification used—toxicity and public demand. These final words implied "public demand" and in supporting the motion he suggested that only those things which were in public demand and likely to be abused by the public, should go into this schedule.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said he was in sympathy with the remit, but he was also in sympathy with Mr. Avenell's remarks. If Mr. Avenell's suggestions were taken up with different wording, such as "that this Conference appoint a sub-committee to draw up a list of drugs as short as compatible with the needs of the public," it might serve both points of view.

Mr. Braithwaite said he did not care for that, because the Association would not be able to find money to bring these people together

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) asked whether his motion would be taken as an amendment and was advised that it could be taken as a separate motion.

The motion before the meeting, namely:

"That the Uniform Poisons Schedules Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council be requested to keep the recommended uniform restricted list (Schedule 4) as short as compatible with the need to protect the public."

was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Callister (V.) said he wished to re-state his motion "that as the Commonwealth Health Department initiated the moves for this that they be asked to call a series of meetings at reasonable intervals at which the States are represented, to enable uniformity to be reached."

He realised that it was beyond the resources of the Association to bring delegates together, but the meetings would not be many and there were a number of points on which they could express their views.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Long (V.), in supporting Mr. Callister's motion. said it was regrettable that things had been allowed to develop into the state they were today.

He felt that this Conference should ask here and now for a committee of experts to meet forthwith.

Mr. Braithwaite said it had been suggested that there were two ways by which they could achieve their aim—(1) In the matter of finance, by asking the Commonwealth Government under the National Health and Medical Research Council sub-committee to tackle the job of checking over afresh the schedules they had prepared and, perhaps, supplementing their committee with more adequate representation from pharmacy; (2) It had been suggested that they bring together a sub-committee representing each State.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said that their President had pointed out the two ways in which they could act. He hoped that they would consider the matter.

Mr. Braithwaite announced that as Mr. L. W. Smith had had to return to Sydney, it was proposed that Mr. Cartwright be accepted as the deputy delegate for the New South Wales Guild. Agreed.



Mr. Walter C. Cotterell Chairman Accommodation Committee

Professor Wright (N.S.W.) said that as members of the committee knew, the Commonwealth Department of Health, on behalf of the National Health and Medical Research Council, was almost ready to send out their information on the Uniform Schedules. It would be sent to the Minister of Health, at the Department of Health, in each State. In some States it would be routed to the administrative body and the Minister of Health might, or might not, ask that body and other interested bodies to comment on these Uniform Schedules. If this took place in the usual practice of communication between the Commonwealth Department and the State Departments would they within their States have a suitable opportunity of commenting on these Schedules? If not, would they accept any of the other methods voiced that morning, i.e., Mr. Callister, Mr. Avenell and others.

Mr. Keith (V.) suggested "that this Association communicate with the Commonwealth Health Department and ask that it receive a copy of what was sent to the Health Departments and that this body then distribute copies to the member bodies."

Mr. Braithwaite said that seemed a way of making sure that pharmacy had any information about these schedules.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said this was a matter they must deal with. He moved as an amendment—"This Association appoint a committee consisting of representatives of each State to consider the Schedules and, if possible, report to a later session of this Conference. If unable to consider all schedules in that time, the Third and Fourth Schedules be given priority. If necessary to hold further meetings of the Committee, each State pay the expenses of its representative."

He said he could appreciate that the schedules had reached a state of almost finalisation. It had been suggested that the States would shortly be receiving the final draft from the Commonwealth. What would happen? The Commissioner in each State would receive this as the final draft of the schedules. He thought it would be too late then for the Association to endeavour to make changes and even if they did they would all be asking for something different. They must arrive at some uniformity amongst themselves.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) seconded the amendment.

The amendment was carried and became the motion. This was also carried.

Sub-Committee.—The following sub-committee was appointed:—Mr. Avenell (W.A.), convener; Mr. Winterton (N.S.W.), Mr. Callister (V.), Mr. Wells (Q.), Mr. Palfreyman (T.), Mr. McCarthy (S.A.).

Mr. Keith (V.) said he still felt it important that they communicate with the National Health and Medical Research Council and ask to be advised on any information concerning the Schedules and that this Association then advise all affiliated bodies. He moved accordingly.

Mr Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion, which was carried.

ITEM 11. UNIFORM RESTRICTED DRUG REGULATIONS

Remit from Pharmacy Board of South Australia:-

"That the Uniform Poisons Schedules Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council be requested to recommend to the individual State administrative authorities that there be a SINGLE uniform system of allowed repetitions of drugs restricted in retail selling to prescriptions."

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) said that this remit differed from the previous one only in that the implementing authority was Commonwealth and in this one was the individual States.

He would summarise the position from a Commonwealth level and Mr. Russell would follow and summarise the position from the South Australian level.

At Commonwealth level there was a wide variety in relation to permitted repeats of various types of restricted drugs and in South Australia, for example, they had restrictions under Dangerous Drugs legislation, under Poisons legislation and under Food and Drug Regulations. There seemed to be very little justification for the variation which was in operation at the present time. Obviously confusion over prescriptions was annoying to chemists and must also be disconcerting to members of the public.

He would give three points for a uniform repetition system so that they would know exactly what the position was, as follows:—

- 1. All prescriptions should have a limited validity of, say, six months from the date of writing, then become invalid. (Limited validity.)
 - 2. Provision must be made for chronic cases.

3. That there be a reasonably high ceiling maximum in prescribing, expressed either in doses, weight or volume, in other words, doses for internal and weight or volume for those preparations which are not for internal use. (Reasonable ceiling in doses.)

If they looked at all repetition systems they would see that they were all capable of fitting into those three points. He thought they would serve the purpose so that everybody, physician, pharmacist and patient had only one over-all requirement.

He formally moved the motion.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded this motion. He explained the position in South Australia to give some background. At the present moment prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs could be endorsed for a maximum of three months and the maximum was left in the hands of the patient. For Restricted Drugs they had a system whereby the original prescription could be dispensed only if ordered to be repeated. Other drugs could be repeated for one month and any number of repeats could be issued in that time. In addition it was provided in the schedules that certain drugs such as antihistamines had a maximum of six months at the discretion of the patient.

He formally seconded the motion.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said it seemed to him that this would only complicate matters. They would have far too many restrictions and far too many things to be remem-

Mr. Braithwaite said he understood that this was an appeal for uniformity to be used in the regulations to be applied under the new schedules.

Mr. Cartwright (N.S.W.) thought that perhaps the principle of the idea was perfectly all right, but it might be a pity to lay down any specific rates at the present time. They could accept it in principle.

Mr. Braithwaite thought that was all they could do at this stage. It should go back to each State,

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) thought the committee might obtain from each State the existing regulations, so that they see wherein they differed.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) asked was the intention to request the National Health and Medical Research Council whether it dealt with the request or not. This was a committee appointed to deal with the Uniform Schedules and he did not know if they would deal with the matter of uniformity of prescriptions. Might it not suffer the same fate as the uniform schedules?

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) thought the only way to get fur-ther ahead was for each member body to record its view and forward it to the Council for approval.

Mr. Keith (V.) moved an amendment. "That this matter be considered by the sub-committee already formed by the previous motion."

Mr. Martin (Q.) seconded the motion.

Carried.

The amendment became the motion and was also carried.

FUNDS FOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION SUBSCRIPTIONS

It was agreed that the following items be now considered:

14. Research Scholarships.

Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of South Aus-

"That the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia appoint a sub-committee to investigate the establishment of a scholarship for the promotion of research projects of a specifically pharmaceutical nature."

30. Amendment to Constitution and Rules.

(ii) Subscriptions and Finance:

That Rule IV be amended by the addition of the following provision:

The annual subscription payable by the Pharmaceutical Societies shall be at the rate of 2/6 per member. Two-fifths of this amount shall be set aside in a separate account for use as a "Research Grant and Scholarship

Mr. Porter (Honorary Treasurer) (S.A.) said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The difficulty we find ourselves in is that our income is not sufficient to meet our expenditure. Our actual income from subscriptions is approximately £160 p.a. That will not go very far. Over the years income has been derived from the sale of the A.P.F. We are not in a position at the present time to get any money at all from the sale of A.P.F.'s. The administration of the Association must go on and it is my estimate that we need approximately \$500 p.a. There are certain things which have to be paid. Mr. Kent is the Honorary Secretary of this Association, although we do not hope in any way to adequately pay him for the work he does, we do give him an honorarium. Our President, as you all know, repre-sents this Association in various ways at official meet-ings of A.N.Z.A.A.S., although he also is not paid for his expenses, we also do subsidise his expenses a little.

The Executive have to attend meetings. They are not often, but even if it is only one per annum, bringing the Executive to Melbourne costs money. We do this for the Scholarships—the H. W. Woods and Kodak Scholarships. They have to be adjudged. Our President has pointed out the way we do it, thinking that is the fairest way. Conference may have other ideas on that. There are also smaller incidental expenses, such as when the winner is announced we like to take him along to meet the donor at lunch. That also costs money.

I estimate that we need £500 p.a.; at the present time it is £160. The alternative would be to treble the subscriptions per organisation, or the Societies could contribute on the basis of 1/6 per member. There are 6,600 members of Societies throughout Australia, not including apprentice members in Victoria. If they pay 1/6 member that will give an income of approximately £500. Our necessary expenditure is based thereon and these are two ways of achieving it."

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) moved "that a sub-committee be appointed with representation from each State to consider the matter and report back to Conference.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) asked for information concerning the mention of pharmaceutical societies. Was it intended to apply to all organisations attached to P.A.A.? In Western Australia every qualified member was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. That did not apply in other States. He thought it would be better to say all organisations.

Mr. Braithwaite said he thought the Hon. Treasurer's intention in naming the societies was to avoid collecting increased contributions from one individual from more than one organisation.

Mr. Callister (V.) seconded Mr. Cutler's motion.

The motion was carried.

Representatives appointed to sub-committee:

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.), Mr. Baird (V.), Mr. McCasky (Q.), Mr. Browne (T.), Mr. Cohen (W.A.), Mr. Russell (S.A.), Mr. Porter (Chairman).

ITEM 12. CONSUMPTION OF MORPHINE

Remit from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria:-

"That consideration be given to the problem of reduction of the use of morphine in exempted medicinal preparations,"

Mr. Callister (V.) said that consumption of morphine in

Australia was very high in comparison with other countries with larger populations. On investigation it appeared that considerable amounts of morphine were used in Australia because of the 0.2 per cent. in proprietary

The Victorian Board was interested in collecting information. From the figures they had received it was estimated that an average of 20 per cent. of morphine in Victoria went into two proprietary medicines, which both contained less than 0.2 per cent.

This was put forward as a matter of interest and as an attempt to get some actual figures. Mr. Manning, who recently visited Geneva in the course of discussion with the World Health Organisation and Drug Addiction Con-



Mr. Colin A. Edwards Secretary of the South Australian Organising Committee

trol, found that they were interested and would like to have figures and would be glad of any information we could give them.

The world figure for the consumption of morphine was complicated in that a large percentage was converted into codeine and so an unreal picture was given. He would like the members to endeavour to get some figures on the quantities of morphine used in pro-prietary medicines, then later endeavour to make a real contribution to the reduction of morphine consumption in Australia.

There were substitutes that could be used, but at the present they were dearer and therefore not acceptable to some manufacturers.

Mr. Braithwaite said the Victorian Board was interested in an attempt to reduce the consumption of morphine because of the potential danger.

Mr. Martin (Q.) said that as far as Queensland was concerned most of the manufactured products came from the southern States. He thought the figure in Queensland would be very small.

Mr. Braithwaite said that at the moment all that the Victorian Board wanted was to spread the idea about for consideration, and they would like the States to get as much information as possible in the way of figures on consumption in the various fields in the various States, so that they could compile an authentic picture.

Mr. Browne (T.) said that if they removed morphine from proprietary medicines the public would suffer. He thought manufacturers would see that point.

Mr. Keith (V.) said the wording of this remit had caused some doubt as to its intention, but it was actually a request for information. He thought it would be reasonable to submit it to pharmacy boards in other States as the retail chemist had no say in the control of morphine.

Mr. Long (V.) thought the discussion had disclosed all the relevant factors. However, he thought the public had a right to buy from the pharmacist things that were effective. He did not think they should all be controlled like children.

Mr. Braithwaite said Victoria only wanted information.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite thought they should go further and limit the strength of morphine in mixture form. Mist. Morph. Asp. could be repeated ad lib. and could become an addiction.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) thought it might clear the matter if Mr. Callister would alter his motion to merely request information.

Mr. Callister (V.) said he would move that State organisations take steps to ascertain the amount of morphine used in proprietary medicines in their States.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) moved "That the matter be transferred to the agenda of the Pharmacy Board."

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion, which was

FOURTH SESSION

May 28, 1959, 2.15 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

- Reports on changes and progress to new curricula by Pharmaceutical Societies and associated teaching bodies.
- Discussion on Pharmaceutical Education to be conducted as a symposium, led by Mr. A. T. S. Sissons and Professor S. E. Wright.

The President asked for a report from each State concerning changes that had taken place, or were proposed, in the curricula at the various Universities or Colleges.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Professor S. E. Wright reported as follows:— Commencing in 1960 all pharmacy students in N.S.W. will be required to attend the University of Sydney for win be required to attend the University of Sydney for three years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.). Subsequent to obtaining this degree a full year must be spent in a pharmacy before registration will be permitted. As from May 1, 1959, no apprentices will be accepted.

Entrance Requirements: (a) Matriculation standard.(b) Subjects for matriculation—

A. English.

- B. (i) Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Hebrew.
 - (ii) Ancient History, Modern History, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Dutch, or such other language as shall, in the case of any par-ticular candidate be approved by the Professorial Board.
- C. (i) Mathematics I, Mathematics II, General Mathematics.
- Mathematics.

 (ii) Geography, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Physics-and-Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Biology, Physiology and Agriculture.

 D. Economics, Theory and Practice of Music. In order to qualify for matriculation candidates must pass at one examination in at least five subjects, of which one must be English, one must be chosen from each of the Groups B and C and of these two subjects at least one must be chosen from Section (i) of either Group B or Group C. The remaining subjects may be chosen from one or more of the Groups B, C and D, with certain limiting provisions.

 2. Apprenticeship:
- (a) No actual apprenticeship, i.e., no indentures.
 (b) One year's practice in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, after 3 years' study at the University of Sydney.
- 3. Curriculum:

Three Years' Degree Course (3 Terms Per Year) FIRST YEAR

FIRST IL	ICALL.		
Character V	hours per week	-	hours er week
Chemistry I			3
Zoology I			3
One other subject— (Botany I or Mathemátics I to be recommended)			3
SECOND YEAR		/1 m	0
Pharmaceutics I	3	(1 Term	3
Pharmaceutical Chemistry		(2 Terms	6 6
Physiology	1 2		0 4
Biochemistry	I 2 2 3	1 Term	3
Introductory Microbiology			
1½ Terms		1½ Terms	2
Pharmacognosy 11 Terms	2	1½ Terms	2
THIRD YEAR			
Pharmaceutics II*	5		6
Pharmaceutical Chemistry			
II	4		6
Pharmacology	3	2 Terms	6
To include lectures on Phare Pharmacy, etc. The student macy at this stage.	macy Mana graduates E	gement, For lachelor of l	ensic Phar-

FOURTH YEAR Bachelor of Pharmacy with Honours.

A full-time study course of 1 year in a special branch of pharmacy such as pharmaceutical chemistry or pharmaceutics or in pharmacology. This course will enable the student to study for a position in industry, teaching or research. Should the student develop a liking for biochemistry or physiology it will also be possible to take an honours course in these subjects in the department concerned. the department concerned.

Post-Graduate: After graduating B.Pharm. Honours the student may do research work leading to the M.Pharm.

Ph.D. degree.

Examining Authority: University of Sydney.

Registration by Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. after completing the degree and one full year in a pharmacy. The Pharmacy Board will not conduct any

statutory examination.
6. Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.).

TASMANIA

Mr. Palfreyman (Tas.) submitted the following details of the Pharmacy Course in Tasmania:

Present Course

- 1. Entrance requirements:
 - (a) Standard—Tasmanian School Board Certificate (or equivalent).
 (b) Pre-requisite subjects—General Science A or B.
- Apprenticeship:
- (a) Compulsory.(b) Four years.
- Curriculum:
 (a) Number of years—four.
 - (b) Subjects each year of course (as per details attached).
 - (c) Number of hours taken up with each subject (as
- per details attached). Examining authority: 1st year—University.
- 2nd year—University.
 2nd year—Pharmacy Board and University.
 3rd year—Pharmacy Board and Technical Branch.
 4th year—Pharmacy Board.
 Registration—Final Qualifying Examination as conducted by the Pharmacy Board, and is required as qualification for registration.

 The qualification is a Diplome.
- The qualification is a Diploma. Commencing in January, 1960, we will be changing to a revised syllabus to be conducted at the University and the Technical College, on a two years full-time
- The pre-requisite under this new syllabus will be Matriculation Chemistry, Physics and Biology, two of which must be at the higher level.

 The apprenticeship will still be four years, including
- the two years full-time study.

The New Course (1960)

- FIRST YEAR
- Matriculation Chem. Matriculation Physics. Matriculation Biology.
- SECOND YEAR
 Chemistry I (Uni).
 Materia Medica.
- Pharmacy
- THIRD YEAR Organic Chem. II (Chem. Dip. Course)
 Pharmacy II (First Paper).
 FOURTH YEAR

- FOURTH YEAR
 Pharmacy II (Completion).
 Pharmacy Chem.
 Ten hours per week is the average time apprentices are to be released for study. This applies during 30/40 weeks per year. Some classes are held in the evening. Students must attend all classes in the year they intend
- sitting for the examination.

 Examinations take place November/December and February (Supplementary).

QUEENSLAND

- Mr. Wells (Old.) said that Queensland was following very closely on the pattern set by New South Wales, and they were grateful to Prof. Wright for his help and assistance.
- He said that the present apprenticeship course in Queensland would finish on December 31, 1959, and the University course would commence on January 1, 1960. The Technical College course would continue until 1965, to give students who commenced this year sufficient time to qualify. At the end of 1965 the Technical College course would finish.
- The new curriculum had not yet been prepared. A Board of Studies was being set up by the Professorial Board of Studies was being set up by the Professorial Board of the University, but they had not yet got down to actual subjects, though it would probably be similar to New South Wales, the entrance standard being Matriculation for the Faculty of Science.

 Prior to the new University course coming in they had instituted a Fellowship Course with the University of Queensland. For this they had approached the Victorian authorities. In 1956 the Council propresched the
- torian authorities. In 1956 the Council approached the University and with its assistance prepared two Fellow-ships, one with a Pharmacology bias and one with

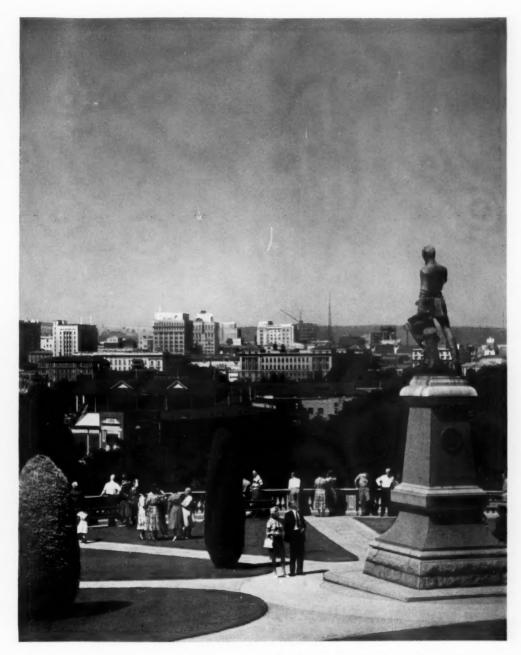


Photo by courtesy of South Australian Tourist Bureau.

THE SKYLINE OF ADELAIDE FROM LIGHT'S VISION AT NORTH ADELAIDE

The red-roofed grandstands in the middle distance are those of the Adelaide Oval. The statue in the photo is that to Col. William Light, Founder and first Surveyor-General.



L. to R.: Mr. Lloyd Miller, Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, Mr. Dudley Hill, Mrs. H. J. Southcott, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, Mr. K. S. Porter, Mr. A. A. Russell.



His Excellency the Governor declares the Conference open

The President meets Vice-Regal Party. L. to r.: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of P.A.A., His Excellency the Governor of South Australia, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Allingham George, Lady George, and the Governor's A.D.C.





Some of the Audience

Presentation of equipment to Pharmacy Department, Royal Adelaide Children's Hospital, and Pharmacy Department, University of Adelaide.



Mr. E. F. Lipsham, Lecturer in Pharmacy, standing on dais with the Conference President, examines equipment for his Department.

Some of the equipment for the Royal Adelaide Children's Hospital purchased with donations from manufacturing and wholesale firms. In the picture are Mr. S. A. Downie, Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, R.A.C.H. (left foreground), Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President P.A.A. (centre), Mr. E. F. Lipsham (right), Dr. C. O. F. Reiger, Chairman of the Hospital Board, and Dr. N. C. Cockburn, Medical Superintendent.





GUESTS AT CONFERENCE CABARET AT MOUNT OSMOND COUNTRY CLUB.





The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, June 30, 1959



AT THE
CONFERENCE
DINNER

Picture in centre shows Minister for Health, Sir Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., proposing the Toast to the Visitors



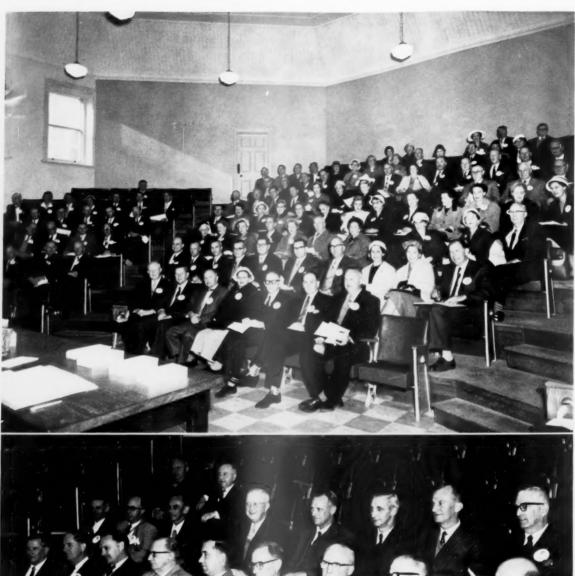


SCENES AT FAREWELL DINNER



In lower right-hand corner: Mr. Don Penhall makes an announcement

CONFERENCE AT WORK



Top: A section of the full Conference. Lower: Conference of Pharmacy Boards

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a Biochemistry bias. A few students were doing the course, but so far there were no graduates.

They had taken up the new course with the Minister for Health in Queensland, and he had put through the amending Act which had now passed all stages, so that the new course would definitely commence on Law. course would definitely commence on January 1, 1960.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) gave details of the course in Western Australia as follows:

1. Entrance Requirements:

(a) Leaving (Matriculation) Standard.

(b) Chemistry, English, Physics, Maths. are compulsory subjects.

A pass in these subjects at our Entrance Exam. or the Leaving Exam. is accepted. All subjects must be taken at one exam. If a candidate passes in three subjects at one exam. he is permitted to sit for the remaining subjects at a Supplementary Exam.

2. Apprenticeship:

- (a) Compulsory.(b) Four years.

3. Curriculum:

(a) Four years.

(a) Four years.
(b) & (c) Subjects and Hours.

1st *2nd 3rd Year 4th 1st Year Year Year Chemistry Theory Chemistry Practical Biology Theory Biology Practical 36 31 72 139 93 216 108 417 31 36 67 62 62 72 Commercial Mat. Med. 36 144 180 36 Pharmaceutics Theory 31 42 181 Pharmaceutics Practical 30 93 144 108 375 341 432 360 1493

Owing to National Service Training, 2nd Year is reduced to 31 weeks.

The enclosed literature gives details of syllabuses.

4. Examining Authorities:

Pharmaceutical Council of W.A.

- All examinations are conducted by the Pharmaceutical Council's Examiners. Final Qualifying Examination is required for registration.
- 6. Diploma is granted on completion of course and registration.

Mr. Avenell said there had been no change in the curriculum since the last Conference. However, there were three items which he should report.

- (1) For the first time this year apprentices had been (1) For the first time this year apprentices had been permitted at hospitals. Two apprentices were now at the Royal Perth Hospital and would serve part of their time there and part at the other hospitals in order to gain experience in all branches of hospital pharmaceutical work. The number of apprentices would be controlled by the Council, so that only the number the hospitals could about would be trained in that were hospitals could absorb would be trained in that man-
- (2) Following a recommendation from the Civil Defence School they now required the production of a St. John Ambulance Certificate before registration was
- (3) The introduction of a Fellowship Course. This is open to graduates desiring to further their studies. The subjects available at the College at present are:

Advanced Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Analysis of Drugs and Medicinal Substances.

Accountancy 1, 2 or 3 units. Chemistry and Analysis of Food.

Commerce.

Forensic Pharmacy. Inorganic and Physical Chemistry III. Management and Administration. Organic Chemistry II. Psychology.

The Fellowship Course commenced in 1958 and was being reasonably well supported.

A committee comprising a practising pharmacist, a hospital pharmacist, the Chief Pharmacist from the Health Department and the teaching staff had investigated the matter and considered that the present system was more suitable to their needs at the present time and recommended that the teaching continue. They had recommended the introduction of the Fellowship Course (post-graduate) and certain units were named for inclusion in that course when the control of the for inclusion in that course. They had been given to understand that this course would be accepted for recognition, but no definite assurance had been given.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mr. Lipsham (S.A.) reported that there had been no major change since the last Conference.

A.C.T.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said that there was no education institution in the A.C.T., but that they registered applicants from all other States, New Zealand and Great Britain.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said that briefly Victoria in 1960 were adopting a three-year academic course with a practical training of 3000 hours of which 1000 may be taken during the progress of the three years course and a year consisting of 2000 hours at the conclusion.

Details were as follows:

THE PHARMACY COURSE (VICTORIA) Notes on Changes to be Introduced in 1960

A statement issued jointly by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for the information of chemists, stu-

dents and prospective students.

Amendments to the Pharmacy Regulations in 1958 fixed the Matriculation Examination as the standard for entrance to the Pharmacy Course as from January 1, 1960. Persons who qualified under the old regulations (five specified School Leaving subjects), prior to December 31, 1959, remain eligible for a period of three years, but are not likely to be selected if a sufficient number of applicants with Matriculation standard apply.

The Medical Act 1958, passed in May, 1959, alters substantially the course of training for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist. Major changes in timetabling and in the subjects of the course have been decided upon by the Council of the College to coincide with the new legislation and the transfer of the College to the new building in Royal Parade, Parkville, in 1960.

Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship indentures will not be accepted for registration after the end of the year 1960.

In lieu of apprenticeship a prescribed course of 3000 hours of practical training under a pharmaceutical chemist in premises approved by the Pharmacy Board will be required.

Conditions under which this practical training will be undertaken, and details concerning the times and places at which it will be done, will be set out in regulations yet to be made. It is probable that a standard form of agreement between master and student will be

Conditions to be observed by pharmacists seeking ap-

proval to accept students for practical training will be stated in the Regulations.

Apprentices serving under Articles of Apprenticeship entered into before December 31, 1959, will continue to do so. Their rights are preserved under the new legislation. Problems relating to allowance of time for attending lectures under the new programme, payment of wages, etc., remain to be settled and are being actively discussed.

Details of the new three-year courses are:

FIRST YEAR

Physics.
Chemistry.
Biology.
Pharmaceutics I.
(to be developed to standard of Science 1 or the Pre-Medical year)

SECOND YEAR

Pharmaceutics II (including Microbiology). Pharmacognosy. Modern Materia Medica. Physiology. (Third week in March to end of October.)

THIRD YEAR

Pharmaceutics III.
Pharmaceutical Chemistry II.
Modern Materia Medica II (including Pharmacognosy).
Pharmaceutical Administration and Organisation (including Commercial and Forensic Pharmacy).
(April to November.)

The Fourth Year of the course will be devoted entirely to practical training.

When the academic course has been completed and 3,000 hours of practical training satisfactorily carried out, students will present themselves for the Final Qualifying Examination (Part B) which will be conducted by the Pharmacy Board and will comprise a practical dispensing examination, an oral examination and an examination in forensic pharmacy.

Students entering on the course from 1960 onwards will undertake three years of academic training in the College as outlined. In the Fourth Year practical training will be done. Some practical training may be done during the course and prior to completion of the academic studies.

Continuation of the Course by Persons Now Serving as Apprentices Under Apprenticeship Indentures

The tentative programme for students already enrolled is as follows:

First Year Students, 1959 (Metropolitan)

Students enrolled in the First Year Course in 1959 will attend a part-time course in Second Year until the end of 1960. They will attend the College on four half-days each week and continue as part-time students serving a normal apprenticeship.

The course will commence on approximately March 21, and continue until the end of October.

They will take part-time courses in 1961 and 1962, based on time tables approximating those at present operating for third and fourth year students.

At the end of the four years and after fulfilling prescribed requirements they will proceed to the Final Examination.

Country

Country students enrolled in the First Year Correspondence Course in 1959 will transfer to Melbourne to attend Second Year Course lectures in 1960. Their inden-

tures of apprenticeship will be transferred to a metropolitan pharmacy or dispensary and they will undertake the same course in 1960, 1961 and 1962 as the metropolitan apprentices.

There will be no correspondence course in 1960.

Second Year Students, 1959

Students enrolled for the Second Year Lectures, or Second Year Correspondence Course in 1959 will undertake a part-time course in 1960 and 1961, similar to those now operating for Third and Fourth Year students. After completing their College course and fulfilling other prescribed requirements, they will proceed to the Final Examination.

Country students will transfer their apprenticeships to a metropolitan pharmacy.

Third Year Students, 1959

This group will complete academic work in 1960. They will do a course approximating the present part-time course of one full day and two half days. Their examination will fall in November. They will continue to serve a normal apprenticeship.

The work of this year commences in March and the Final Examination will be taken in November.

REPORT ON N.A.P.S.A. SURVEY

It was agreed that the report of the N.A.P.S.A. representative be taken at this stage, and the President welcomed Mr. Horne to the Conference.

Mr. Horne (Old.) read the following report on the National Survey, 1958, undertaken by the National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia:

Due to unfavourable circumstances 800 replies to the Survey were received. However, throughout Australia they proved remarkably consistent.

Of the varied questions asked, two points were obvious. Firstly, the students support N.A.P.S.A. and its Educational Policy and constituent organisations to the full. Secondly, masters encourage students to participate in their student organisation's activities. The latter is a great encouragement to the students as it shows that Senior Pharmacy is interested in students and their affairs.

However, we feel that although much has been done and is already being done to help students by their own organisations and Senior Pharmacy, there are several situations where the difficult path could be made easier without sacrificing that hard grind of training which is both inevitable and necessary.

It is the opinion of the Association that consideration should be given to the following matters:

(A) It has been found from the Survey that many Masters do not keep up to date books or some of the necessary books at all. This hinders the student in his work, and also as pharmacy is advancing so rapidly, out-of-date books keep the pharmacy behind the times. We feel that, for a student to be trained to the standard required he must have the current books at his place of employment.

(B) Many students have stated, in the Survey, that they have not been paid for overtime worked. If a student is required by the Master to work over the normal 40 hours per week, then he should be paid for his work. It is a well-known human (particularly student) characteristic that he is paid for work done, and that if he is refused payment he is not only bitter towards the Master, but also towards the profession itself. We feel that, morally, a student should be paid, and that to prevent any student from being antagonistic towards the profession he be paid his due for all working hours spent at the shop.

(C) Today in Queensland and Victoria there exist country students who study part of their course by

correspondence. These students work their normal day and then at night, study the correspondence course. City students, on the other hand, attend a college during the normal working hours. Thus the correspondence student, doing the same course, is obliged to spend all the hours at home learning whilst the city student in working hours, attends the college. The Association feels that by giving the country student time off from work, he could study to a better degree under similar conditions as the city student.

(D) The Association has always been against the payment of premiums. It has been noticed by the present Survey that some premiums have been paid by students. The origin of premiums was to reimburse the



Mr. Keith D. Johnson

Master for training the apprentice. Today the position has been reversed and Masters pay students wages. Now premiums are no longer a payment for teaching, but for being an apprentice. This only affects the minority of students and is a financial burden, not on the student usually, but on the parents. Thus we feel that premiums should be completely abolished.

In summing up, the Association feels that, as the students today will be pharmacists within the next few

In summing up, the Association feels that, as the students today will be pharmacists within the next few years, we must try to avoid points which will give students an unhealthy attitude towards the profession. We must try to show them that, although there are unavoidable difficulties and although the road is hard, he belongs to a profession that is proud of its members. A student who is unjustly treated will become a pharmacist who will lower the very high standing of the profession.

The Association recognises the help from the Senior Pharmaceutical Associations, and is very grateful for it. We will always be thankful for help and guidance that Senior Pharmacy can give to us.

> Kevin Hassey, Industrial and Educational Vice-President.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) then opened the discussion on Pharmaceutical Education.

Mr. Sissons said that at the outset he wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Lipsham's work for pharmacy in South Australia and in Australia generally. What he considered to be his greatest contribution should not be overlooked, that was that in his own inimitable and persevering way he had built up a climate of thought in South Australia that was most hospitable to ideas of progress and extension in pharmaceutical education, and having gained the confidence of his Council, he had made very considerable progress. True educational work was always progressive and the progress that was inevitable during the next few years in South Australia would owe much to Mr. Lipsham's pioneering work and the thoughts and ideals he had inspired.

In considering the progress made in the past twenty years it was apparent that there had been a tremendous growth in knowledge and in the urge for tertiary education; in the development of new drugs with natures and properties requiring new presentations and new routes of administration; in changes in the fabric of the State—the move toward the welfare state with a measure of socialisation of medical and pharmaceutical services.

To adjust pharmacy to these changing conditions required modifications of former apprenticeship conditions and the introduction of at least three years of academic training.

In Victoria the College had been entrusted with the sum of £500,000 with which to build and equip a new College. This imposed a great responsibility and called for careful and detailed planning.

Concurrently with the move to this new College they had revised the pharmacy course which would now consist of three years of full-time academic studies:

First year—Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Pharmaceutics I

Second Year—Pharmaceutical Chemistry I, Pharmaceutics II (including Microbiology), Pharmacognosy and Modern Materia Medica, Physiology.

Third Year—Pharmaceutical Chemistry II, Pharmaceutics III, Modern Materia Medica II (including Pharmacology), Pharmaceutical Administration and Organisation (including Commercial Pharmacy and Forensic Pharmacy).

The College examinations were then completed and would be followed by a full year in the pharmacy—until the 3000 hours of practical training stipulated by the Pharmacy Board were completed.

Fourth Year—This would consist of a full-time year in the pharmacy under the direction and supervision of an approved qualified pharmaceutical chemist. At the conclusion of this last year the Board would hold an examination to test the experience of that year, possibly in Dispensing and Forensic Pharmacy.

In this new course as planned there was much room for experiment. The practical training of 3000 hours of which up to 1000 hours could be served during the first three years, would require much co-operation from the retail pharmacies. These students would require special understanding, co-operation and tolerance on the part of the Master Chemist. The College and the pharmacy must work in partnership to make their training a joint undertaking.

It had been said that in this present day of scientific teaching, there should be more of the humanities included in the course. In this, time was the limiting factor. However, if they considered the subjects of a science course—Chemistry, Biology, Micro-biology, Pharmaceutics—surely there was much here which should include a broad human element.

Science had had its great thinkers; its martyrs; its great citizens, humanitarians, even legislators and its saints. Here there was material already at hand to illustrate human rights, human relations and the value of endeavour.

This new College which they were building would be more than a college, it would be an institute of phar-

macy. For it would be the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society, the headquarters of the Pharmacy Board. It would house a Library and Museum, joint Investigational Laboratories, e.g., for the A.P.F., an Assembly Hall, Examination Hall, Publications Department and Journal Editorial Department.

All pharmaceutical activities and all pharmaceutical endeavour would centre on the College as the hub of the institute.

Mr. Sissons concluded by pointing out that in the sphere of tertiary education it was not the syllabus alone that was important, but the spirit in which it was carried out. They must endeavour to instil a desire to search for truth and a love of learning and also remember that the test of experiment was surely the development of a critical judgment. In the training of chemists they were also building citizens.

Dr. S. E. Wright, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, University of Sydney, said that it was very gratifying for him to address a gathering of pharmacists from all States, as this was the first time he had had such an opportunity.

He said he would endeavour to reconcile the academic viewpoint with existing conditions in pharmacy. Great changes were taking place in pharmaceutical education. Queensland was about to adopt a university course similar to that in New South Wales. Victoria was moving towards a three-year full-time college course and Tasmania was adopting full-time training in conjunction with an apprenticeship system. New Zealand was introducing a course in which two years would be spent at the pharmacy school, followed by two years in a shop or hospital, and a university degree course for those who desired it had also been agreed upon. These were exciting times as far as pharmaceutical education was concerned. It was most interesting to see so many changes taking place in different parts of the Commonwealth and to realise that it was all part of a world-wide trend.

In Sydney the Faculty of Science had insisted that a high standard be set. If a student failed in one subject in one year, he must repeat the whole year again. He anticipated that the new course would result in a decrease in the number of students taking pharmacy. In the final year of the present course in Sydney there were 330 students and about 800-900 students studying pharmacy in N.S.W. He found it difficult to estimate the number likely to enter the new course, but it could be between 150 and 200.

In the Sydney degree course the various departments would handle their own subjects—Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Pharmacology, etc. Pharmacy subjects would be taught in a separate Department of Pharmacy, under a Professorial head, and the degree would be administered within the Faculty of Science by a Board of Studies, which had been set up by the Faculty. It was entirely an academic Board of members of the Faculty and, of course, included members of the teaching staff of the Pharmacy Department.

In the Pharmacy School at the University of Sydney a good deal of emphasis had been laid on research, and this would be maintained in planning the equipment, the buildings and the course itself. It was well known that the status of any University Department depended largely on the quality of the research turned out. The teaching could be highly efficient—this was what was expected—but if a Faculty of any standing was to be developed it was necessary to produce graduates of high quality who could think. He was glad to be able to say that in recent years the research facilities had been considerably widened and it seemed that they had within reach a research school in pharmacy that would compare with the best in Great Britain and in America. In some aspects of the research work there was no school in either Great Britain or America which would have better equipment than they would have. It was very necessary to tackle tertiary education properly and

not only would the pharmacist benefit from the results of this research, but people from many walks of life would be influenced by the type of school that was built up and the work it produced.

Pharmacists might wonder at all these new changes and ask why they were necessary.

There is no single answer to this question, but it must be realised that the pharmacist had contact with a large number of the public and he was expected to be able to answer all sorts of questions. He must do this in a scientific manner. Because of the complexity of modern science, pharmacists needed at least three years to accumulate the background which was to serve them for the rest of their lives. It was generally agreed that the more people with a university education in the community the better, and as the pharmacist is a key person in everyday life the public will benefit by his wider training and education.

There were more specific reasons for the changes. Pharmacists no longer made galenicals in the pharmacy, as most were manufactured under controlled conditions. There had been a tremendous increase in the products supplied already prepared. Simple medicaments had given way to complex biological and organic compounds. There had been a tremendous increase in knowledge of the therapeutic function of drugs and of their chemotherapeutic action. There was now a greater number of standard text books that are revised more frequently, e.g., the B.P., Martindale, the B.P.C.—as well as modern texts with which they must be familiar. This cannot be done without sufficient background. There was also a multiplicity of laws controlling drugs and no one could deny that these were not becoming more complex, too.

Unless a better education was provided, the question of survival as a profession was at stake. Behind all these changes is the desire to make sure that pharmacy will survive as a member of the professions allied to medicine. It was necessary to turn out specialists who knew the pharmacy and chemical nature of the final product—this was the sphere of pharmaceutics. There was also another aspect of the final product—the sphere of pharmacology—pharmacists were expected to know more about the drugs they used. The medical practitioner could not keep up to date with all branches of medical science and the pharmacist would have to be the authority on the final product. Professor Wright felt, however, that the responsibility of training should not rest only with the teacher. It should be shared by the practising pharmacist.

Responsibility of the Pharmacist

The members of this Conference were representatives of those responsible for the administration of pharmacy in Australia, and this was a good opportunity to discuss this important matter.

A great deal of responsibility must come from the pharmacist—he must plough something back into the profession, just as profits were ploughed back into business. He must do something for the trainee when he came out of the university or college. The whole idea of apprenticeship was changing and they must project their thoughts into the future if justice was to be done to future generations of pharmacists.

It would be necessary to approach the trainee in a different manner. The future graduate will be different. He will be 20 years old at least, perhaps not so malleable as a 16-17-year-old student just left school, and must be treated accordingly. He will be raw for about two months, but quick on the uptake. He will need to be taught some dispensing routine which cannot be taught successfully at school. The dispensary will now round off the course, whereas under the old system the school had been expected to do this. They must encourage him to use his theoretical knowledge and apply it to everyday problems. They must bring him down

to earth and show him that this knowledge could be used to help human beings. The dispensary will have to be well equipped, both with apparatus and references. The Students' Survey had shown that deficiencies existed in books and equipment in many pharmacies. This was something the pharmacist must look to, and he must be reconciled to spending some money upon such matters each year. Some pharmacists he knew already subscribed to several publications, medical and pharmaceutical, and made abstracts available to medical practitioners in the district.

They must teach the student customer-pharmacist and doctor-pharmacist relationships and make him realise that he was now in a real world.

They could not afford **not** to train students—the existence of pharmacy was at stake. They will continue in the future to make a good living, pass on their experiences, and help the graduate who was coming forward for his period of training. The Queensland Act pro-



Mr. Ross Patrick Chairman Transport Committee

vides that the Government will register students without practical training if the need arises. This should never be needed. The supervisor will exert a lasting influence on the trainee and it was a very fine opportunity to serve.

Pharmacists may or may not approve of some of these changes, but they must be given a trial in order that faults may be remedied. There would be great changes in the Eastern States in the next three years, and if done properly with co-operation from all it would mean great advancement in professional and educational standing. Pharmacy would enter into a new era.

The student, of course, must realise that he still had a lot to learn after finishing the academic course, and the pharmacist must be prepared to give some thought to this matter and look at it from the viewpoint of the student. The student must not be allowed to think that he had merely to "fill in time" until he could be registered. That attitude must be actively fought. He should be made to realise that there were many things that could not be learnt in an academic course and that

now he was confronted with something that he will be doing all his life. He will, of course, have more theoretical knowledge than his supervisor. After being given a specialist training it would be wrong if he did not have this extra knowledge. As teachers, they were very conscious of the fact that the more advanced students frequently surpassed them in specialist knowledge, but they in turn provided the wider knowledge of experience. The master pharmacist would be in the same position, and he must also provide this broader knowledge gained by experience.

Professor Wright suggested that the pharmaceutical organisations as a whole should do some thinking about this. He thought that the Victorian scheme of arranging work in the vacation should be encouraged. They had not done this in New South Wales. He put forward some further ideas for consideration:

That there should be a minimum time at any one place of employment—possibly three or six months during the year's training.

A pharmacist might "adopt" a student in his final year of study at the University.

There should be some organisation for finding employment for the trainees other than that provided by the wholesale houses. He thought this should be the function of the Society or Guild.

The graduate trainees should perhaps have representation on the Society Council as on the University Senate. This would help in developing an interest in pharmaceutical politics amongst the recently qualified.

Some provision should be made for a course of lectures or correspondence courses on the management of a pharmacy in the year of practical training. Here again he thought the Society or Guild might assist. There was no doubt that the best place to learn pharmacy management was in the pharmacy in direct contact with someone who had had years of experience.

In conclusion he said that he seemed to have handed the problem over to the Association, but it was most important that there should be good liaison between the school and the pharmacist, and this was getting better as the years went by. The pharmacist should feel that he, too, was part of the educational system.

The President said that from what they had heard from Mr. Sissons and Prof. Wright it was apparent that educational experts could turn their thoughts to more than one sphere. They saw it perhaps so often from the practising side only. They (the teachers) admittedly made no claim to be experts in practice, and rightly Prof. Wright had passed over to them to think about the part chemists could take in education.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) moved that this Conference record its gratitude to Mr. Sissons and Prof. Wright for most stimulating discussions on education.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) seconded the motion. He felt they had all been impressed with the sense of responsibility which the speakers had placed on the pharmacist—that they could not over-emphasise the responsible part in the training of students that the pharmacist must take.

The President said they would record the motion in the minutes of the Conference and it would become part of the history of which they were so justly proud.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that as a member of the Committee which met in Adelaide in 1953, he had been most interested in the changes that had taken place in a number of States, particularly in Victoria. He asked Mr. Sissons if the course proposed in Victoria would entitle the student to a degree similar to that at the Sydney University.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said that pharmaceutical authorities had no degree granting authority; it would be a diploma under the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) asked whether the alteration of courses in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria would affect reciprocity between the other States?

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) replied that he could not imagine that within the Commonwealth the question of disallowing reciprocity could arise. He thought it would be an atrocious move in a community that was trying to develop uniformity that any one State should not accept the qualified man of another. It was part and parcel of the whole educational business that they assist one another.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that Prof. Wright had made a strong point about the need for research scholarships, possibly leading to a B.Ph. degree and finally a Ph.D. He asked Prof. Wright what he considered a desirable minimum amount that would be necessary to provide for this post-graduate work.

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said that people who did such a course going on to a master's degree or a doctor's degree expected to be kept in a suitable manner. Normally they might get £800-£1400 p.a.; this should also be free of income tax. On the basis of a £1000 scholarship they would be getting the equivalent of £1250, and that was about the competitive wage of the graduate going into industry.

Mr. Braithwaite said he assumed these people also contributed some hours as work to the department.

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said people on a full-time research scholarship might do a few hours demonstrating work for which they were paid extra.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) asked what was likely to be the cost to the student doing a full-time three-year course without earning as an apprentice.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) said that in Victoria the cost of the three-year full-time course would approximate to the present course, namely £500.

Mr. Richardson (Old.) said that the student at the present time was earning from £6 to £7 per week as an apprentice. As the University student would be losing this amount he did not think £500 would be sufficient.

Miss Chalmers (Old.) said this matter had been discussed very fully in Queensland. She said financial assistance was available for any student who wished to go into any career, and when they qualified they repaid the University.

The President pointed out that Commonwealth scholarships at matriculation level were available, which entitled holders to all fees and examination fees and also if they were not receiving wages as an apprentice they received sustenance allowance. There were a number of students in Victoria carrying Government scholarships.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said that about 33-35% of the students held Commonwealth scholarships. He said that while students in pharmacy had been drawing an allowance as apprentices they had been disqualified for certain maintenance allowances. He felt that students in future would be eligible not only to the scholarship, but to maintenance and travel grants.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) asked how much it would cost the student in each State. Scholarships would not affect all the students. What about the rest?

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) supposed that about £100 p.a. was about the usual cost. He suggested that any student with financial difficulties should be able to apply to the Society for assistance and be expected to pay it back on graduation. Technical students already did this. In fact, they not only paid it back, but paid a little more into the pool as well.

The President said that the Melbourne University had a similar scheme.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said there was one aspect he was concerned about. The continuity of the dispensary staff. At present they had a continuity of 4 years. If the new scheme were adopted it would increase the expenses of the suburban pharmacist. Would these graduates be classified as unregistered dispensary staff?

Mr. Bedford (Vic.) said that as far as they could see in Victoria, the term unqualified assistant would eventually disappear. The person would either be a student trainee or a fully qualified dispenser. There would be only two classes.

The President asked if the salary that may be payable would make them technically unemployable.

Mr. Bedford (Vic.) said he did not think so. They had approached the Department in Victoria to get some indication of what wages they would be expected to pay these trainees, but had not yet had any real direction.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) thought the scheme might result in pharmacies taking on more girls as a matter of economics and of continuity of service. Otherwise they would be taking on a new trainee every twelve months. Were the Pharmacy Boards considering in the matter of reciprocity of insisting on twelve months pupilage?

The President said there was no question of anything other than serving twelve months' experience and passing, in addition, a registering examination which in each State would entitle them to acceptance by the registering body with full rights. Regarding the other point—he did not think anyone could answer it at present. Perhaps Dr. Wright knew something of what was happening in Great Britain.

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said he could see Mr. Russell's point. There may be some pharmacies who would prefer to train a girl as a counter hand. He did feel however that a pharmacy should have a sufficient volume of work to justify a full-time qualified assistant.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said he thought the economics of the position should be looked at very carefully to make sure their plans eventuated.

Mr. Callister (Vic.) said that surely the question of unqualified assistant in South Australia was covered by regulations which stipulated that the only person who could compound and dispense prescriptions must be a pharmaceutical chemist or a person under his supervision.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) asked if the graduate with his specialised knowledge and training would still be content to sell lipstick, etc.?

The President said that Mr. Bedford had predicted that pharmacy in the future would function in a far bigger unit as the only way to stand up to competition from big business. Mr. Bedford went so far as to say that the small retail pharmacies adjacent to one another would come together into bigger establishments.

Mr. Long (Vic.) said the question put by Mr. Russell was a worry. It was one of the things they could not foresee. In Great Britain they had a similar problem, because there you were never able to see the chemist, it was always a girl who came out. He thought they should guard against allowing other people to run their businesses.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) asked if it was necessary for the student at the end of his term of academic training to do his practical training in his own State.

The President said that would be set down by each Board. He thought it almost certain that each Board would wish to police conditions under which it would be carried out. In Victoria some of the English graduates who came to Victoria before completing their period of experience had made arrangements with the Council in Great Britain to complete their experience in Victoria under the Victorian Board's supervision, and then became registered in Great Britain and followed through by reciprocal agreement, to registration in Victoria. This was an arrangement which existed between the Victorian Board and Great Britain.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said they had overcome difficulties in the past and he felt ultimately they would overcome

these also. He was sure they would turn out students who would do their work and enjoy it. The four year course would be a 50 week year of 40 hours per week, and if the parent and student realised that for the final year of full-time work they should get considerable assistance in recovering the sum spent in part-time work over three years.

Mr. Russell (S.A.): Dr. Wright said it was anticipated now that there would not be a representative of pharmacy on the Board of Studies, could he instance whether pharmacy had a representative on the Board of Studies in that State prior to the introduction of this



Mr. John C. Measday Chairman Publicity and Printing Committee

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said there was a Board of Studies in Pharmacy, including the President of the Pharmacy Board. In the eight years in which he had been there it had only met once. The new Board of Studies was under the Faculty of Science and as such only included members of the Faculty, and there would be no representative outside of Science.

Mr. Wells (Old.) said that in Queensland the Board of Studies had invited pharmacy to attend and they had appointed one of their Board members to attend on the Board of Studies in Queensland.

Mr. Martin (Old.) said that they required the serving of practical training in Queensland and for reciprocity they required that service of practical training be completed in the State from which the student applying for registration came.

The President said it had been a satisfying session and he again thanked those who had led the discussion and for preparing material for the information of all.

Conference adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION

May 29, 1959, 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Braithwaite said he proposed that they take some of the Federal Reports, and called on Mr. Scott to report on National Health Service.

Report on National Health Services by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild

Mr. Scott said that he regretted that he would not

Mr. Scott said that he regretted that he would not be able to tell them very much, as a number of matters were sub judice at the moment.

Referring to the early days of National Health Dispensing, he said it was a fact that the best contract made with a Government was always the first. From then on it was a process of whittling down. The Government knew all the pricing methods used and saw the inflow of capital into pharmacy. If pharmacy appeared unduly prosperous, they assumed it was because of too generous Government terms. of too generous Government terms.

Last year there had been a turnover of £70 million Last year there had been a turnover of £70 million in retail pharmacy, and the Government had used the argument that they had been too generous to the chemists of Australia. This had been inferred at the last meeting of the Standing Committee.

This Standing Committee might need explaining. 1951, owing to pressure from the Government for chemists to enter into the Pensioner Medicine Benefits field, the then Minister for Health had promised he would bring in a series of Committees, to give pharmacy some say in the control of the Act. One of these Committees was called the Minister's Standing Committee for Pricing Arrangements, and its only function was advisory. There were four appointees of the Guild and four from the Health Department and Treasury. The Director of Pharmaceutical Benefits has always been the Chairman, with the casting vote, but it has seldom the Chairman, with the casting vote, but it has seldom been used. As you can see, a Committee of this type is of little use in vital issues. However, it has been used in another manner. This is to discuss propositions, protests and desires from both the Government and the Guild. Reports of these meetings go to the Minister and could, if necessary, be brought to the floor of the House. The fact that we have a common meeting ground is most important.

At the moment the Guild was not being very suc-

At the moment the Guild was not being very successful in its negotiations, and recently when in England, and speaking to officials of the National Pharmaceutical Union, he had learned that they too were unsuccessful generally in their negotiations with the Government. The National Pharmaceutical Union had had a standing conflict with the Government over revised put forward. It took three years for the U.K. Government to reach a decision. We have only been going since March this year.

At this stage it is sufficient to say that the Govern-At this stage it is sufficient to say that the Government is investigating the purchasing habits of the chemist and the actual cost to him. The Thomas Table, which is intended to cover broken tablets, etc., to ensure that there is no risk of loss, is under fire. The Government says there is no risk of loss, because if the chemist has broken lines the wholesaler or manufacturer will gladly take them back. (Laughter.) Therefore there is no recese for a breakdown table heaves fore there is no reason for a breakdown table, because there is no loss to the chemist.

Investigators employed by the Health Department had been all round Australia asking questions, and the

Guild would be hard pressed to show the true picture in pharmacy, because the Government had formed their opinions on minority reports, and jumped to conclusions that were foreign to the practice of pharmacy. The Treasury was trying all the time to bring costs down. They are not really concerned with an expanding Health Scheme. Their real concern is that the Nation's Health Bill must not exceed the sum allotted, irrespective of an increasing population, enidemics or irrespective of an increasing population, epidemics, or any other circumstances. They think the amount of

£15 million allotted to Pharmaceutical Benefits represents profit to the chemist.

We had found that the senior officials of the Health Department were understanding and co-operative, but, unfortunately, the Treasury exercised a dominating influence on all Government Departments.

They (the Treasury) were concerned only with money, and would oppose any move that resulted in

increased expenditure

We would be sending a copy of the Government's case to all States and asking for answers, because in these answers lay the case we would put to the Govern-

Our Accountants, after full investigation, have found that the minimum cost of dispensing any prescription is 4/1. The more dispensing the chemist did for the Government the more he must sell of other lines to make up his loss. The Pharmaceutical Service Guild must press the Government for a higher professional fee, more in line with his private dispensing.

Mr. Scott said he was sorry the picture he gave was not brighter. However, the Guild had come along with

its merchandising scheme, and there could be a germ of success in that to requite them.

The pricing structure for the Pensioner Scheme came before the Committee, and the Government had proved (so they said) that the only increase in cost to pharmacy since 1953 was 22%—we had made it 90%. So somewhere in between was the truth. However, 22% was applied in P.M.S. Therefore it should apply to all Government work, and the Guild would again apply for it in all other Commentation. for it in all other Government work. They would say to the Minister: "The case you presented to us is the case we rest upon." If they say you are making too much profit, they may drop the contract entirely and make a new one.

lost, said Mr. Scott, they must fight. would form pharmacy into political zones. The only hope of showing strength that anyone recognised was

either money or strength.

Mr. Braithwaite thanked Mr. Scott, and said they realised that a lot of his work was such that he could not give them too much information, but they wished

The President thanked Mr. Scott and said they realised that a lot of his work was such that he could not give them too much information, but they wished him

Report on Repatriation Dispensing by Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary of the Guild

Mr. Evans read the following report:

REPATRIATION DISPENSING

The figures for the years ended June 30, 1957, and me 30, 1958, have been taken for the comparison period for the subject of this report.

As a matter of interest, the percentage increases for

these two years are:

The number of items increased 12.87% in the year 1956-57 and 11% in the year 1957-58, and the estimated increase for 1958-59 is 12.5%.

The value in these two years increased 25.3% and 21.56%, and it is estimated that the increase this year will be 19.5%.

The average item value increased 11.01% and 9.5% respectively, and the estimate 6.1%. The present item cost for the nine months ended March 31, 1959, is 17/7.68d.

The summary of the figures for each State in the respective years and the total for the Commonwealth is attached to this report. It is not my intention to read out the figures to this meeting.

Some interesting figures are revealed when you compare the dispensing in 1949-50 wth the year 1957-58.

In this eight-year period the number of items has trebled, which is considerable when you allow for the introduction of the one month's supply, with the limitation to one repeat. The value has increased eightfold and the average item cost has increased approxi-

mately 21 times.

With the number of people being accepted into the with the number of people being accepted into the Repatriation scheme, it is anticipated that the peak in prescriptions will not be reached until 1965, that is provided there is not another war. However, we can presume a continual increase in items, at least until

Since the Guild introduced the Pricing Bureau for the pricing of these prescriptions, it has always been the endeavour to have accounts paid within 30 days. There have been ups and downs in this period, and at the present time payment is being made in approxi-

mately five weeks.

The Pricing Officers often experience extreme difficulty in pricing prescriptions due to the lack of information, even though pharmacists have been requested, in printed circulars, to make notations on the pre-scriptions, so that the correct price can be paid to them. These printed circulars have requested that pharmacists should peruse their prescriptions before forwarding their claims for payment, and ensure that the following details are on the prescriptions: A. Brand dispensed, especially where prices of dif-

ferent brands vary.

Strength dispensed when not stated by the L.M.O. Quantity dispensed, when the L.M.O. is not spe-

Size dispensed, when not indicated.
Wholesale cost for items which do not appear in the Guild price lists.

When prescriptions are not endorsed with these par-ticulars, they will be priced applicable to the cheapest brand having Commonwealth distribution and availability at the time of dispensing, and where no strength is specified, the lower strength will be priced.

In fact, prescriptions should be endorsed with exactly what was dispensed.

You will appreciate that there are many difficulties in interpreting prescriptions for pricing, and these difficulties are brought about by a certain lack of knowledge on the part of a large percentage of L.M.O.'s, regarding

REPATRIATION DISPENSING 1956-7 and 1957-8

State	Number of	Items	Value o	of	Claim	s Priced	an	d	Average Cos	Per Item
	1956-7	1957-8	1956-7			1957	-8		1956-7	1957-8
New South Wales	736,101	816,623	£542,494	4	9	662,090) (10	14/8.9	16/2.6
Queensland	253,470	280,311	190,380	1	0	226.621	11	. 4	15/0.2	16/2
South Australia	143,289	157,310	111.049	2	6	137,318	19	0	15/6.0	17/5.5
West Australia	133.913	148.800	104.776	7	10	125,807	0	3	15/7.8	16/10.9
Tasmania	51,076	58,485	37,894	0	2	47.353	18	10	14/10.0	16/2.3
Victoria	522,278	581,077	410,161	3	4	498,815	4	10	15/8.5	17/2.0
	1,840,127	2,042,606	£1,396,754 1	9	7	£1,698,006	15	1	15/2.1	16/7.5

the package details of certain proprietaries. The pharmacist has to place his own meaning on the prescription as written, but most of the pharmacists do not pass on to the Pricing Officers their interpretation, by endorsing the prescription with what was dispensed.

It is in the pharmacists' own interests to ensure that they are paid for what has been supplied on a Repatriation prescription and that the fullest particulars should be noted on the prescription at the time of dispensing.

To conclude, I advise that correspondence has passed and discussions have been held with the Repatriation Commission regarding a revision of the Agreement for the Pricing of Repatriation Prescriptions, but all we can ascertain from the Commission is that the final say seems to be with the Department of Treasury.

The President said he thought the report demonstrated that the Federal Guild was watching the interests of pharmacy. He thought the figures presented in this report compared with reports presented previously would prove illuminating. They should look at the step-up in overhead expenses when they looked at the step-up in volume.

Pharmacy and the Metric System

(a) Paper by Mr. C. B. Macgibbon, Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, Royal Melbourne Hospital, on problems encountered in the Pharmacy Department on the changeover to the metric system.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT ON THE CHANGEOVER TO THE METRIC SYSTEM

By Charles B. Macgibbon, Ph.C., F.P.S. (Vic.)

The decimal system for various forms of calculation is steadily gaining ground throughout the world, despite a good deal of resistance, especially from Anglo-Saxon conservatism. In most branches of science, the metric system of weights and measures has long been accepted to the exclusion of other systems. In the field of medicine, it has almost taken over in the laboratory; clinical practice and pharmacy lag behind, but there are signs of a major change even here. A strong factor influencing the change is the fact that most significant modern drugs are introduced with their dosage already in the metric system. Equally important is the steady pressure being exerted by the Commission which compiles the British Pharmacopoeia, under the ultimate direction of the General Medical Council. The first edition referred only to the imperial system. In the second edition of 1867, solutions for volumetric analysis were defined in terms of British weights and measures and metrical weights and measures. In 1898 the metric system entirely replaced the imperial in all analytical procedures, and the formulae for preparations were expressed in both systems. In the 1914 edition the statements on doses were given in both systems and the formulae in the metric system only. In the 1953 edition the metric system alone was used throughout the appendices and monographs except in the expression of doses of substances commonly prescribed in the imperial system. For these latter the imperial dose was stated in parentheses after the metric dose. All the doses of the new drugs introduced in the 1958 edition are given in the metric system only, for these drugs have almost invariably been introduced into medicine and used in dosage terms based on the metric notation, and nothing would be gained by adding an equivalent imperial dose The Council has approved the recommendation of its Commission that in the 1963 Pharmacopoeia all reference to the imperial system should be entirely abolished.

It is about 80 years since the medical profession and scientists suggested the use of the metric system, but little impetus to implementing this change was given until after the end of World War II. The support given to the use of the metric system in medicine has been evident in the post-war publications of the British Pharmacopoeia. In 1953 the B.P. indicated the doses

of drugs in the metric system with the imperial equivalents, and this tendency to change has been confirmed in the B.P. 1958. The introduction to the British Pharmacopoeia 1958 states: "Doses are expressed in the metric system only except for those substances and preparations commonly prescribed in the imperial system. The Commission has expressed the view that arrangements should be made so that the imperial system of dosage might be abandoned in the next edition of the Pharmacopoeia." The British Pharmacopoeia 1958 forces the dispensing chemist to use metric measurements if he is to dispense accurately the 125 drugs for which metric doses only are given. Now that we are using milligrams and grams as measures of weight and millilitres as a measure of volume we are able to dispose of grains, ounces and pounds as well as minim and fluid ounce measure, thereby making the duplication of two systems of weights and measures unnecessary.

The idea of introducing the metric system into everyday medicine is of course not new in Australia. In 1945 an article was published by H. Finnemore, in which he considered in a practical way how to deal with he considered in a practical way how to deal with some of the difficulties that such a change would bring in prescribing and dispensing. When, in 1956, the Edi-torial Committee revised the Royal Melbourne Hospital Manual, which includes the hospital pharmacopoeia, it decided that the metric system would be adopted, as soon as possible, for use in the hospital. All doses of drugs and formulae of preparations were written in the metric system without imperial equivalents being indicated. It should be noted that this is the first occasion that all doses and formulae in the imperial system were omitted from the hospital pharmacopoeia. The pharmacy staff gave their full support to this advance in prescription writing. Though in itself the metre is no better than the yard as a standard, the system based on it is much more convenient than the British system, in that the multiples and submultiples being on the decimal system, much time is saved in reduction, and quantities are expressed as the decimal of one denomination and not in several. Again, the measures of area and volume are simply related to those of length, and the gram is so chosen as to be the weight of 1 cubic centimetre of water at the point of maximum density. The pharmacist prefers the metric system for its simplicity in calculations, with the decimal point displacing the fraction. Percentage solutions are accurately dispensed because of the direct relationship of the gram and the millimetre, and no more does the apprentice become confused over the grain and the minim. It was expected that with the introduction of the metric system to the wards in the hospital the use, by nursing staff, of minim and fluid ounce measures as well as the domestic household measure of teaspoonful and tablespoonful, would cease. The use of millilitres as a volume measurement would mean that the nursing staff would have only one system to contend with. would be of great advantage to the nurse, for all fluid intake and fluid output measurements would be in the same system as the individual dose for the patient. The result of this will mean that the trainee nurse will only be required to learn one system of fluid measurement. Difficulty would have been experienced in using the millilitre as a dosage measurement for out-patients, so it was decided to retain the domestic measures of teaspoonful and tablespoonful for this section of the hospital. Another reason that prompted the adoption of the metric system was that the hospital has a responsibility as a teaching institution to instruct the students in the metric system. It was confidently expected that as the medical students were trained in this system they would become doctors who would universally use the metric system in their prescription writing. Experience has shown that pharmacists were not familiar with the metric system, and that most of them used the laborious method of converting metric doses to imperial doses before dispensing the prescription. It was likewise confidently anticipated that pharmacists after a period at the hospital would gain con-

fidence in using metric weights and measures. Further support to the adoption of the metric system was given by medical literature and drug manufacturers. All new products being issued have dosage expressed in the metric system, so that the relationship between drugs of similar therapeutic action is readily seen. No longer will we have drugs with similar therapeutic action expressed in different systems, so that the relation pressed in different systems, so that the relation of their doses cannot readily be seen. Powdered Digitalis Leaf has a maintenance dose of ½ to ½ grains (not 30 to 90 milligrams), but Digoxin has a maintenance dose of 0.25 milligrams (not 1/240 grains) once or twice daily. It now becomes the duty of all pharmacists to embrace this system and to end the confusion of the imperial, the excluding and anotherwise systems. When the the avoirdupois and apothecaries systems. dispensing chemist adopts the metric system entirely it will no longer be necessary to state on the label that the strength of the Morphine Sulphate injection is a grain in I ml. How much more correct will it be to state that the strength is 15 mg. in 1 ml.

Preliminary Organisation

At a conference of medical staff personnel presided over by the Medical Superintendent, the problems which would be created by the introduction of the metric system were discussed. It was soon evident that the greatest danger was that of passive resistance, which might develop as difficulties were encountered. It was resolved to issue a Metric Conversion Table to assist resolved to issue a Metric Conversion Table to assist staff to become familiar with the approximate metric equivalents to the imperial measurements. Positive Positive action was taken by suggesting to the staff conference that everybody should be encouraged to think in the metric system, for as this was done so the necessity to convert from metric to the imperial system would

The following decisions were endorsed:-

(1) All fluid intake and output would be measured and recorded in the metric system.

(2) All body temperatures were to be taken and recorded in degrees Centigrade.

(3) The height of patients was to be measured and recorded in centimetres.

(4) Body weights were to be recorded in kilograms.

(4) Body weights were to be recorded in knograms.

(5) A Metric Conversion Table of approximate equivalents was to be prepared. This table would provide a standard for use by the nursing staff, and would show the equivalent Fahrenheit for a recorded Centigrade temperature, the equivalent of stones and pounds to a recorded kilogram body weight, and the equivalent in the continuous to a height recorded in centimetres. feet and inches to a height recorded in centimetres.

(6) The pharmacy was instructed to change all ward labels showing imperial nomenclature to metric measurements.

Grain to milligram (mg.).

Ounce to gram (G.).

Minim to millilitre (ml.).

Fluid ounce to millilitres (ml.).

One teaspoonful to 4 millilitres (4 ml.).

Two teaspoonfuls to 8 millilitres (8 ml.)

One tablespoonful to 15 millilitres (15 ml.).

(7) The resident medical staff were to be instructed to use the metric system.

(8) The co-operation of the honorary medical staff was to be sought and they were to be asked to change their prescribing to the metric system.

(9) The date for the changeover would be midnight of April 30, so that all hospital records from May 1, 1958, would be in the metric system.

The Provision of Equipment

(1) Fluid Intake. Clear plastic jugs shaped with a pourer lip and graduated in millilitres were provided.

Fluid Output. Opaque plastic jugs gradated in milli-litres, and of a different shape to those used for fluid intake, were provided.

Stainless Steel Jugs that were in use and graduated in fluid ounces and pints and cubic centimetres were re-marked in millilitres and litres.

All this equipment was delivered prior to April 30, and on May 1 all imperial measures were withdrawn.

(2) Centigrade thermometers were issued to wards and Fahrenheit thermometers were withdrawn.

(3) The height register graduated in the imperial system was retained, but a brass rod graduated in centimetres was affixed to the present measuring gauge.

(4) It was not possible, except at great cost, to convert the present patient weighing scales to the metric system, so the nursing staff were instructed to weigh on the present scale, convert the avoirdupois weight to the metric equivalent, and record the weight in the metric

(5) Tables showing approximate equivalents were printed on both the front and reverse sides of a folded card. The various tables showed:

(a) The equivalent Fahrenheit temperatures to Centigrade. The range of temperatures was from 35.0 deg. C. to 45.0 deg. C.

(b) The equivalent kilogram weight for stones and pounds. The range of weight commenced at 31.7 kg. (5 stone) and went through to 88.6 kg. (14 Any weight greater than this could be calculated from the table.

(c) A measurement of length commencing at 91.4 cm. (3 feet) and ranged to 182.9 centimetres (6 feet).

(d) Approximate equivalents of fluid ounces and millilitres, also minims and millilitres.

(e) Approximate equivalents of ounces/grains (avoirdupois) to grams/milligrams.

(f) A table of metric weights and volumes.

(g) Approximate equivalents for dispensing purposes related to the domestic measures of teaspoonful and tablespoonful.

(h) A percentage dilution table.

Re-labelling of Pharmacy Stock

It may be of interest to hospital pharmacists to learn of the method by which pharmacy stock labelled in the imperial system was changed overnight to the metric system. Much preliminary organisation had been done prior to the changeover on May 1. Labels with doses of ingredients in the imperial system were withdrawn and new labels showing all doses of ingredients. drawn and new labels showing all doses of ingredients in metric were obtained. As new stock for wards and departments was packed, the metric labels were attached. For a short period prior to May 1, 1958, it was necessary to use the domestic measure of one teaspoonful or one tablespoonful on the label, and the metric dose of 4 millilitres or 15 millilitres was blocked out. On the evening of April 30, commencing at 7 p.m., qualified pharmacists, assisted by apprentices under the direction of the Chief Pharmacist, visited the departments and wards throughout the hospital. The drug cup-boards in each department and ward were inspected and any drugs labelled in the imperial system had the labels changed to the metric system. Uniformity in equivalent doses was assured by the use of the R.M.H. Metric, Conversion Table Approximate Equivalents. The task was completed by 9.30 p.m. The hosptial was thus assured of correct metric equivalents, no wastage of assured of correct metric equivalents, no wastage of stock, no interruption in the drug treatment of patients and no inconvenience to the nursing staff. The ease of implementation of the metric system amazed all. The medical staff and nursing staff co-operated with the pharmacy staff, and the changeover was effected without disturbance or irritation. In the changeover period from the imperial to the metric system compromises were permitted, but this period must be

limited. All the imperial system methods and measures must be abolished. The pharmacist must no longer dispense his prescriptions by converting the metric measurements to imperial equivalents, and he will dispose of his imperial weights and measures. The Royal Melbourne Hospital Metric Conversion Table of Approximate Equivalents will not be reprinted, as it was intended as a means of helping the staff to relate the imperial and metric system of measurements.

Problems Arising from Changeover to the Metric System

The metric system has now been in operation for 12 months, and is now regarded as the normal measuring system. Experience of the system has revealed problems none of which the Royal Melbourne Hospital considers insoluble.

(1) The Problem of the Co-operation of Manufacturers

The co-operation of the manufacturers was sought when preparations were required to be supplied with metric measurements. At first there appeared to be little interest, as it was only one hospital making the changeover, but after 12 months manufacturers are seeking guidance as to the strengths of preparations required. The hospital assisted manufacturers by allowing a reasonable period to elapse before insisting on the delivery of preparations labelled in the metric system; but after 12 months it will be necessary for these to adopt metric measurements or their preparations will not be used at this hospital.

(2) Measures

Australian manufacturers were not able to provide a domestic household measure graduated in millilitres and teaspoonful/tablespoonful, and it was necessary to obtain these through the courtesy of an overseas drug manufacturing firm, but since then Australian manufacturers are producing these measures. The same remarks would apply to dispensing measures, as until recently only the laboratory type of millilitre measure has been available. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining plastic measures for fluid intake and fluid output.

Clinical Thermometers

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining Centigrade clinical thermometers from overseas suppliers, but hospitals at present making a changeover cannot obtain them from local sources.

(3) The Size of Bottles

It would be of immense value to manufacturers if this Conference could decide on what would be the standard size for metric dispensing bottles. The following would be suggested as a basis for discussion:

For the 1 fluid ounce and 1 fluid ounce—adopt a 10 millilitre.

For the 1 fluid ounce-adopt a 20 millilitre.

For the 2 fluid ounce—adopt a 50 millilitre.

For the 3 fluid ounce and 4 fluid ounce—adopt a 100 millilitre.

For the 6 fluid ounce and 8 fluid ounce—adopt a 250 millilitre.

From 10 fluid ounces to 20 fluid ounces—adopt 500 millilitres.

For the 40 fluid ounces-adopt 1 litre.

(4) The Dispensing Volume

The British Pharmacopoeia has given a table of approximate equivalents on the metric and imperial systems, a few of which are:

One fluid drachm equivalent to 4 ml. 120 minims equivalent to 8 mls. 240 minims equivalent to 16 mls.;

but the relations of metric and imperial measures are

1 fluid drachm equivalent to 3.5515 mils.

1 fluid ounce equivalent to 28.412 mils.

The Royal Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopoeia of 1956 followed the British Pharmacopoeia in making the doses of mixtures up to 4 mils. or 15 mils., which was converting the imperial measurements to metric equivalent. In the next Hospital Pharmacopoeia this will be altered, and mixtures will be made up to a metric volume of 5 mils. or 10 mils.

(5) The Metrical Notation

Previous to adopting the metric system doses of Atropine Sulphate were expressed as gr. 1/150, gr. 1/100, gr. 1/75, and gr. 1/50. These doses were converted to the metric system and expressed as equivalents of 0.4 mg, 0.6 mg, 0.8 mg. and 1.2 mg. This is not true metrical notation, and will be corrected in the next Pharmacopoeia, as the doses will be expressed as 0.5 mg, 0.75 mg, 1 mg, and 1.25 mg. The B.P. dose of Atropine Sulphate is 0.25 to 1 mg.

Prescribing in Number of Doses

It is the practice of hospital medical staff to prescribe a number of doses for a patient. This method can be adopted to the metric system providing the number of doses is expressed in units of 5 or 10. For example, the chemist is requested to supply 8 fluid ounces of a mixture, each dose being a half fluid ounce, i.e., the equivalent of 16 doses. When we fully adopt the metric system we will supply 20 doses, each dose being 5 mils. (total volume 100 ml.), or 25 doses of 10 mils. (total volume being 250 ml.).

Volumes of Doses

It has been the custom through conversion of using 4 ml. as being the equivalent of 60 minims, 2 ml. the equivalent of 120 minims and 15 ml. the equivalent of half fluid ounce. It is considered that when the metric system is completely adopted it will be possible to have mixtures made in dose volumes of 5 ml. or 10 ml., the 15 ml. being discarded as being a non-metric measurement.

Household Doses

Domestic household medicine measures vary considerably in the volumes of one teaspoonful or one tablespoonful, therefore we can see no reason why a 5 ml. volume cannot be interpreted as one teaspoonful and 10 ml. volume as two teaspoonfuls. The Royal Melbourne Hospital Drug Sub-Committee has decided that it will make available domestic medicine measures the graduations of which will be in millilitres. As a consequence of this decision, the patients will be instructed on the label to take 5 or 10 millilitres as a dose.

Legality of Weights and Measures

Throughout Australia there is no common policy regarding standards of weights and measures, and it is obvious to us that State authorities are looking to the Commonwealth Government for guidance and leadership in this matter. Each State has its own separate Weights and Measures Act, and although similarities exist in many respects in the various States, there is not one common pattern. All States specify the apothecaries system of weights and measures. In one State the "British Pharmacopoeia" is not, at present, officially recognised. In four States, the use of the metric system is not permitted, and in one of these four States there appears to be strong opposition to the metric system, in that the use of this system for trade, which includes dispensing, is not permitted for any purpose whatever, pharmaceutical or otherwise. Several of the States would appear to be reluctant to sponsor any change in the present system. The Commonwealth Parliament brought down the Weights and Measures (National

Standards) Act in 1948; but because of difficulties that have been encountered during the course of framing regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Act, no action has yet been taken to bring the Act into force. It is hoped that these difficulties will be overcome in the near future, and that regulations will be brought down to define the various units and standards. When this is done we understand that the units and standards of measurements defined under Commonwealth regulations will become the sole legal units and standards for Australia, superseding the units and standards of measurements at present prescribed by State legislation. It is expected that the Commonwealth regulations will provide for the use of the metric system as well as of the imperial and apothecaries' systems.

National Health Dispensing

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Formulary presents a problem, as the present formula is stated in the imperial system or the metric system. No allowance is made for the prescribing of drugs with imperial system dosages in the metric system.

Packaging

It would be suggested that the metric system would require ampoules in packages of 5 or 10, and tablets in packages of 5, 10, 50 and 100.

The Elimination of Conversion

Before the metric system is completely adopted it will be necessary to eliminate all thoughts of conversion from prescribing and dispensing. The doctor does not convert his imperial dose to a metric equivalent, but simply prescribes the metric dose. Likewise the dispensing chemist will not convert a metric prescription to imperial equivalents, but will accurately dispense the metric prescription by using metric weights and measures. We must learn to think only in the metric system, and when we do this the necessity to convert from one system to the other disappears.

The metric system has been in operation for 12 months, and is now regarded as the normal measuring system. It is hoped that the metric system will be adopted by other hospitals, doctors and pharmacists generally. It is confidently anticipated that doctors, nurses and pharmacists trained at the Royal Melbourne Hospital will go out after qualification and continue to use the metric system. All our efforts will be in vain if the metric system remains unused by the general practitioner and the family chemist. We look hopefully for its universal adoption, so that medicine and pharmacy will be able to realise the real advantages of this system. We at the Royal Melbourne Hosptal have welcomed the adoption of the metric system, and now that we have learnt to think in this system we are realising its many advantages over the outmoded imperial system. Our appeal now is to the dispensing chemist to follow the lead given by this hospital and in every way endeavour to encourage the use of the metric system in dispensing.

Prescribing Example:

(gr. 11) Amylobarbitone, 90 mg. tds.—Metric 100 mg. gr. i Phenobarbitone, 60 mg.—Metric 50 mg.

Dispensing Example:

Sodium Phenobarbitone	 	 	 	20 mg.
Atropine Sulphate	 	 	 	0.5 mg.
Elixir Simplex	 	 	 ad.	8 ml.

Discussion

The President said that as the Chief Pharmacist at the Royal Melbourne Hospital Mr. Macgibbon was in the happy position of being able to develop his department along satisfactory lines. They had a status in the hospital second to none. It had been most interesting to hear how they had handled the change-over to the metric system.

Miss Keogh (V.) asked how they had disposed of Dangerous Drugs.

Mr. Macgibbon replied that there were no $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Dangerous Drugs in the hospital. They had exchanged them all back to the manufacturers.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (V.) asked if Mr. Macgibbon could say when the new Pharmacopoeia would be out.

Mr. Macgibbon said the material had to be in the hands of the Editorial Committee in June for publication in 1960.

Mr. Braithwaite said that neither in stock, in measures nor in their own minds should they convert. They must learn to think and work in the metric system. Pharmacies must be equipped with metric measures and weights and pharmacists must use them, and especially encourage junior staff to use them.

Mr. Cartwright (N.S.W.) asked what would be the position in New South Wales with regard to the metric system, where it was illegal to use metric measures and weights in the dispensary.

The President said perhaps they should ask Mr. Scott to ask Canberra to seek an overall Act.

Mr. Callister (V.) said the answer was to approach the State Weights and Measures Department.

Mr. Macgibbon said he thought they should approach the Commonwealth Government, as the machinery was already there.

Mr. Keith (V.) said he recognised the fact that the metric system was inevitable, and he assumed that it would be a stage in evolution rather than by revolution that the change-over would take place. What might be possible in a large hospital might not be practicable in general practice. He could not imagine how they would educate the medical practitioner who was fixed in his ideas, or the older pharmaceutical chemist who was using the habits of a lifetime. It must work out over the years.

Prof. Wright (N.S.W.) said that in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney they were teaching the students in the metric system. They had been worried, however, by the 4, 8 and 16 oz. used in the A.P.F., and asked if the A.P.F. Committee would consider at the next Revision Committee this very important change.

Mr. Callister (V.) said the answer was "Yes."

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) asked what were the advantages of the metric system over the imperial.

Mr. Macgibbon referred to his report and read the relevant section.

Mr. Braithwaite said there were many things they could ask Mr. Macgibbon, but he thought they would gain a lot from the material Mr. Macgibbon had prepared. There were on display some samples of equipment which Mr. Macgibbon had brought with him.

Conference adjourned for morning tea.

PRESENTATION OF EQUIPMENT TO ROYAL ADELAIDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

On the resumption of Conference a Presentation of Gifts was made to the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide and the Adelaide Children's Hospital. Lady visitors to the Conference were present.

The President said that the Association was flattered to have such a gathering, but he felt that the occasion was worthy of such an attendance. It was something new to the Association, but it was very largely due to the efforts of their South Australian colleagues that they were able to make these presentations.

As was customary, the host State had borne the financial responsibility of the Conference, with the aid of

contributions from their members and through the generosity of the manufacturing and wholesale drug houses they were able to make this practical gesture. They had been pleased to have representatives of the wholesale firms, many of whom were accredited members of Conference, present with them at their meetings, and they had linked up with them very generously in their social gatherings.

The Executive had received £600 in cash and £250 worth of equipment, which was a very fine effort on the part of the contributors. The Association, representing pharmacy at the professional level, was very happy to be able to make this gesture and make these presentations to two very worth-while causes, within the teaching institutes of Adelaide.

They were very pleased to have present today Mr. Ted Lipsham, who is in charge of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide, and we know that any equipment we give to that department will be well and worthily used. Although he will shortly relinquish his active duties, he will remain in the background and will be proud of the work that will continue, based on his foundation. We are extremely pleased to have him here to join with his many friends.

They then moved across to the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Children's Hospital, and Mr. Braithwaite said they were very pleased to have Dr. C. O. F. Reiger, the Chairman of the Hospital Board of Management; Dr. M. T. Cockburn, the Medical Superintendent; and Mr. S. A. Downie, the Chief Pharmacist, present.

They had heard a good deal of the work done at this hospital in the various fields of medicine in the reports of investigations frequently appearing in the medical journals. In their own field, Mr. S. Downie had contributed to Conference and to Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S. for many years, and his work on pharmacopoeias in particular had appeared in overseas publications and even in Martindale.

It was with extreme pleasure that they welcomed representatives of the houses who had contributed to these gifts today. They were some of the houses best known and most favourably known in the drug trade, and he thought it fair that they should be named. They were:

The British Drug Houses (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. D.H.A. (S.A.) Ltd. Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. Nicholas Pty. Ltd. Nicholas Pty. Ltd. Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd.

He thanked these firms for this most generous gesture to pharmacy.

Mr. Braithwaite then said he would not list the items of equipment, but he would ask Dr. Reiger, Chairman of the Hospital Board, and Mr. Downie, of the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital, to accept these gifts from the Association.

He wished them to accept from the Pharmaceutical Association, through the generosity of their friends, these pieces of equipment for the Pharmacy Department, and he knew that in the hands of Mr. Downie they would be well and worthily used pharmaceutically, and that they would all get the greatest satisfaction in their use.

Dr. Reiger said he was not accustomed to being on that side of the desk in the theatre, but he was very flattered to have been asked to be there to receive these gifts from the Association and the drug houses, who had sponsored it. They would well and truly use them for the benefit of the children, and he would also like to echo Mr. Braithwaite's remarks regarding their Chief Pharmacist, who was held in the highest regard by all associated with him. He again thanked them very much indeed.

Mr. Braithwaite called on Mr. Lipsham to come forward, and said that as they all knew the Pharmacy Department in the Adelaide University as a teaching department was second to none. He said Mr. Lipsham, starting with limited resources, with odds and ends of equipment that had to suffice, and had developed it to what it was today. His University Treasurer had been generous in recent times, and the Council of the Society in that State and members of the other pharmaceutical bodies had helped him in various ways. He now had a department of the size and space that was accepted as one of the best teaching departments in the Commonwealth. Addressing Mr. Lipsham, he said:

"Mr. Lipsham, will you, on behalf of the Pharmacy Department in this University and as that Department's Senior Lecturer, please accept from the Association and our drug trade friends these pieces of equipment to assist in your teaching work."

Mr. Lipsham, in replying, said that the donors of these gifts could rest assured that their confidence and their generosity in making them available to his department had not been misplaced. On behalf of the students, advanced students and lecturers, he extended to them his warmest thanks and cordial appreciation of their generosity.

It was also necessary and highly desirable that they did not lose sight of the fact that members of their Pharmaceutical Association had worked on this project to make this array of gifts possible in time for the arrival of his successor, Mr. Reynolds, who was coming from South Africa. Naturally he would be pleased to have them there.

The presentation of these gifts was another landmark in the development of the Pharmacy Department, of which at the present time he was the head. This department in the main was concerned with the training of pharmacists in the professional and scientific application and work. They had to try and guide them to recognise their responsibilities to the public, so that they in turn might carry on their public duties to the next generation.

As Mr. Braithwaite had said, the present Pharmacy Department had grown since 1931 from nothing to the present stage, when it would take a very definite step forward. Money, accommodation and staff would become available for an enhanced and greatly stepped-up amount of investigational work within the department. This would be of a specifically pharmaceutical nature. All such basic investigational work, like the training of students, must have a direct bearing on the quality of the service which the individual chemist gave in the health services of the community.

This Conference and the donors of these gifts were directly helping the Commonwealth Government to provide for the nation the best possible services which are available.

On behalf of the department, Mr. Lipsham accepted the gifts with gratitude and with special thanks to the organisers, particularly Mr. Johnson, for their work, and once again the donors for making the gifts possible.

Mr. Braithwaite said this had been another page in the Association's history, and he was sure it would remain so as a worthwhile one. It would help them in the work they had in mind, that is, the better and more effective training of their young people.

With that thought in mind he closed this session of Conference.

SIXTH SESSION

May 29, 1959, 2.15 p.m.

Trade Marks in the Art, Trade and Science of Pharmacy

Paper by Mr. H. R. Wilmot, O.B.E., Registrar of Trade Marks and Commissioner of Patents

Pharmacy and the Patent System

By Mr. W. L. Thomson, Supervising Examiner of Patents.

(These papers will be published in a later issue of the Journal.-Ed.)

The A.P.F.

(a) Report of Editorial Committee

Mr. Callister (V.) said that the report had been prepared in the absence of Mr. Manning, who had been away for some time, but although it appeared over the signature of Dr. Byron L. Stanton, it was in fact the report of the joint Committee, and read as follows:—

Following the production of the A.P.F. 1955, it was not long before suggestions for the publication of a supplement and then a new edition of the A.P.F. were received. Some new material was collected and some recommendations for formulae were received, but no direct move to publish a new edition has been made.

The reasons for this are:

Publication of a new edition at the time proposed appeared an extravagance. There was little new material, and the proposed changes were mostly alteration of titles from Latin to English and some modifications to formulae which, it was thought, might render the volume acceptable for pensioner prescribing. There was no official confirmation of prescribing. The

this suggestion.

Proposals for setting up a formulary committee to include representatives of the B.M.A., the Hospitals Commission and the Services had been made by the Editorial Committee to the P.A.A. Executive, and these were under consideration.

Questions of policy need clarification. Some decisions are necessary with regard to the follow-

(a) Should the Editorial Committee act as an originating body or purely as an editing Committee? Should the Committee act independently in the production of a new edition, or as a central body, for the reception, co-ordina-tion, modification, testing and editing of for-mulae from revision committees in all the States-or should it combine both these functions?

We believe it should combine both functions with emphasis on its independent action. In this respect a small Committee would pre-

sent a wider viewpoint than an individual.
(b) Future Policy: In the A.P.F. 1955 we have received the co-operation, good will and thanks of the medical profession for providing a useful prescribing companion. If this remains our objective, the A.P.F. can continue to provide a vehicle for presentation of a variety of useful formulae, some traditional, others offering modern drugs in pharmaceutically and therapeutically efficient form. In this way the A.P.F. will have a useful but some-

what limited and undistinguished place in medico-pharmaceutical economy.

(c) Is it desired that the A.P.F. becomes a National Formulary available under the Commonwealth Health Scheme for pensioner prescribing, for the services, and as a common hospital pharmacopoeia acceptable to the Hospital and Charities Commission? If so, it will demand a considerable change in present

policy.

The present Editorial Committee is agreed that development of the A.P.F. should procede along the lines

of the British National Formulary to produce a formulary acceptable to the Government Health Service, to the Services and to the Hospitals. To achieve this it must have the full knowledge and co-operation in its preparation of all the public bodies concerned in its use. There must be representation on a Publication Committee of Pharmacy, British Medical Association, Ministry of Health, Hospital and Charities Commission and the Defence Services. This Committee should have power to co-opt specialist assistance from any source necessary. Secretarial facilities should be made available to this Committee and to a small executive Committee corresponding to the present Editorial Committee.

For such a volume considerable modifications to the present formulae are necessary both for economic considerations and the changed nature of prescribing.

(a) Existing formulae must be reduced to the utmost

Existing formulae must be reduced to the utmost simplicity, and many may be deleted.

At the request of the Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, the P.M.S. Formulary was revised last year by Dr. B. L. Stanton. The revision was based entirely on the A.P.F. with the above precepts in mind.

Mr. Cunningham, in a personal letter, states that the revised P.M.F. Formulary will be in use

Acceptance of the present A.P.F. was rejected by the Director of Pharmaceutical Services be-cause of the cost of such adjuncts as colourings, flavourings and preservatives. It was said that the inclusion of chloroform water as a vehicle for mixtures had already cost the Government many thousands per year. This, notwithstanding the whole A.P.F., could be readily redesigned to satisfy the legal requirements of N.H.S. prescribing.

(b) The scope of the A.P.F. must be widened, as in the B.N.F., to include in addition to the formulae such B.P. preparations as Capsules, Injections, Tablets, etc., which come within the scope of N.H. prescribing, so that medical users may have available more information under one cover. This would still be advantageous, although our Health Scheme does not coincide with that of Great Britain.

(c) The metric system will, of necessity, supersede the imperial system, and English titles replace the Latin titles used at present. Doses will be expressed in mils instead of spoonfuls, and the 8-16-24 dose system replaced by the 10-15-20 dose system

(d) Does the monograph section merit preservation? We are in favour of its retention, but this may depend on further views as to the function of the book and the views of its sponsors. The section on poisons and antidotes after revision

might be extended to cater for increased industrial hazards-agricultural sprays, etc.

A section dealing with approved names and their proprietary equivalents would facilitate recogni-tion of many drugs appearing in the N.H. list of benefits under approved but often little known

(g) Notes for Prescribers, in which individual groups of drugs—Haematinics, Antibiotics, Diuretics, for example—are subjects of basal therapeutic advice example—are subjects of basal therapeutic advice designed for efficient and economic use. These summaries would be prepared by distinguished medical contributors co-opted for the purpose. A paragraph on the prescribing of habit-forming drugs might find a place.

drugs might find a place. An important function of A.P.F. has been its use in providing a code of dispensing practice of particular value to students both in pharmacy and medicine. This information, together with the table of official doses, should be retained. There seems no real need for a special Dental Section. It may be noted that the Dental Practitioners' Formulary 1957, for use in the N.H.S. of Great Britain, contains formulae of a general

nature from the B.N.F. for the medical needs of prescribing - sedation, analgesia and stimulation, etc.

If the above recommendations are possible of achievement, we will produce a formulary with a wider range of use by the Government Health Services, medical practitioners generally, Hospital and Service Departments, and students and practitioners of pharmacy. Government assistance in financing its preparation would be necessary, and if obtained would give a degree of permanence to A.P.F. revision and production not yet attained or possible by other means.

BYRON L. STANTON,

For the Committee.

Melbourne May 19, 1959

Mr. Callister said another matter which might have been mentioned was the question of alteration of standards. He said the frequent alteration of standards for acceptance by all States was most undesirable

The history of the A.P.F. had been one of evolution. Originally it had attempted to give prescribers alternatives to proprietary preparations. Following that there was an attempt to co-ordinate and systematise galenicals in use in the different pharmacopoeiae.

It seemed now that some changes would be made

in an attempt to streamline the whole formulary and if possible, to eliminate the duplication of formulae and provide for the prescribers one more suitable to their

Discussion

The President said that since the last Conference they had not produced an edition of the A.P.F., but members of the Editorial Committee had been watching the position and representatives had met on several occa-sions. They wished to know the wishes of Australian pharmacy.

One of the things they must discuss was the future of the A.P.F., and he thought they would follow through the items a, b, c, d, as set out under Item 16 on the

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that New South Wales had given a great deal of thought and time to the consideration of the A.P.F. and the possibility of bringing out a new edition. Mr. Callister said it had been produced by a process of evolution, but they felt it should be by revolution. They knew it had played a very be by revolution. They knew it had played a very important part in the world of pharmacy, but they would like to see it play a much more important part.

They would like to see a new A.P.F. produced, or at least the first section of it. He suggested it should be sectionalised, the first section to be acceptable to the Commonwealth Government as a pharmaceutical

formulary.

It was noted that a campaign had been proposed to popularise the A.P.F. Surely the quickest way to do

this would be to make everybody use it.

A further point regarding the A.P.F. was the cost. It was felt by a number of people that for a long time the A.P.F. had been produced down to a certain figure. He suggested it should be priced at £3/3/-. This would enable the Editorial Committee or others interested in its production to have sufficient funds to produce a first class book, acceptable not only to members of the pro-fession but to the Commonwealth Government.

It had been said that the Commonwealth Govern-ment would not accept the A.P.F. because of certain colouring matters, flavourings, etc., such as chloroform water. The Commonwealth Government he knew were

trying to cut down expenses.

However, a number of people were dissatisfied with the formulae, and he was surprised that in the Editorial Committee's report there was no mention of the suggestions forwarded by the New South Wales Com-mittee under Professor Wright.

They had criticised the use of some of these colour-It did not improve either the mixture or its action to make it green. They had recommended also that possibly pink and red colourings should be confined to preparations of a somewhat dangerous nature, such as Linct. Codeine and Linct. Morph., which because of their more potent nature required some care.

At the 1953 Conference at Brisbane, New South Wales had submitted that there should be a paid Editor. They were not detracting from the Editorial Commit-tee. They did a wonderful job and should be con-gratulated for it. Neither did they want some new-fangled gadget, but something tried and proved. If the price of the A.P.F. were increased as suggested, they would be in a position to compensate the right person for the work carried out.

A number of preparations could be streamlined; for sample, the use of aspirin mixture. They would then example, the use of aspirin mixture. They would then have mist. A.P.C., as phenacetin, caffein, and mist. asp. ad., and with mist. asp. et morph., liq. morph. and mist. asp. ad. Thus you cut down a lot of different mixtures which were only different basically by the presence of spirits of peppermint or spirits of cinnamon, etc. This would give a much more concise formulary. It might would give a much more concise formulary. It might be said that they would then produce gallons of mist. asp. and add other flavourings; but it was against the law to have quantities on the shelves.

There was a further point he wished to raise—the Poisons and Antidote Section. This was rather dangerous ground. Chemical sprays were mentioned, and he felt that only under extreme circumstances should a chemist administer an antidote for one of these. They

should be very careful about extending this section, particularly in relation to industrial hazards.

By overcoming some of these difficulties and producing a section applicable to the retail pharmacist and to the Government, they would popularise the A.P.F. Everybody would use it, the medical profession, the teaching institutions and in their own pharmacies.

Mr. Anderson (S.A.) said the question of whether there should be an editor or an Editorial Committee had been discussed by the South Australian Revision Committee which met at the end of March. considered opinion of that Committee that there should be an editor, and reasons were given. It was a recognised practice for publications of this type. There would be one person to carry the responsibility. One person to whom they could go for a direct answer.

He should have secretarial assistance and travelling

expenses, etc.

He said they proposed to move that Item 16 (b), 16 (f) and Item 34 be referred to a sub-committee of two representatives from each State, with the requirement that they report back to the Association. He thought these items were very much tied up and were better discussed by a small committee.

Mr. Stephens (N.S.W.) said they should take particular care that any items in the A.P.F. should be available. It sometimes happened that a doctor prescribed something that was not readily procurable.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said this was a subject in which he was very interested. He would like to say

one or two things.

The question of colouring and flavourings had been a problem as far as the Commonwealth was concerned in accepting the A.P.F. as it stood. If they accepted the A.P.F. in its present form and a new edition were prepared they would need to formulate new prepara-

He said he was very interested in an A.P.F. a little more composite and a little more streamlined than at

the present time.

He had prepared a Therapeutic Index at one time which was never used, but he was still interested in

He thought they must educate the doctors along other nes. They were becoming rather irrational. Howlines. ever, he had not yet found the answer to that.

Referring to Mr. Hall's suggestion of an A.P.F. acceptable to the Commonwealth Government, he thought there was no need to fear this view. There were some things that would require altering before the Common-

wealth would accept it in toto.

Mr. Dallimore (W.A.) said he supported Mr. Anderson's suggestion that a sub-committee be formed. He was very concerned about the use of the A.P.F.. At present there was less use of the A.P.F. and more use

of ethicals.

They were developing highly trained chemists, who would become merely label scrapers unless they stopped the trend of ethical manufacturers taking the dispensing away from the chemist.

They must decide whether they wanted more compounding, and if so devise ways and means of achiev-He thought there should be a Therapeutic ing that. Index, but if they wished to stop the present drift away from compounding they must take positive action.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) supported Mr. Dallimore. He said they should study St. Vincent's Jubilee Pharmacopoeia, which carried information about prescribing.

They should certainly retain the right of compound-g. The present edition was rather meagre in compounded formulae.

He supported the view that they have a paid editor, and said there should be no uneasiness about charging £3/3/- for the A.P.F.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said that in the last edition of the A.P.F. there had been no bismuth preparations. He thought they should be included, as they were widely used in New South Wales. He wished to ask whether it was legal to use an old edition of the A.P.F. in Victoria, where it was a legal standard.

Mr. Callister (V.) said there were no bismuth preparations in the present A.P.F., because medical opinion was so firmly against it and they had been discredited on that basis. One formulae suggested for inclusion in a subsequent edition was mist. bis. sed. Bismuth was discredited on therapeutic grounds, partly because of expense and partly because there had been some cases of bismuth poisoning.

The question of standing. Only the current volume is the standard.

Regarding some points raised by Mr. Hall—they had made no mention of offers of co-operation from various States, but they had a section from New South Wales in this edition. A set of information was provided by Professor Wright on isotonic solutions, and would be willing to provide further sections if he were asked.

The question of Poisons and Antidotes-in their experience that had been an invaluable reference, not merely for the first aid. One did not anticipate that a chemist could do more than the minimum first aid, but in respect to the question of agricultural sprays it was vital that there should be ready information as to an antidote there. There should be some legislation covering the use of these agricultural sprays to insist that the users should have atropine tablets in their posses-

The question of an editor as distinct from an Editorial Committee-it was the opinion of the Committee that it is better than an individual. The volume of the British Pharmacopoeia listed two pages of names of people responsible for its compilation, but did not mention an editor.

Mr. Stephens had raised the point about the availa-lity of ingredients. They had had that difficulty also. bility of ingredients. They were not readily available until there was a demand for them, and they had made representations to the warehouses and assured them of their market.

Concerning the development and future of the A.P.F. the question of compounding had let them to realise that until it became the official formulary it will not have the widest use. He said they should make every effort to have it accepted. If he might again quote from the British National Formulary, they had a wide range of formulae and they preserved compounding on a much greater basis.

He agreed that their Therapeutic Index was not ade-The range of products covered was not wide

Mr. Braithwaite said he felt with Mr. Callister that the future of the A.P.F. and compounding in Australia rested on the fact that it become acceptable for pensioner dispensing.

Conference adjourned.

SEVENTH SESSION

June 1, 1959, 9.30 a.m.

The President read two messages, one from Mrs. Allan (W.A.), conveying appreciation of message received and sending good wishes, and one from Mr. E. C. McClelland (Vic.), also appreciation for message received and good wishes to Conference.

A.P.F. Sub-committee

Mr. Anderson (S.A.) proposed that a sub-committee to deal with the A.P.F. be appointed.

Mr. Russell moved:-

That items 16 (b), 16 (f) and Item 34 be referred to a sub-committee of two representatives from each State together with the delegate from the A.C.T. (if available) with the requirement that they report back to the Association under Item 29 (c).

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Committee was then appointed as follows: S.A.—Mr. Anderson (Convener) and Mr. Johnson; N.S.W.—Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Hall; Tas.—Mr. Browne and Mr. Palfreyman; W.A.—Mr. Hughes and Mr. Dallimore; Q.—Mr. Chater and Mr. Wells; Vic.—Mr. Baird and Mr. Sissons; A.C.T.—Mr. Cunningham.

Item 21. CIVIL DEFENCE

Remit from the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W .: That steps be taken for the giving of appropriate training to students and pharmacists in relation to their services in civil defence work in the event of atomic attack. Consideration might be given to a course in First Aid in atomic warfare. Each training school should include instruction in First Aid in its curriculum. That is to say, each training school should give a First-Aid course with particular emphasis on civil defence. The training referred to to apply to qualified pharmacists as well as to students.

Mr. Winterton (N.S.W.) said that in submitting this remit they were merely putting forward the recommendation of those pharmacists who had attended the Civil Defence Schools. In saying that each student should do First Aid, with the emphasis on civil defence, they felt that the St. John Ambulance course was not sufficient, but that it should be a course specially applied to the needs of atomic attack, when the types of injury would be mainly caused by blast, burns and radiation.

Mr. Nichol (Q.) seconded the motion and felt it would be a good idea if such a course could take shape at this Conference.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said that in his State, following the school held last June, they now required all students to produce a St. John Ambulance Certificate before registration, but they had not discussed any further steps.

Mr. Baird (V.) said that First Aid had been a subject in the curriculum in Victoria for several years, but no consideration had been given to a special course on atomic attack so far.

Mr. Braithwaite said it was a specialised course, not the St. John Ambulance course only.

Mr. Sissons (V.) said that a small group of senior students had been giving particular attention to First Aid emergency measures in conjunction with atomic warfare.

Mr. Nichol (Q.) said that the course in Queensland was voluntary. He also felt that something should be done in training pharmacists who went into military service, so that they could take their appropriate place. He thought this Conference should make a request that this training given to all chemists, particularly those going into National Service

Mr. Braithwaite suggested that he speak to Col. Braithwaite about this matter.
Mr. Russell (S.A.) said that South Australian students had been enjoying First Aid training for five or six years and he could see no reason why some special course

Mr. Winterton (N.S.W.) said he had no knowledge of anything being done in New South Wales. The Civil Defence Authority in his State had appointed municipal controls, but so far as he knew no special courses had been arranged.

Mr. Browne (T.) said that next year, for the first time, students would be obliged to do the St. John Ambulance course. He agreed it would be desirable to spread this

to the more specific needs of warfare.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) said he thought it would be a suitable subject for the Liaison Committee in each State to take up with the B.M.A. He thought that anything further than the St. John Ambulance course, including special instruction in emergency, would need to come from the medical branch.

Mr. Braithwaite said that unfortunately within each State the e was little they could do. The Commonwealth Government could direct the States and New South Wales was the only State where a government has made any move. The rest were trying to persuade their governments to give them some funds.

He would suggest that rather than approach the B.M.A. the Liaison Committee in each State meet and approach the Commonwealth Civil Defence people.

Miss MacGillivray (V.) said that it was felt there should be a school for women, not necessarily pharmacists.

Miss Chalmers (Q.) said that the Council members in Queensland who had attended courses had arranged to

Mr. Keith (V.) moved that the motion be put.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

TITLE—"SELF-SERVICE PHARMACY"

Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of South Aus-

"That the Association express the view that the use of the title 'Self-Service' in conjunction with professional titles such as 'pharmacy,' 'pharmacist,' 'pharmaceutical chemist,' etc., is contrary to the accepted principles of the personal conduct of an Australian retail pharmacy.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said that this item had been included as a result of some publicity in the Journal in regard to the use of this title "Self-Service" pharmacy. This was discussed in their particular State and they felt that

was discussed in their particular State and they felt that the use of such titles immediately preceding the words, or words, of their professional titles had the effect of lowering the tone of their professional status.

They had no objection to the words being used in the pharmacy, if someone wished to use them to indicate that they used self-service methods, but the actual words immediately preceding their official titles was what they objected to He felt that any qualifying adjective such as this took away from the professional dealings they as this took away from the professional dealings they

had with people.

He moved the motion.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) said that it was agreed that the pharmacist must keep up with modern trends in business, but it was the title they were concerned with. If they used the term "self-service" pharmacy they implied to the general public that they were more concerned with merchandising than with their professional services.

He seconded the motion.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said he did not think Mr. Porter had gone far enough. He suggested they eliminate the term "self-service" altogether from advertising, because it lowered their status. He felt very strongly about this. They should dissociate themselves with the use of the

words completely.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said Mr. Cutler had only gone halfway. He would like to suggest that they be prepared to accept as an amendment that the words "self-service" be not acceptable in any pharmacy, or shop purporting to be a pharmacy. In New South Wales there were cases of people using the words "Consulting Chemist." The Society had adopted a recommendation that any person using such words be given two alternatives-to remove the words from their advertising and from their shop

windows, or be expelled from the Pharmaceutical Society. They had had little trouble since as the use of the letters "M.P.S." was one of their greatest features.

The Guild had made "fee for service" a plank in its

platform. If chemists were entitled to a fee for service they could not have it said that they no longer provided a real service to the public as the use of this term "self-service" implied.

He would like to see the remit go further and state that the words "self-service" should not be used in any shape or form in association with retail pharmacies.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite said he quite agreed with the remit in its original form that the words "be not used at all." He appreciated the competition from the self-service stores, but chemists depended on their personal service.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said that South Australia was able to ban advertising of any type of professional services. Such terms as "prescription specialists" "pure drugs used," "correct dispensing," etc., which might indicate that one chemist was more highly qualified than another, or gave a better service than another. They claimed that

all chemists were equal and anything which suggested the contrary should be banned.

Mr. Baird (V.) said that the words "self-service" might be too limiting, they might be tying their hands. In a few years' time there may be other words with a similar

Mr. Attiwill said he had listened to the discussion with interest. They must look ahead. In America they already had the automat with a wide range of goods, which could compete with pharmacy. He thought they should take appropriate action as indicated by Mr. Baird and use every endeavour to carry this into effect, or they might yet find an automat machine for medicines.

The President said that in some States there was a restriction preventing the vending of any medicine by

Mr. Miller (S.A.) said they were getting away from the original point. As "self-service" was a catch phrase it was beneath the dignity of chemists to use it.

Mr. Horne (Q.) said he would like to support Mr. Baird. There were many other terms which implied the

Mr. Bedford (V.) said it seemed that the general opin-Mr. Bedford (V.) said it seemed that the general opinion was that they ban the use of any word preceding the word "chemist" or "pharmacist." Over the years he thought that "chemist" or "pharmacist" had implied their entire function and he could not see any necessity to use any word preceding the word "chemist."

There was much discussion concerning the actual wording of the metion. Several amendments were sug-

wording of the motion. Several amendments were suggested and considered and it was finally resolved:

"That the Association expresses the view that the

use of qualifying titles such as 'self-service,' etc., immediately preceding such titles as 'pharmacy,' 'pharmaceutical chemist, etc., is contrary to the accepted prin-ciples of the personal conduct of an Australian retail pharmacy.

REPORT OF FEDERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARIAT

By Mr. Keith Attiwill, Federal Director.

Mr. Attiwill said that each year it had been his practice to present to the Federal Council, the groups of the Association and Societies, a full report on his activities over the year.

This year he had not prepared a typewritten report and he did not propose to speak for long.

It was usual in his report to indicate the mileage and distances he had covered during the year. This year he had visited all States except Western Australia, also the United States of America, the United Kingdom.

One point he wished to emphasise—that was political

thinking.

Public relations was a very wide field indeed and one of the needs of a person in an advisory or consultant position with a representative body like pharmacy was not to waste his advice, but to feel that the framework of public relations had been created.

From the very nature of public relations activity it was not always possible to disclose the reason behind some political action. He was very well aware that his good friend Mr. Cunningham was present—he had asked if his presence would be embarrassing. However, Mr. Attiwill said, he had assured Mr. Cunningham that it was not, because in matters of health they realised it was a partnership. It was as important to have good Federal relationship with the retail chemist as it was for the Federal Guild to have good relationship with the Health Department and whether they liked it or not, it would continue and would become increasingly vital to them.

His friends in various States had suggested sometimes that because it was not always possible to negotiate with the Commonwealth Government and get a satisfactory agreement from the chemists' point of view, they should start a political blitz.

He said that the older one became in public relations the more one paid attention to the saying, "Never fire bullets that someone else can catch and fire back at you." They must always be certain that they had a sound case, and that was where political timing came in.

A lot of the work was not done through the press or radio, but by contact with parliaments in the various States.

One of the problems was not merely the question of developing a good opinion among the people of one's own organisation or profession, but in being able to handle the problems that were thrown at you.

There were two examples—Suppose a newspaper published an attack on a company or organisation and the facts were correct. How does the public relations officer handle it? Or again, if a newspaper publishes an attack and the facts are wrongly presented. What does he do?

Recently while he was in America a publication called "Week End" came out with an article about pharmacy entitled "She paid £25 for his 2/- Pills." It was accompanied by a drawing like an artist's nightmare. This matter was brought to his attention on his return. He had read that article and although it was written in a melodramatic style, in some ways it was a very good article. But you could not read it without gaining the feeling that there were still some dishonest chemists who made a living out of the gullibility of the public. Had he been here at the time he might have done something about it. He would have gone to the newspaper and in fact he still might do so, and say that they did not mind all the information being given, but they expected the courtesy of being allowed to put the facts.

There was a tremendous amount of thought being given to the practice of public relations. It was a term which had become very confused over the last twelve years, since he had been associated with it. There were a number of people who had been on the fringe of advertising and publicity who had set themselves up as public relations consultants. Some of them were very dangerous and did a lot of harm to the name of the organisations making use of their services. There were some basic principles now being accepted and public relations were being accepted on the highest possible executive level.

He thought they would be interested to know the latest thinking on the question of public relations and advertising, because advertising was going to loom very largely in the policy of the profession.

Public relations was not just a flash in the pan, it was a deliberate part of the policy of the organisation. They did not only plan the immediate situation, but they must look ahead.

They must hold the confidence of the people all the time. The public mind was continually changing and the memory of the public was short and fickle. Competition was very keen.

To come back to the relationship between public relations and advertising. It depended on how widely you defined the practice of public relations and how

closely you defined advertising. From the consensus of opinion of the people in England who laid down these basic principles, it is that public relations management and advertising management must work together at top director level.

He would only interfere in the Federal Council of the Guild if he thought that Guild advertising policy would be likely to damage the public relations of pharmacy as a whole. It would be almost impossible for that to happen, because of the good relations existing. No advertisement could possibly be passed that was detrimental to the profession or to public relations.

There was a good deal more he could say, but he would be glad to answer questions or make observations if desired.

Mr. Braithwaite asked if they would hold over discussion until the two remits in Item 28 were dealt with.

Agreed.

ADVERTISING OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES .

"That the Association supports an attempt to gain the co-operation of the newspapers of Australia to agree to the limitation of claims made by various advertisers in presenting products with any medicinal properties to the public in order that the public may be given certain protection against possible useless preparations."

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that this remit was self evident. New South Wales had been concerned over the last twelve months in the number of items produced from either registered or unregistered sources which made extraordinary claims. The chemist was faced with the problem of people buying these things in the pharmacy and thereby attaching to them an unofficial recommendation. The advertising was heavy and extensive, in fact it often advised that a certain product could be purchased from your chemist—without consulting any pharmaceutical body.

This type of advertising could do a great deal of harm. These products implied the approval or association of the chemist

There was another type of advertising, particularly in Sydney, directing inquiries to a box number, or the G.P.O., or to an agency. Before it got too extensive they should make a move to get from the newspapers an agreement to eliminate the exaggerations appearing in these advertisements.

In Sydney they had a relationship with most of the newspapers. Unfortunately, however, there was one group which did not co-operate.

It reflected on the professional character of the chemist if a person came in after reading an exaggerated claim and asked if it were any good. If the chemist replied "No" he was at once suspected of having an utterior motive, or having something which he made himself, or on which he made a larger profit, which he preferred to sell them. Something should be done to get the co-operation of the newspapers.

He moved the acceptance of this remit.

The President asked if someone could explain the laws controlling such exaggerated advertising. He knew that there were some they did not advertise, such as purporting to alleviate, or cure, rheumatoid arthritis or other rheumatic complaints.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) said there was power in the N.S.W. Act to preclude the use of the word "cure," but it was not policed.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) said they may be aware that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association had laid down a stringent code of ethics on advertising, which prohibited various types of advertising. They had been most cooperative in maintaining the code. Their main objection was to some of the advertisements appearing in magazines based in New South Wales which were not members of this association.

Mr. Attiwill said Mr. McCarthy was quite correct. "Newspaper News," a member of the Australian Newspaper Council, was the authoritative voice for most of the

Australian newspapers. The material regarding the handling of advertising of this type which had been prepared by this body had been widely noted for its directness, simplicity, and because of some proprietary medicine advertising in the past, a code of ethics was drawn up setting out claims that were unacceptable. In cases where excessive claims had been made they had been and would be submitted to a panel of medical and pharmaceutical experts.

The new advertising advisory committee of the newspaper council had established new headquarters in Sydney and it was the intention of the committee to extend its function to help advertisers and agencies.

He thought this was a very timely remit and he would like to see the Association establish a close liaison with this advisory committee.

Mr. Cossar (V.) supported Mr. Attiwill. Anything submitted to the panel was scanned by them very closely, but with regard to patent medicines they relied on their advertisers to use the right wording.

Mr. Browne (T.) supported Mr. Hall. He said there were many worthless preparations, such as the so-called slimming remedies, with little or no effect, which only reflected on the pharmacy.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said it was often thrown at the Commonwealth that they did not do something in this matter. The Commonwealth had power in the broadcasting field.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) asked Mr. Hall if the advertisements he mentioned had appeared in the group which were not members of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that was a fact.
Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said there was one point brought up—and he wondered how they were to say that certain lines were useless. There was only one State that he knew of that could give an opinion, that was Victoria, where they had a committee. They might think certain things were useless, but they could not say so publicly, unless that help have proved so. unless they had been proved so.

The President asked Mr. Hall if Conference accepted this remit, was it intended that the Executive be in-structed to communicate with the Advisory Panel of the Newspaper Association, because that would direct the message into the ranks of the advertisers as well as the member newspapers

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) seconded the motion.
Mr. Baird (V.) said the position in Victoria was controlled by the Proprietary Medicines legislation, but unfortunately it did not affect the position in regard to advertising. Its powers were to ensure that the products complied with the requirements of the Poisons and Health Acts

Mr. Hall (N.S.W) agreed.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINES

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) moved: "That the Public Relations Secretariat be asked to undertake an immediate campaign to attempt to educate the general public that the pharmacy is the place to buy ALL medicinal preparations, as the pharmaceutical chemist is their protection against possible useless preparations, many of which are produced and advertised by unqualified persons."

He said the Council of his Society felt that this remit was ancillary to the previous one. The main thing that concerned them was the increasing number of advertisements advising that products were available on sending a postal note to a box number, or a room in a building. This was a most undesirable practice—the products were

usually highly priced.

Further it was felt that if the Public Relations Secretariat could direct public attention to the family chemist by sending advice to advertisers, it would be helpful. They should attempt to direct attention back to the

chemist.

Mr. Winterton (N.S.W.) seconded the motion.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) said he had an inquiry from a

woman concerning tablets advertised at £5/5/- for 100 tablets. She did not wish to go back to her doctor and asked his advice. He advised her to go to her chemist.

Mr. Attiwill said it was most important to keep in mind "pharmacy for the pharmacist." This was an important and basic part of his charter and he accepted the responsibility to do all in his power to give effect to this remit.

Mr. Nichol (Q.) said this remit was merely reaffirming what was actually taking place. They had Guild publicity and a Public Relations Officer already acting on it. They must vote for it.

The motion was carried.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FINANCE

Report of Sub-committee to discuss the motion submitted by Mr. Porter and Item 30 (ii) Subscriptions and Finance.

Mr. Cutler (N.S.W.) said the Committee was unanimous in its recommendation—that each member organisation (regarding the women pharmacists as one body only) should be called upon to pay treble the present subscription each year and that the position be again revised at the time of the next Conference.

That would bring to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia an annual income of £460, which was acceptable to the Treasurer, and the cost of maintaining the Association would then be equally distributed among all member organisations.

He formally moved the acceptance of the recommendation.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) seconded the motion.

The President said the sub-committee had recommended that this remit Item 30 (ii) be abandoned and substituted a fresh motion which would produce enough money to enable the Association to cover its overhead expenses, by trebling the existing subscriptions which would then become the new subscription, to be reviewed at the next Conference.

The motion was carried.

"THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY"

Item 23. Report by Mr. N. C. Cossar, Chairman of Directors, Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.

Mr. Cossar (V.) read the report as follows:

It is customary for a member of the Committee of Management to give a report to Conference on Journal business and affairs generally.

To those newer delegates I will mention in passing the Journal is owned by three pharmaceutical bodies, viz., The Pharmaceutical Society of each State, The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, and P.D.L.

In each State we have a representative from each In each state we have a representative from cache of those bodies looking after State interests, and one of those people in each State is appointed a Director

of those people in each State is appointed a Director of the Publishing Company.

This is my first opportunity to welcome personally Mr. W. R. Cutler, who became the Director in New South Wales just on twelve months ago, replacing the late Mr. J. L. Townley.

The Committee of Management, comprising Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Scott, the Editor, the Business Manager and the Chairman, meets monthly and generally keeps affairs of the company and Journal moving on keeps affairs of the company and Journal moving on an even keel.

Since my last report to the Melbourne Conference two milestones in Journal history have been achieved: (1) For the first time the number of copies distributed within a period of twelve months exceeded 100,000, and we have made further progress since then.

(2) We have discontinued publication of the "P.P. Cards" and replaced them with a book—"The Prescription Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists.

As the Journal is developing and changing year by year, we are trying to introduce new ideas—some work and some do not—and always welcome suggestions.

Firstly, the cover. After being occupied by the same company for many years, it is now split up over four or five different companies, using it in rotation.

At the same time we altered the layout of the title on the cover. While this was a change, it has not altogether fulfilled our expectations. Colour has been added to the front cover, two colours being a mini-mum. One advertiser—Kodak—has used four colours. This has given the Journal a new look from month to month

Looking back over the last five years, the size of the Journal has increased slightly and advertising percentage has been maintained.

Noteworthy features since the last Conference have been a series of articles by Mr. Sissons and associates, setting out some British Contributions to Medicine, and Mr. Keith Attiwill's series on Contemporary Personalities in Pharmacy and early pharmacies and development of official organisations in each State.

A highlight was the publication of an original article on "Carcinogenicity of Brown Coal Tar," by Messrs. Christie and McCallum, of the University of Melbourne.

We are also indebted to Peter Rudduck for his Animal Notes, and we would like to have more of them. Over-seas scholarships taken up by Messrs. F. H. Bedford, A. I. K. Lloyd, and Barry T. Brown have produced some most interesting and valuable contributions, which we

have been pleased to publish.

A noteworthy article on observations of their trip
to America by Messrs. Eric Scott and R. G. Ross on development of self-service trends created widespread in-

Last but not least, a series by Greta Burman on "The Development of the Science of Nutritions." We are now starting a new series of articles by Prof. F. H. Shaw, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of

Another highlight was the reproduction in colour of the murals in the Board Room of "Guild House," Mel-

I might mention that we have had requests from overseas scientists and journals for permission to re-produce articles which have appeared from time to

Finance.—On this subject I should report that we have had to face an increase of 4 per cent. in printing charges in the last twelve months; but once again, owing to the "P.P. Card Service" and advertising support from manufacturers, we will not be increasing the price of "A.J.P." to the societies. As a matter of fact, the Journal is sold to the societies at approximately half the cost of printing and posting.

Arising from the Science Congress in Adelaide last

year, a selection of papers read to Congress was printed in the "A.J.P." over a period of six months. Approximately 50 copies of each paper published were sent to the respective authors. This gesture of supplying re-prints cost the Journal about £250.

We regret that space did not permit us to publish questions and answers from discussion on each paper owing to shortage of space. We know that our South Australian friends went to quite a bit of trouble over this, and once again regret our inability to show tan-gible recognition of the work involved in collecting

occasionally we get suggestions about additional features for the "A.J.P." One was that a digest be produced at the end of the year carrying important articles published during the year. This was considered exhaustively, but could not be adopted owing to—(1) cost involved, and (2) the small percentage of readers who we feel would be interested in reading the articles again.

There will not be a special issue associated with this Conference, as was the practice some years ago, but a section of eight pages of photos on art paper will be

included, together with reports of all remits discussed.

And now I come to our major effort for the last twelve months—the publication of the "Prescription

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Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists." Most gratifying to the Committee of Management was the wonderful co-operation and help we received from offiwonderful co-operation and help we received from offi-cial bodies in all States whenever they were ap-proached. This help, I feel, contributed in no small measure to the result achieved—the first print was com-pletely sold out some weeks before we left for Adelaide. A reprint of the book is in course of printing, and will be available about the middle of July. We beg the patience of those people who have ordered copies of the reprint but have not yet received them.

As you can imagine, a work such as this could not possibly be achieved without burning many hours of the midnight oil, and I am deeply indebted to Mr. Geoff Treleaven and members of the Committee of Management for their stimulating understanding, enthusiasm and co-operation in making this book the success it was

Likewise the wholehearted support of Mr. Bob Ross and Mr. Bryce Watson in the secondary promotional stage was very welcome and achieved the desired re-

We know there are some errors in the book. That is only human, but a revision committee has been brought into being and by the time the second supplement appears all errors in the original publication will have been corrected.

have been corrected.

Similarly we regret the punching of the holes in the first supplement so close to the reading matter. That has been taken care of in the second supplement. Our sales result showed an interesting pattern, 75% going to retail chemists, 15% going to doctors, and the remainder to manufacturers, agents, hospitals, government of the second supplement. ment departments, etc.
State-wide total figures showed:

Victoria 37% 32% · S.A. NSW W.A. 6% Queensland . 14% Tasmania ... 3% Sundry Sales: 1%.

To those members who have not bought copies yet, we can assure you it is an indispensable addition to your reference library—the more valuable because of

the seven quarterly supplements that are included in the subscription of £5/7/6.

The Journal and P.P. Guide are the result of wonderful teamwork by all members of the Committee of Management, Mr. Sissons, Mr. Attiwill, Mr. Treleaven, Guild Merchandising and the office staff, and I would like to though them publish for their underful belonger. like to thank them publicly for their wonderful help at all times

In conclusion, might I say it gives me the utmost pleasure to be able to present this report. (Applause.)

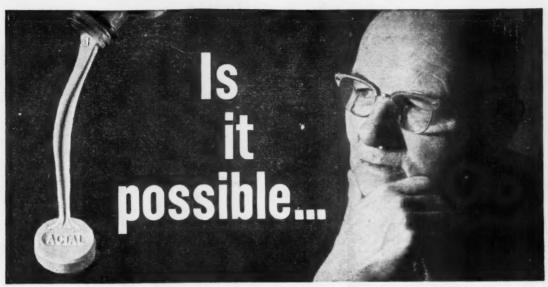
DISCUSSION ON JOURNAL AFFAIRS

The President: As you know, there is a Committee of three in each State, who do not get enough work from the organisations in their States. They themselves are informed of Journal proceedings-minutes go to are informed of Journal proceedings—minutes go to them, and they are ready to consider problems in relation to States if you will only give them matters to discuss. I think I speak for all Journal Committees in each State—they would like some work to do for their respective States. The work falls to Mr. Allen, Mr. Kent, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cossar and myself. We love it. It is one of the most satisfying jobs we are mixed up with, and I think I can say on behalf of all those I mentioned that the meetings each month are one of our mentioned that the meetings each month are one of our highlights.

The President then invited discussion or questions. Mr. A. A. Russell (S.A.): Who are the three South Australian representatives on the Committee; who is the Director? I have only been a member of some of the official bodies since 1951, and I have never heard

a report on the Journal.

The President: The Committees are nominees of the bodies who own the Journal—one from the Pharma-ceutical Society, one from the State Branch of the



ALL THE EFFECTIVENESS of the best liquid antacid with the CONVENIENCE OF A TABLET?

ACT-AL

Sodium polyhydroxyaluminium monocarbonate hexitol complex

makes it possible

Yes ACT-AL, a completely new product developed in England, now makes possible a more convenient treatment for hyperacidity by providing the same high effectiveness of the best liquid antacids, but in the dosage form most convenient to the patient—a TABLET.

ACT-AL controls gastric pH at the ideal level of 3.5 to 4.5 for up to 90 minutes without "acid rebound" or digestive upsets, because ACT-AL is tully reactive in tablet form. Special processing ensures that ACT-AL loses no antacid activity on drying and tabletting, but still reacts about 2½ times as rapidly as the best dried aluminium hydroxide gel tested, and over 4 times as rapidly as most samples.'

With ACT-AL, "acidity" sufferers can forget the tedious ritual of bottle and spoon three or four times daily because ACT-AL provides the means of fast acid relief anywhere, anytime.

ACT-AL is packed in an attractive

blue, yellow and white carton, containing 6 cellophane strips of 8 tablets each. Each tablet contains 360 mg. of ACT-AL material. ACT-AL is offered at 60/- per doz. list less usual discounts, to retail at 7/6 each—a handsome margin. This profit can be lifted to 108.3% if you buy now on the special ACT-AL introductory offer.

Heavy ethical promotion is already making ACT-AL a familiar name to doctors. So stock ACT-AL — the ultimate in treating hyperacidity.

Tablets Dissolve Smoothly in seconds

NO Gritty Granules

1. Gwilt, J. R., Livingstone, J. L., and Robertson, A.: J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 10:770 Dec., 1958.





PAIN RELIEVER

Yes, now you have it: another exclusive for Pharmacy! It's Nyal DOLAMIN, an entirely new, over-the-counter "chemists' only" analgesic which does not contain aspirin, phenacetin, caffeine-or codeine!

Nyal DOLAMIN Tablets contain N-ACETYL-P-AMINO-PHENOL (the active derivative of phenacetin), the first and only new synthetic pain relief compound for 59 years. DOLAMIN possesses both pronounced pain relieving and temperature reducing properties, without causing stomach upset or constipation. Thus Nyal provides you with another scoop—the only nationally advertised brand name of this new analgesic offered on the Australian retail market.

UNPRECEDENTED PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN!

Because of the vast potential market awaiting DOLAMIN, a special promotional and advertising campaign has been organised for your benefit.

- Advertising Nyal Dolamin Tablets will be featured in full-page colour advertisements.
- Point-of-sale Merchandising Material A full-colour display card (designed to hold four packs of NYAL DOLAMIN), which sits economically on your counter or in your window, is also available from your Nyal Representative. To really attract purchases of DOLAMIN in your pharmacy, specially written counter circulars are available to provide full information on the product for your customers.



NYAL DOLAMIN TABLETS

NOW IN TWO SIZES. The popular 36's priced at 36'- per dozen list and 4/6 retail; and now the family economy size profitably priced at 86'- per dozen list and 10/9 retail.

Guild, and from the P.D.L. Local Board. On the first page inside the cover of the Journal the names of the members of the various State Committees and the Directors are given. Those details are published every month. In South Australia the Board of Management comprises Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (Director), Mr. D. Finlayson and Mr. K. S. Porter.

Mr. Russell: Can we have an index with the supplement to the "P.P. Guide"?

Mr. Cossar: There will be a cumulative index brought up to date in each succeeding supplement.

Mr. W. Martin (Qld.): In regard to the reprint of the book, is it the intention to bring all the schedule entries up to date, particularly as regards Queensland, where the regulations were altered in September last?

The President: Yes.

Mr. Martin: Can we have a few words on the doctors' use of the book?

Mr. Cossar: We circularised every doctor direct and the advertised in "The Medical Journal of Australia," but there was no personal approach to doctors.

Mr. N. F. Keith (Victoria): In the mailing to doctors, was a sample page enclosed?

Mr. Cossar: Yes.

AN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE PUBLICATION

Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia:

"That the Association consider and, if thought necessary, appoint a sub-committee to investigate and report back at this meeting on the question:

- (a) Is an Australian publication devoted predominantly to Pharmaceutical Science needed in the near future?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, then how best may such a project be fostered?'

This item of business was dealt with during the morning session on June 1, after the presentation of Mr. N. C. Cossar's report on the Journal and the ensuing discussion and questions.

In presenting the remit, Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (S.A.) said: There are some facts I would like to give to Conference. Mr. Anderson is very vitally concerned and may speak briefly on it. It is felt here that there must be a vast amount of research being done around Australian universities and teaching organisations, and from this we must presume (a) that this is being published elsewhere or (b) that it is not being published at all. We feel that there is not always room to include in the "A.J.P." all we would like in the Science section. I refer more particularly to discussion which took place at Section "O" last time—a lot of valuable material that came out in the questions at the end of each paper. A lot of this material is of construc-tive interest, and it is a pity it does not get printed. Also we feel the distribution of the "A.J.P." is not wide enough-it does not get into the manufacturing houses where this work is being done; and if it does, because of the advertising content it is not easy for a research man to collate the material he wants.

We feel the "A.J.P." should do this. People over-seas produce a science quarterly, and if such a thing is to take place in Australia the Journal is the pro-per group to be doing this thing and to get the kudos for it. We feel that any publication of this type could do nothing but enhance the value of re-search to the retail chemist. I think one must look at research form the view that it is a most essential part of education. All our pharmaceutical societies are pledged as part of their objects to promote research, and if we are to promote it, it must be published somewhere, and the net result can only be improvement in the status of the retail pharmacist.

Perhaps Mr. Anderson could carry on from that and give you more personal views.

Mr. R. A. Anderson (S.A.): First let me formally second this motion. The important thing this meeting can do is to give an expression of opinion as to whether the time is ripe for a publication such as we envisage here. I personally believe it is; but I can likewise be-lieve that many other people who are equally concerned could hold the opinion that the time is not ripe. cerned could hold the opinion that the time is not ripe. That is the important thing—to thrash out whether or not the amount of research that goes on in Australian industry and schools is such as to warrant something being done about publishing a separate supplement—a separate Journal if you wish, to include the accounts of these research papers. I would understand from Mr. Cossar that there is no shortage of material. At the present time I know, and I am sure many members know, that the Journal is being by-passed. Very many papers which came up from the industrial management. papers which came up from the industrial management and schools from this country go into other journals. This is a pity. I feel it would be to the advantage of Australian pharmacy if the Journal could see its way clear to attract these papers and have them in a small compass so that the people in the various libraries would want to collect and keep and disseminate amongst the various members of their staff.

I heard very many favourable comments on the Jour-I heard very many favourable comments on the Journal whilst I was away, but to the researcher the Journal does not appeal at all. He covers this very well by going through "Chemical Abstracts" and eventually requests come back for papers. The Journal itself is not kept on file in over many of the overseas research institutions and schools, and if we had a separate section that position would be altered. In "The Pharmaceutical Journal" (Great Britain) they have a section in the middle that can be taken out. The Journal might have a separate section that could be filed and kept for reference. It might work in reverse but this is a matter It might work in reverse, but this is a matter that should be considered by the Executive. Should we do something about this now before it is too late? If the Journal does not do something about it, it might be too late.

Mr. N. C. Cossar (Vic.): In reply to Mr. Anderson, I would like to say this: that we have never rejected any scientific publications from the Journal, and I would like to hear from Mr. Anderson what material he has in mind that we could include in the Journal. The list of Directors and the Director in each State is published on page 1 in each issue, and if Mr. Anderson would contact the local Director I am sure he will get a very willing ear.

Mr. Anderson: That was not quite what I had in mind. I know the Journal is being by-passed. Papers from the Department of Pharmacy are going elsewhere—a variety of journals has been used by that Department. They know if they publish in the Journal as it is at present if work to be as widely discontinuous as it work to be a widely discontinuous. is at present, it won't be as widely disseminated as they wish.

The President: I think we should hear our Science Editor, Mr. Sissons. He has a real problem on his hands to get original material.

Mr. A. T. S. Sissons (Victoria): I think this discussion is brought forward because it voices the sentiments many of us feel. I think it is unfortunate that it has come so late in the programme as to preclude investigation. I think the approach would probably not be from a general conference, where there is not a great deal of informed opinion, and consideration has been given to this question. I think we want some direction, say from the Directors of the Journal, with regard to what is the expense that is likely to be involved, and what is the likelihood of continuity of really worthwhile papers coming forward, because there could be nothing that would be more injurious to this ambition to produce a supplement or a journal devoted exclusively to the scientific aspects of the work than that it should be started under conditions that would lead to its being a failure. There would be very considerable expense involved.

With regard to this question of contributions going to overseas journals, that is unfortunate. But I think for a long time it will continue to hold, because of the authority that attaches to the routes in which they are directed. I think I might say for the information of this meeting that there has been no article, not merely this meeting that there has been no article, not merely of a research nature but of an investigational nature, that has been submitted to the Journal in the past twelve years and has not been accepted. I am sure you will agree there is some difference between research work and investigational work. If there is any considerable volume of such work available, it is being carefully shielded from the information of the Journal authorities. Those articles that have appeared in overseas journals' have previously been sought by the "A.J.P.," but I think for fairly evident reasons they have been denied to the Journal and have sought an over-

I have some information on this matter. Members I think would be particularly interested to know what would be interesting to the enthusiastic reader. There is at the present time the "Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," the subscription rate to which is \$23/3/- a year. The production of that journal involves a year considerable staff and year considerable staff and year considerable staff. a very considerable staff and very considerable expenditure. Now I do not know what the chances would be in Australia of getting a good volume of subscribers at £3/3/- a year, and it would still hold that a good deal of the work in which readers were interested would of necessity appear in "The Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology"; that a good deal of the abstracting work undertaken by that Journal would have to be duplicated by the local Journal, and an investigation of that journal would show that a very considerable proportion of the contributors come from outside Great Britain itself.

The other experience I have is with the Institute of Chemistry in Australia, which is confronted with the same problem, that for a variety of reasons much of the original chemical work that is done in Australia is published in the overseas journal, and I think the Institute of Chemistry has accepted the position that this is likely to obtain for a not inconsiderable time. It is significant that almost 50 per cent. of those articles are from overseas, that is, they are overseas contribu-tors as far as Australia is concerned. The cost of those review articles is the most considerable item of expenditure on the Australian Institute of Chemistry, and the question has been fairly vigorously debated within the Institute is getting an adequate return for the very considerable expenditure involved. In my own view it would be a great mistake to embark on this proposition until the Directors have very carefully considered and reported back to a Conference such as this as to what would be the expenditure in-volved, what would be the subscription that would fall on the contributors, and what would be the probable numerical strength of the people who would contribute I would be all in favour of this if it were practicable. I very much doubt whether, at the present stage and with the finances available either to this Association or the Journal publication, it is feasible.

The President: Having in mind what Mr. Cossar and Mr. Sissons have said, should this matter go to the Association executive to investigate and to the Journal Management Committee to determine whether such a thing is possible? We all agree it is desirable, but we do not want to do it unless it can be made something we can handle without seriously increasing our costs.

Mr. Penhall then agreed to the form of the resolution being amended in accordance with the President's suggestion, and in that form the motion was carried.

The President: The Association Executive and the Journal Management Committee will get together on this problem.

Mr Hall (N.S.W.) moved that this be done.

Mr. Anderson (S.A.) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Conference then adjourned.

EIGHTH SESSION

June 2, 1959, 9.30 a.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

Report by Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors, Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

At the morning session on June 2, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, gave a talk on P.D.L., based on the talks that have been given lately before Guild District meetings in Victoria. The following is a summary of Mr. Braithwaite's remarks.

A business man or business woman has the opportunity of joining many organisations. Some are optional, such as sporting clubs, business clubs, Chambers of Commerce, theatrical societies, etc., but there are three organisations to which a master pharmacist should belong. They are—
1. The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

The Pharmaceutical Society.
And last, but by no means least, Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

The first two organisations mentioned, by their very nature and work, disseminate and attract much publicity, but by the very nature of its workings and functions P.D.L. does not and cannot receive its share of warranted publicity.

Many bodies of professional men, or associations of similar business activities, have defence organisations, and pharmacy has its "Pharmaceutical Defence Limited"—an organisation run by chemists in the interests of its chemist members

Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. is a company limited by guarantee. It was incorporated in the State of Victoria on September 11, 1912, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company were registered with the Registrar-General of Victoria. It came into being after a N.S.W. farmer, on a visit

Victoria, walked into the shop of a reputable chemist

and asked him to prescribe for a headache. He was given some powders, one of which he took in the pharmacy with a glass of water. A few minutes afterwards he collapsed in the shop and was ill for several months.

The farmer brought an action against the chemist for damages, and notwithstanding medical evidence that there was no indication of poisoning, the jury awarded the farmer damages to the extent of £200 with costs a considerable amount in those days.

This judgment gave rise to considerable misgivings among chemists in Victoria and led to the formation of P.D.L. there. It did not take long to spread to the other States, and by 1915 the whole of Australia was covered.

The company is controlled by a Board of Directorsall registered pharmaceutical chemists—which also at-tends to purely Victorian and Tasmanian matters. Local Boards, elected by members of the respective branches, have local autonomy in the other States.

The Objects of P.D.L. are to assist members against claims for alleged errors in dispensing, for alleged in-herent defect in goods or medicines sold and for claims in connection with first-aid given in the pharmacy. This covers injury to man or beast. Legal advice is given on matters connected with the member's business as a pharmaceutical chemist. This advice is only given in writing in answer to a written submission.

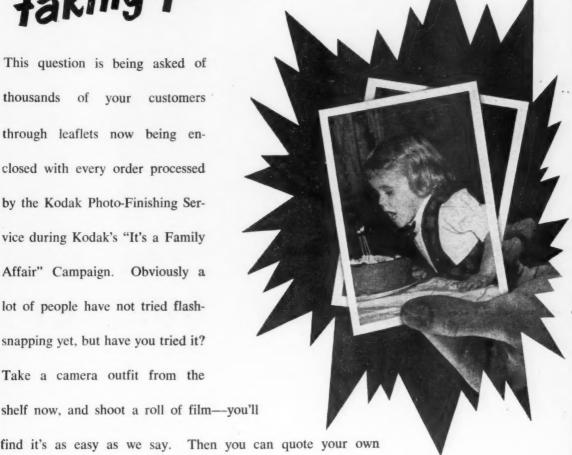
Membership is available to any person registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in any State of Australia, and who carries on business as a pharmaceutical chemist, either on his own behalf or in partnership with another registered pharmacist, and in some States to a registered pharmaceutical chemist employed as such by a hospital or similar institution.

An entrance fee of £1/1/- and an annual subscription

of £1/1/- are the only fees payable, but it is obligatory

Have you tried by flash? taking pictures by flash?

This question is being asked of thousands of your customers through leaflets now being enclosed with every order processed by the Kodak Photo-Finishing Service during Kodak's "It's a Family Affair" Campaign. Obviously a lot of people have not tried flashsnapping yet, but have you tried it? Take a camera outfit from the shelf now, and shoot a roll of film-you'll



success in selling FLASH to your customers—it's convincing, it's authentic. Try it!



(Australasia) Pty. Ltd. Branches in all States.



STOPS COUGHS QUICKLY

- More effective for your customers
- More profitable for you

Kofrene Syrup combines the expectorant action of iodine with the antispasmodic and sedative action of its other ingredients. Kofrene Syrup is an effective cough linetus which stops coughs quickly. Its versatile dosage range makes it suitable for children as well as adults.

A full-scale promotional programme, combined with special and very profitable buys, will make Kofrene an often-requested line this winter. Contact your Abbott depot or representative now for

KOFRENE COUGH SYRUP

on all members to keep on foot a chemists' indemnity policy for not less than £1000 through P.D.L., but the Directors advise that a policy for £10,000 is the minimum that a good business man should consider.

Membership in Australia is about 3,150, with Victoria (including Tasmania) and N.S.W. accounting for over

The indemnity policy premium is based on the number of persons engaged in the pharmacy with a minimum number of three (the employer being counted as one of them). Policies may be taken out from £1,000 (minimum) to £25,000. Rates are:

	over														Rate per Person
for	£1,000											1			12/-
IOL	£2,500														18/-
for	£5,000														24/-
for	£10,000												1		30/-
for	£25,000							à							38/-

From the above, you will see that while the minimum cover costs 12/- per person, 10 times the cover costs only 30/- per person, e.g., for a pharmacy (3 persons, minimum) £1,000 cover costs £1/16/-, £10,000 cover costs £4/10/-, an extra cover of £9,000 for only £2/14/-.

In Victoria these figures are now all plus 5 per cent. to cover Victorian Stamp Duty introduced in 1958 by

Victorian State Parliament.

Many claims could be called pure "blackmail," others become "blackmail." Do not think "It cannot happen to me." The human element is always with us and accidents can happen to anybody. Claims have been made against reputable pharmacists and owners of excellents was reputable pharmacists and owners of excellently run shops.

The 40-hour week and the necessity to employ junior counter assistants has made pharmacy more vulnerable.

Mr. Braithwaite then quoted the circumstances of a number of cases handled by P.D.L. in recent years,

showing the variety of contingencies any chemist may face at some time and which could cause trouble or em-

barrassment.

Mr. Braithwaite continued: "Earlier in my talk I mentioned that P.D.L. provides legal advice. We go further, by providing legal representation, when requested so to do, in the event of a member being called as a witness at an inquest. There are occasional deaths by suicide or by the accidental taking of an everydeen by suicide or by the accidental taking of an overdose of a medicine or tablets; children, unfortunately, sometimes get their hands on things not intended for them, with fatal results. It is an unenviable experience for a chemist to learn that an item he had dispensed correctly has been the cause of death. An inquest is held into the circumstances of any incident such as this, and in all probability the chemist will be called as a witness. If called the chemist must attend the Coroner's Court. If he is a member of P.D.L. and feels he would be more comfortable with a legal representative in attendance to watch his interests, P.D.L. will arrange this for him; but P.D.L. should be informed immediately the summons is received.

Leases and Rents

On August 1, 1959, the Landlord and Tenant Act will no longer apply to purely business premises in Victoria. P.D.L. is willing and able to offer help and advice on any matters concerning rents and leases of a member's business premises. Requests for such advice should be submitted in writing, giving all relevant facts. There are three other works of P.D.L. I would like

to refer to briefly:
(1) The booklet, "On Going Into Business," copies of which have been forwarded to all chemists in Victoria.

(2) The Advice to Widows scheme, in which P.D.L. is prepared to offer its services in an honorary capacity to widows of members, in relation to matters directly

concerned with the pharmacy.

(3) Detailed information on lay-by and hire purchase

for those who require it.

It must be remembered at all times that P.D.L. does not assist law breakers. In fact, no company is allowed to cover against law breaking.

There are a few good tips I can give you to help avoid errors:

(a) Check carefully all work and labels done by apprentices and unregistered staff. If any item of a mixture is put in the bottle without being fully checked, pour it down the sink—it will be a lesson to the apprenticed of the sink—it will be a lesson to the ap

prentice and may save you a lot of trouble.

(b) Dangerous Drugs should be doubly checked—both inwards and outwards—and, by the way, keep your D.D. Register up to date, it is not difficult when you get

into the habit of it.

(c) Make yourself conversant with the N.H.S. notes for approved chemists and abide by them, and check amendments to the list as soon as issued. You will thereby save yourself lots of worry and will not have a grudge against the Commonwealth Department of

Health.

The other insurance matter I would like to refer to is the General Public Risk Policy. The Chemists' indemnity Policy does not cover you against personal injury which may be suffered on your premises by a member of the public, such as falling over scales or a fitting, slipping on a wet or polished floor, a child falling off a chair. These things happen, and can be expensive unless covered by insurance. A broken hip does not usually mend under £500; a broken leg can be cheaper, but still too high a price to pay just because you didn't know you were not covered by your Chemists' Indemnity

Mr. Braithwaite's talk evoked much interest, particularly his references to claims handled discreetly by P.D.L.

REPORT OF A.P.F. SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. Anderson (S.A.) said that the sub-committee had met and discussed the matter of the A.P.F. It recommended:-

1. The continued publication of the Australian Pharma-

ceutical Formulary, in modified form.

That the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary be published at intervals of five years, to follow as closely as possible on the publication of the British Pharmacopoeia.

3. That an Advisory Committee with adequate secretarial assistance be set up to handle publication of

future editions.

4. That the Advisory Committee consist of representatives from the Federal Government, the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Association of

Mr. Anderson said that the report did not go as far as some members of the Committee would like, but some opinions had been slightly modified and they were finally agreed on the report.

He moved that the recommendations be adopted.
Seconded by Mr. A. T. S. Sissons and carried.

The President said this seemed to be a very satis-

factory report

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) said he felt this Conference should give a direction to the incoming Committee to take immediate steps to meet representatives of the Commonwealth Government in conference to discuss the possibility of having a P.M.S. section incorporated in the A.P.F.

The President said he thought that that was implied

in the Committee's report.

It was agreed that this report dealt with the remit from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland—Item

16 (e).
"That a campaign be instituted by the Association on a national level to popularise the A.P.F. among the medical profession.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of South Aus-

That the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia appoint a sub-committee to investigate the establishment of a Scholarship for the promotion of research projects of a specifically pharmaceutical nature."

In presenting this remit, the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia is asking the Association for two points:

(1) To establish grants for research work.

(2) To use these grants to promote research projects which are specifically pharmaceutical.

Reasons Are Three-fold

A. To have the Association active in the professional field.

B. To encourage all pharmacists and students to perceive their true role and to experiment in that field.
 C. To build up pharmaceutical science in its own right.

-To Have the Association Active in the Professional Field.

1. This is an avowed aim of the Association—see Con-

stitution and Rules.

2. The right to be called a "Pharmaceutical Chemist" rests entirely on a technical qualification to handle

drugs and medicines.

These points alone demand that we be active in the These points alone demand that we be active in the understanding and development of our science. The science and art of pharmacy must keep pace with the discovery of modern medicaments. The rate of development in the last few years has been astronomical—mostly from industrial establishments. If pharmaceuwill have to be. People who are not trained in pharmacy never have a true "feeling" for drugs and diluents—an understanding of putting them together.

Therefore a case can be made out for the need for

the Association to promote pharmaceutical research. The Constitution and Rules of the Association require it. The demand is there. Modern drugs require not only pharmaceutical know-how, but also advanced knowledge and techniques-which come from research. B.-To Encourage all Pharmacists and Students to

perceive their true role and to experiment in that

1. What is the true role (i.e., professionally) of a pharmacist?

In our view, it is "the presentation of a medicament."
This concerns itself with—

(1) the purity and potency of the active medicament being used;

(2) the nature and use of the vehicle or diluent to carry the medicament (acceptability for physiocarry the medicament (acceptability for physiochemical reasons, acceptability for patient's use);
(3) the potency of the active medicament after incorporation in the vehicle or diluent.

It might be argued that this view is too narrow. It

might be said that pharmacognosy, or the extraction of active principles from crude drugs which are tradi-tionally pharmaceutical, or aseptic preparations and certain bacteriological techniques, fall outside this de-

We do not agree. We come back to our basic defini-tion—"the presentation of a medicament." Consider Cascara bark, Rhubarb root, Belladonna leaves. Attention to the nature of these substances (Pharmacognosy) and their presentation in suitable forms (Extract, Pulv.)

is covered by (1) (2) and (3) above.

Whilst there are, of course, borderline cases, we state

categorically that-

(1) the synthesis of a medicament from basic raw materials—either chemically or biologically (fermentation, e.g., antibiotics);
(2) the physiological action of a medicament in the

body:

(3) the metabolism of a medicament in the body are not the province of the true pharmacist. They are the realms of the Chemist, the Physiologist and Pharma-cologist, the Biochemist. We don't say that he shouldn't be instructed in these matters. On the contrary, it is time he knew more about these subjects, because they relate to his handling of the drugs.

We take you back to Professor Jordan's address, where he stated that the pharmacist must have a fuller understanding of the materials he is handling, and by so doing, could become a more effective team mate for the physician. Instruction or knowledge in related fields is, of course, always necessary if one is to have a complete appreciation of his own province. But this does not require research in these related fields.

It shouldn't be necessary to state that "presentation" is vital—the best medicament in the world is useless if it is unstable in its vehicle and impotent when it

reaches the patient.

An argument which might be raised against our thesis is that extemporaneous prescribing is almost a thing of the past, and we are entirely in the hands of the manufacturer. Well, firstly this doesn't justify working in other fields. Secondly, there is a role in the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry to be filled by pharmacists, and it would be advantageous to the whole profession of pharmacy, especially retail, if more qualified pharmacists filled that role. Thirdly, there are many A.P.F., B.P.C. and B.P. preparations which would be self-time the property of the state of the pharmacists and the self-time that t benefit from pharmaceutical research of the nature we have in mind.

We therefore ask Conference to accept this view of e role of the pharmacist today. We believe that rethe role of the pharmacist today. We believe that re-search in this "more restricted" field is not only justi-

fied, but essential.

Hence, in our remit, we are asking for the promotion of research projects of a "specifically pharmaceutical nature." We think we would be ill-advised to dilute the effort by entering other fields. We are a long way behind in pharmaceutical research matters, and it is time we made a determined effort to establish our-

-To Build up Pharmaceutical Science in its own right. We find there are two disturbing features in con-

"pharmaceutical research. sidering

(1) many of our own members decry the use of the word "research" in connection with matters pharmaceutical. They say it isn't "true research" —whatever that means!

(2) other academic men seem to look upon pharmacy as something of a poor relation-one who either cannot afford (money or time) to engage in investigational matters, or who is not interested (because of retail activities) or who isn't adequately trained to do the work.

Let us face this fact. Pharmacy is an applied science. Some would call it a technology. It is based mainly on the fundamental discipline of chemistry. Of course, little physics and some biological science (Botany,

Physiology) come into the picture.

But engineering is an applied science—based on physics and mathematics. So is architecture. So is So is medicine. Each of them has research done relating to its practice. Of course, this research can branch out into the fundamental disciplines which make them up, just as in pharmacy, we can and do break out into chemistry, or botany, or physiology and pharmacology.

But there is a fruitful field of research in this applied science of pharmacy which is not receiving the atten-

tion it deserves

Such research must rest back on the fundamental sciplines. We need to understand inorganic and disciplines. organic chemistry reactions when explaining incompatibilities. We need to understand some of the phychemistry of colloids and surface tension when considering emulsions. A knowledge of bacteriology is essential when considering sterilisation and sterile injections.

The value of pharmaceutical research will be greatly enhanced if we present our work in such a way that we show it is fundamentally based—that it recognises, and uses, the fundamental disciplines upon which it rests. There is no need to work in the disciplines them-

selves.

Now you will ask—what work are you going to do? What is there in pharmacy which constitutes "pharmaceutical science"? Can you justify the term "speci-Can you justify the term "specifically pharmaceutical"?

Firstly, we reiterate an earlier comment that there are

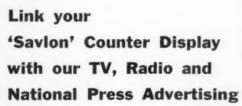


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borderline cases about which we can argue. There is no need to concern ourselves with these here. Each can be handled on its merits, and the main issue is unaffected.

We have made a study of two publications:

"Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology." (Note the two titles).

"Journal of American Pharmaceutical Association" (Science Edition).

Almost all the reported work falls into three categories:

(1) Physiology and pharmacology.
(2) Analytical methods relating to pharmaceuticals.
(3) Pharmaceutics.
(1) is extensive in the "Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," but not in the American publication.
(2) and (3) are, in our view, "specifically pharmaceutical"

Consider our definition of the role of a pharmacist—the "presentation of a medicament," and what it involves—Purity and potency of the active material.

Nature and use of vehicle or diluent.

Potency after incorporation.

Analytical methods and the pharmaceutics of medi-cinal preparations are intimately related. And analy-tical work on pharmaceuticals ties in with chemistry (our parent science).

We therefore ask you to consider the following papers under our classifications—this is the type of research work we call "specifically pharmaceutical:—

Analytical:

Melting point and heat stability of Atropine Sulphate. Assay of Ergot and its preparations. Estimation of Benzocaine in Ointments.

Titration of Caffeine in pharmaceuticals.

Spectrophotometric determination of Vitamin D in pharmaceuticals.

Ageing Digitalis Tinctures.

Identification and determination of Reserpine in tablets.

Analysis of solutions of Adrenalin and Non-adrenalin. Colour stability in multi-sulpha liquid preparations. Study of methods of analysis for Boric Acid. Thixotropic measurements of Bentonite suspensions. Stability of Neomycin in various preparations.

Pharmaceutics: Pharmaceutics:
Stability of solutions of Phenobarb. Sodium.
Phenol as a preservative in Insulin injections.
Maintenance of sterility in Eye Drops.
Stability of aqueous solution of Ferrous Gluconate.

Interference of rubber with bacteriostatic action of

Thiomersalate.

Stability of injection of Succinylcholine Chloride. Emulsifying properties of Polyethyle Glycol ethers. Statistical study of variation in surgical dressings. Bactericidal action of volatile substances on powders. Efficacy of various ointment bases as antiseptic vehicles. Evaluating stability of buffered Erythromycin ointments. Studies on particles in tablet granulation. Study of emulsification with ultrasonic waves. Evaluation of emulsifying properties of Carageen. Study of dissolution rate of tablets.

Separation in emulsions. P.E.G. 400 as stabiliser of parenteral Pentobarb solution. Hence, we consider that this remit merits your sup-

port. We believe there is an adequate field in pharmacy

itself for performing research.

We believe the work can be built on a solid foundation of the basic disciplines, especially chemistry, and be well accepted.

We believe that pharmacy underestimates its know-edge and ability. That it decrys, too easily, its own ledge and ability. status. We must establish and present ourselves on a scientific

level. Nobody else will He moved that the recommendation be adopted.

Comments by Mr. Penhall

1. In supporting the remit, we firmly believe that it was an obligation of the Association to promote re-

search in pharmacy, and that any research along these lines could only react favourably for the retailer.

2. The fund to be set up would be called the Pharmaceutical Association Scholarships or Research Grant.

3. The Scholarships would be offered only to pharmaceutical chemists in Australia for the carrying out of percearch projects of a creeffcelly pharmaceutical projects.

research projects of a specifically pharmaceutical nature.

4. They would take the form of grants of varying amounts (say £25 to £100) to be used as specified by the applicants for the purchase of materials or equipment to facilitate the performance of the project.

5. None of the fund would be available for administrative expenses. The total amount of the fund was to be available for actual research work.

6. The administrators may decide not to make awards 6. The administrators may decide not to make awards for not longer than two years, the accumulated amount then being available for a P.A.A. Travelling Scholarship or similar more costly project.

7. The awards would not be available to pharmacists employed by industrial or other profit-making establishments where research is or could be a normal part of the husiness.

of the business.

8. More than one award may be made in the one year, i.e., there could be two or three current scholarships. This would encourage more widespread activity

in, say, several pharmacy schools or nospitals.

9. The end point of the project must be the publication of a paper in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy"

A the date of receipt of the award. within 18 months of the date of receipt of the award.

He seconded the motion.

The President said that the presentation of the whole subject was something for which they should thank Mr. Johnson and Mr. Penhall. It was a clear-cut story of how pharmacy could come into this field.

Mr. Chater (Old.) suggested that for the benefit of the pharmacist the results of research work should be correlated in a simple form so that the pharmacist could apply it effectively without going through a whole

The President said a lot of research led to new drugs in the A.P.F

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) complimented Mr. Johnson on the presentation of the remit.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said he added his congratulations. He thought that the Executive should take steps to secure the finance and then invite applications for research grants. This would meet with the wishes of the proposers that this should remain entirely within the provinces of the Association to apply.

The President said he could promise that the Executive would move as actively and promptly as possible.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said he was not sure how they proposed to raise the funds. If it was proposed to raise them from the Pharmaceutical Societies he thought at least two Societies might be embarrassed in having to contribute from their present funds. They had a proposition in New South Wales to set up one, or possibly two scholarships for pharmaceutical research at the new Pharmacy School; but inquiry into the matter proved that they might have difficulty in meeting their commitments, even with their membership figures. He would support the motion, but the matter of raising the fund caused some concern.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) said that the Association already controlled two scholarships. They were on a commercial basis and he asked if these new suggestions could be incorporated in these scholarships they administered at present.

Mr. Braithwaite advised that the H. W. Woods Scholarship could be administered as the Association wished.
The Kodak Scholarship was a travelling scholarship.
Mr. Keith (Vic.) said he did not think there was any

need to go into the question of finance, but he would point out that the Victorian Society raised funds for its Benevolent Fund by putting an optional amount on the Society subscription account. Perhaps it could do the same in relation to this proposal.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

ITEM 15-PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of New South

Wales:
"That the Association considers that more effort should be made to foster research in the Pharmacy

Mr. regent (N.S.W.) said this remit was closely related to the previous one. Its object was to foster research within the actual school, either by the staff or by the pupils, more or less within their own time and then, if they saw fit to go on to a fourth or fifth year. It was an endeavour to get a different field of research in each pharmacy school. Professor Wright had said that they could not tie down any school to do any specific thing at a specific time, but it was brought up at the Council with the idea of putting research into each school.

Now that education was going forward to a three-year full-time course the Association should endeavour stimulate the various schools into doing research by their own staff and their own students. He formally moved the adoption of the remit.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion. He thought the essence of the remit lay in the word "now." They should do something to foster this research now; and it should be concentrated on research in pharmaceutics.

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) said that with the permission of Conference he would ask that the word "pharmaceutical" be inserted in front of the word "research" in the remit.

Mr. Sissons (Vic.) said he did not think the proposition needed any discussion or modification, it would meet with immediate acceptance and approval.

The motion was carried.

ITEM 20-PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE FUND

(a) Report.

Mr. Cotterell (S.A.), in the absence of Mr. Evans, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Service Fund, read the report, which was as follows

The Pharmaceutical Service Fund, earlier known as The Pharmacy Appeal Fund, was opened to receive donations from members to cover the expense in negotiating Social Service legislation.

Later, the Fund was used to receive donations from members and the pharmaceutical industry for the in-auguration of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat.

The money for the latter appeal was used by December, 1952, and at that date the Guild undertook the responsibility for the expense of the Secretariat. Since 1952 there has been very little debited against

the Pharmaceutical Service Fund, because pharmaceutical benefits had been introduced prior to that date, and the negotiations and expense for these negotiations have been a charge against the Guild.

During the last few years the only debits against the Fund have been audit and bank fees, and the excess of income over expenditure is £27/2/- per annum, which means the Fund is accumulating by £27 each year. There are four Trustees of the Fund, two being ap-

pointed by The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and two by The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. The present Trustees being Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and W. C. Cotterell for the Association and Messrs. G. H. Dallimore and A. C. Fraser for

He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) seconded the motion.

The motion was carried.
(b) Appointment of Trustees

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) moved that the present Trustees be reappointed, namely, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite and W. Cotterell

Mr. Hill (S.A.) seconded the motion, which was car-

Conference adjourned for morning tea.

Donation Promised

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.) announced that as soon as the Pharmaceutical Association Research Scholarship Fund was formed they would receive a donation from the

Victorian P.D.L. He hoped this might stimulate other similar donations.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Mrs. Southcott (S.A.) read the report as follows, and formally moved its adoption:

Report of the Meeting of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, Held on May 26 and 27, 1959

The President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney (S.A.) was in the chair and all States except Tasmania were represented.

As we are short of time, I will mention only a few

of the subjects discussed.

Miss I. M. MacGillivray was appointed our first voting delegate to P.A.A.

Various States showed the badges used in their States

to distinguish Women Pharmaceutical Chemists from counter hands and cosmeticians. As most States now had a suitable badge, it was decided not to proceed with a Federal badge.

The Treasurer, during her report, mentioned that for the year 1958-1959 we had 279 financial members. The awarding of a Federal prize to the top woman

student in the Commonwealth was abandoned due to the different courses in each State. However, it was decided that a prize to the value of £2/2/- be awarded annually in each State to the top woman student in the Final Examination (at the first attempt). The prize is only to be awarded if the educational authority considers the pass to be of sufficient merit. The prize is to be called the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Prize, and is to be charged to Federal funds.

It was also decided to establish a Travelling Fund for the purpose of enabling members of Federal Council

to meet between Conferences.

A Victorian member mentioned that Asian students doing pharmacy and other University courses seem to be thrown back on their own resources rather than taken into the homes of other students, etc. Although other States did not seem to have the same problem, they promised to encourage hospitality to Asian stu-

The attention of the meeting was drawn to the unsatisfactory labelling on many proprietary medicines by the N.S.W. Association. They felt that we were unable to carry out our responsibility as pharmacists when so many proprietaries carry the inscription "Dosage in accordance with doctor's directions." Particularly, should a dose for children be shown. The meeting recommended that this matter be brought to the attention of this meeting with the suggestion that some action be taken by the Pharmacy Boards or other appropriate body.

Plans were also discussed for holding a Federation Week each year with each State Association holding a suitable function on the same night, when the Federation Prize could be presented.

The following office-bearers were elected: President: Miss V. Garcia (W.A.).

Vice-President: Mrs. L. J. Maloney (S.A.).
Secretary: Miss J. Palmer (W.A.).
Treasurer: Miss G. Elliot (Qld.).

Other Council Members: Mrs. S. Curtis (N.S.W.) and Miss K. Keogh (Vic.).

Miss M. Reogn (Vic.).

Miss MacGillivray (Vic.) seconded the motion.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.) said that with regard to the labelling of proprietary medicines "To be taken as directed by the physician," if they looked in the P.P. Guide they would find directions.

Mrs. Southcott (S.A.) said this suggestion was made before most pharmacies had a P.P. Guide, but they felt

before most pharmacies had a P.P. Guide, but they felt

it would be an extra safeguard. The motion was carried.

ITEM 22-PHARMACY AND THE METRIC SYSTEM Remit from Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland: The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland recommends that this Conference give consideration to

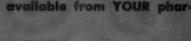
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recognising officially the metric system for use in

prescribing and dispensing."

Mr. Wells (Old.) said Mr. C. B. Macgibbon of the Royal Melbourne Hospital had given them a full picture of the use and acceptance of the metric system in the pharmacy department of a hospital, he had no idea, prior to hearing Mr. Macgibbon, he would be con-vinced now that the metric system was on the way to being accepted.

Mr. Wells then read the following statement which

he had prepared:

PHARMACY AND THE METRIC SYSTEM

It is the recommendation of the Queensland Society that this Conference give consideration to officially recognising the Metric System for use in prescribing

and dispensing.

In the metric system we have the simplest, most logical, convenient and sensible method of weights and measures yet devised by man. Men have agitated for its universal adoption since the 17th century. On an official level it has been argued for over 100 years. 1855 the Society of Great Britain recommended the change over. In 1898 the Pharmacopoeia Commission recognised its existence; in 1914 it omitted the Imperial system from its formulae and in the latest edition all doses are thus expressed, all tablets having official metric strengths.

It must be apparent that the change is coming. us not resist it further. Let us discard the many obso lete systems we now use and adopt a simple universal

one.

It is often argued that the adoption of metrics into pharmacy is fraught with dangers because of the inherent possibility of misplacing the decimal point. This danger can be avoided largely by the decimal point being prefixed by an '0'—thus 30 milligrams (mgm.) because of 0.03 grammes (G) without the possibility of it being interpreted as 300 mgm. Alternatively, if figures only are to be used two columns with a dividing line to indicate the position of the decimal should be employed. The other alternative is, of course, the A.P.F. recommendation that prescriptions be written in grammes and milligrammes for solids and millilitres and millimils for liquids. The full adoption of the millimil, one thousandth part of a millilitre (the volume occupied by one milligram of water), would be a convenient method of expressing doses of less than one mil. Thus the dose on Chloroform becomes 60 millimils instead of 0.06 mils. In this way the decimal point is never used and the difference in size of these units to any trained person would make the possibility of error remote. It could hardly be said that the presently used hyroglyphics of oz. and dram. could be less confusing.

Let us create some order out of the chaotic systems we now employ. We buy by the pint (20 fl. oz.), the pound (16 fl. oz.), the fluid ounce (8 fl. dr.) and so on. Our archaic system of measuring solids is even more fantastic, for as if it is not confusing enough with our Imperial system for buying and selling drugs, we then confuse the issue further and use two other systems

for compounding them.

How Could Prescribing and Dispensing Be Adjusted to Adoption of Metrics

It is most important that should metrics be adopted, the transition be made with as little complication as possible. It is well known that the ease of implementation of metrics at the Royal Melbourne Hospital amazed all. Now in operation for ten months it has proved its advantages and Royal Melbourne has shown the way to other hospitals and to pharmacists and doctors throughout Australia. We look to them and realise the tremendous advantages of the system.

Pharmaceutical practice during transition would suf-

fer little. The adoption of the ten dose system, while retaining standard household measures as teaspoon and tablespoon, would present few problems. It is pointed

Ten doses of 4 mils. labelled one teaspoonful may be

conveniently dispensed in a one and a half ounce

Ten doses of 8 mils. labelled two teaspoonsful may be conveniently dispensed in a three ounce bottle. Ten doses of 16 mils. labelled one tablespoonful may

be conveniently dispensed in a six ounce bottle. The habit of prescribing 12 and 16 doses would have to be abandoned, although 15 doses would be admissable for 5 days supply. Thus the problem of bottling would be overcome until bottles of the correct size were made available. For liniment, etc., quantities of 10 mils. and 100 mils. could be dispensed. Similarly, powders for internal use could be made up to 10 G. or 100 G.

The first step in Australia-wide adoption is the complete use of metrics in our A.P.F. and concurrently the The medical dispensing of all prescriptions in metric. profession would co-operate and passive resistance would disappear after a short time with help from Co-operation from manufacturers and pharmacists. packers would be immediate as metric adoption would facilitate far less calculation involving split quantities and price structure. The saving to pharmacy also in this respect would be tremendous, particularly in view of the possibility of a decimal coinage system being introduced. This advance is inevitable and it rests on the shoulders of official pharmacy to take a bold step in the same direction. The ease of price calculation with such a system can be easily illustrated. Let us suppose we have ten pence to one shilling and ten shillings to a pound. Should the cost of one kilo of a substance be then the cost of one gramme of the substance is quickly calculated to be three pence.

A whole new horizon to simplification of our system

of weights and measures is open to us.

Mr. Nichol (Qld.) seconded the motion and suggested that all States should implement it with the coming

into operation of the next B.P.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) said the metric system could only be an alternative system for many years to come. thought that if it were the intention of the motion in some way to enforce the adoption of the metric system on the prescriber it was quite wrong. He had no doubt that at some time it would come into operation. The position in Victoria was that it was optional for anybody to prescribe and quite legal to dispense in metric

The President said this was a direction to the Association Executive to see what it could do about weights and measures legislation in all States by approaching the Commonwealth Government to get an over-all Act. They would keep that in mind.

Mr. Anderson (S.A.) said he agreed with Mr. Baird. He wondered if the remit was worded in the way that was intended. He wondered if Conference could act so far as officially recognising the metric system for use in prescribing and dispensing. They could encourage it.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) asked if the Queensland representa-tive would accept the word "encouraging" in place of

'recognising."

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said that as far as New South Wales was concerned that was all they could hope to do. He said the metric system was not endorsed by the Government, yet medical students were being taught the metric system, and it had been adopted by the Sydney University. He would support Mr. Baird that the word "encouraging" be used. The metric system could only be used as an alternative as the older practitioners would not be likely to change over.

Mr. Crowley (Vic.) asked how the metric system could

be applied to pricing.

Mr. Keith (Vic.) said the aim of the propounders was that no conversion should be used, but in actual practice it would be a long time before chemists would be able to price their own prescriptions without conversion.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.) said there were certain commodities at the present time imported from the United Kingdom described in the metric system. This was the only way they could be purchased. The Commonwealth Government had already taken up the matter of conversion and as far as the metric system was con-

cerned they would be agreed on conversion factors.

Referring to Commonwealth powers in this matter said the Commonwealth had the power and could enforce the metric system throughout Australia if it wished. He had discussed the matter with the Attorney-General's Department and it was not their intention to do this. It was a matter of setting standards. Commonwealth set a standard for tolerances and other systems in operation.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) said one of the problems was to buy conical dispensing measures. They would be advised to see that equipment were readily available before

the new system was put into effect.

The President said some could be bought in Victoria, but Mr. Macgibbon had pointed out they had not been designed for pharmacy and were of poor quality.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) suggested that the A.P.F. could be

the easiest way of implementing the suggestion. To could use two systems, the Imperial and the Metric.

Mr. Cartwright (N.S.W.) said he felt that until the monetary system was converted to the decimal system it would be very difficult for the average person to use it.

The President said they must try and gear pharmacy to the change-over. The fact that the teaching establishments and teaching hospitals were using the metric system was a good start. It was the duty of the Association to facilitate the change-over and see to the legalising of the use of metric weights and measures within the States were necessary.

Mr. Wells (Old.) said he was agreeable to the use of the word "encouraging" in place of the word "recognis-

The motion as altered was carried.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE OF PHARMACY BOARDS

Mr. Porter (S.A.) read the following report of the Conference of Pharmacy Boards:—
Conference met on Wednesday, May 27, at 2.15 p.m., and again on Saturday morning, May 30, at 9 a.m.
All States were represented, except Tasmania. It

was particularly pleasing that the Federal Territory and

Queensland were officially represented.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) was appointed Chairman and Mr. Kent (Vic.) Minutes Secretary.

The Chairman extended a special welcome to Mr. Watkins from the Queensland Board, who was the first official representative from that State to the Confer-

ence of Boards.

Review of Legislation: A review of legislation passed since last Conference was presented by the representatives. This was informative, but occupied much time. Mr. Avenell (W.A.) intimated that he would move in Conference that on future occasions these reports should be prepared in advance and that copies should be circulated to all of the Boards before Conference meets. The most important legislation reported on was meets. The most important legislation reported on was that relating to new courses in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Fellowship courses in Queensland and Western Australia.

Delegates reported that no satisfactory method of labelling of tube products had been devised.

Poisons Information Centres: Western Australia reported a centre established at Princess Margaret Hos-Pharmacy was not consulted, but the pharmacist there had a big say.

Victoria said arrangements were well advanced for establishment of a Centre at the Royal Children's Hos-pital. The Victorian Board had been represented on the Planning Committee set up by the Health Department and on the working committee now considering implementation.

Queensland: An advisory service given by members of the Pharmaceutical Society Council and Guild. No full-time centre established.

South Australia: Mr. McCarthy reported that for many years a good scheme had operated at the Adelaide Children's Hospital with assistance from the Chief Pharmacist and himself. Mr. Downie had indicated that he would handle after-hours inquiries from his home. They believed that some form of index should be provided for reference in country towns.

New South Wales: Matter under consideration. Suggested by Prof. Thorp that centre be established at the University

After the reports had been presented and discussed it

was resolved

That it be a recommendation that P.A.A. should suggest to the Federal Minister of Health that his Department formulate a central register of information for dissemination to hospitals throughout the Commonwealth.

The motion was moved by Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) and

seconded by Mr. Gostelow (N.S.W.). Alternate wording-

That it be a recommendation from this Conference to the Federal Minister and the National Health and Medical Research Council that they take steps to set up and formulate the requisite information for disseminating throughout the Commonwealth or at least to all hospitals in all States.

Postal Regulations: Mr. Braithwaite reported that representations had been made to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs that Postal Regulations be amended to require that Dangerous Drugs, Restricted Drugs and Poisons, when sent by post, should be registered and safely packed. Regulations had been drafted and were ready for promulgation. Some discussion took place concerning the possibility of delay in delivery of packages sent by registered mail, but the balance opinion was that some tightening up was necessary for public safety.

It was agreed that the new Regulations should be

allowed a trial period.

Morphine in Proprietary Medicines: Representatives of the Victorian Board reported that they were concerned with reports of addiction to proprietary preparations containing morphine. They thought the high figures of consumption in Australia might be related to the quantities of the drug used in the manufacture of proprietaries. They did not ask that any action be taken at the present time, but requested that Boards in other States should endeavour to obtain details concerning the position in the respective States with a view to further consideration of the question.

Reciprocal Agreements Ontario: It was noted that Ontario had terminated agreements with other countries. This position had to

be accepted.

South Africa: The correspondence with the South African Pharmacy Board was discussed and it was resolved that the various Boards be recommended to postpone decisions until further information was available

Registration of Persons Registered on Foreign

This recommendation of the New South Wales Board gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Cosgrave gave interesting details concerning the number of persons registered in his State. He indicated that the question was raised by the New South Wales Board as there was a possibility of new legislation in that State.

It was noted that persons with overseas qualifications could be registered in Queensland without undergoing any practical training in Australia. This was thought

to be undesirable.

It was resolved: "That pre-requisites for registration should include service of a reasonable period of prac-tical training under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist in premises and under condi-tions approved by the Pharmacy Board."

It was suggested that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Health in Queensland by P.A.A.

on behalf of the Conference of Boards.

Certificates of Identity: It was resolved: "That in cases where registration has not been gained by the passing of a Final Examination the Board issuing a Certificate of Identity should furnish the Board to which such Certificate is sent, with the relevant details."

It was further agreed that an inquiry be addressed to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain concerning its requirements for registration.

Fees to Board Members:

Mr. Cosgrave was thanked for information supplied.

Discussion

The President said that matters in the report could be amplified if Conference wished for further information.

Mr. Keith (Vic.) said he was interested in the Postal Regulations and the amendment thereto. Was it proposed that these regulations relating to control of drugs would apply to articles when supplied on prescription; so that a prescription from a pharmacy to a customer would require registration? He feared that in some country areas the patient would not receive them until applying to the Post Office to pick them up.

Mr. Braithwaite said that if the law of the State demanded that a prescription needed to be registered, it was not because it was a dispensed item, but if it were a Dangerous Drug, or a Restricted or Specified Drugs and had been dispensed. There was the possibility of delay in handing over the package from the Post Office, but the Board thought it should be tried out.

Mr. Davies (Vic.) said that in these matters members should instruct patients to make other arrangements for getting them without having them posted.

The President said they could be sent by a common

carrier or by rail or the bus service.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) said it was understood that this was to overcome the danger of samples-could there not be a specific exemption for prescriptions?

The President said there could be no exemption for Dangerous Drugs. For a long time they had been under control and they were now only adding Restricted Drugs.

Mr. Brown (Tas.) asked if it was correct that a non-

British qualified pharmacist could be registered without

The President said that the Queensland Board had accepted as an approved and satisfactory course of training, a course of training carried out in a Continental University and on presentation of a certificate from a School of Pharmacy. The applicant had to come before the Board and satisfy it as to his knowledge of the regulations, of his knowledge of the English language and of the B.P.—until December, 1959. In 1960 he would have to satisfy the examining authority of the University that he had passed an equivalent course in his own country.

Mr. Stephenson (N.S.W.), reverting to the question of registered packets, asked if they could be sent out to neighbours

Mr. Braithwaite read the relevant section of the draft regulations stipulating conditions covering the postage these items

Mr. Russell (S.A.) moved that the Association take steps for a specific exemption for dispensed medicines from these provisions.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) said he was most concerned about the delay that would be caused by registering parcels. He would support Mr. Russell's motion.

The President said it seemed that most of them did not know what was in the original regulations. Many of the things now sent out through the post as dispensed items should have gone by registered post. What had been done was to add specifically the Specified and Restricted Drugs. They wanted to try the plan, and believed that there should not be a great delay.

Mr. Bedford (Vic.) asked in how many areas was the

post the only means of transit.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said that if there were other ways by which packages could be sent without registration what was the need for registration through the post. In South Australia and in Western Australia he thought the country people had sufficient problems without adding to them.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Porter then moved that the report be adopted. Mr. Baird seconded the motion, which was carried.
Mr. Avenell (W.A.) moved that reports of Board representatives and other representatives, as far as possible, be submitted in writing in time for duplication and circulation prior to Conference.

It would save a good deal of time if they had these

reports before hand and they would have more time to study them and have questions prepared.

The President said he would like to suggest that when an organisation submitted a remit it would help Conference if they supplied with the remit some short explanation. He suggested that this might be added to Mr. Avenell's motion.

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion. Mr. Hughes (W.A.) suggested also that sufficient copies

be made available for member bodies.

The motion was carried. REPORT OF UNIFORM POISONS SCHEDULES SUB-COMMMITTEE Mr. Avenell reported that the Sub-Committee had

drawn up suggested 3rd and 9th Schedules

He said that copies of these had been distributed that morning, so that there had not been much time to study them. He sug the afternoon. He suggested they might defer the report until

They had taken the schedules as submitted by the National Health and Medical Research Council. There was general agreement amongst delegates concerning all schedules with the exception of Three and Four. They then took the items individually and considered each one. In most cases the change was a transfer from Schedule 4 to Schedule 3. He moved:

That this Association submit these Schedules to the National Health and Medical Research Council with a request that the Council recommends their

with a request that the Council recommends their acceptance by the States."

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) said that if they could reach agreement that these Schedules were satisfactory and they go with the authority of the Association as a recommendation to the National Health and Medical Research Council be felt; trouble course, acad deal of weights. Council, he felt it would carry a good deal of weight.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) said he considered the matter had

been dealt with by a body of experts and the Council should be prepared to adopt the recommendation.

The President said it was proposed by the National Health and Medical Research Council that some type of blanket cover to pick up similar substances would be included in the regulations and suggested that when the set of regulations reached each State they should

read the preamble to each schedule carefully.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said that in this regard
he assumed that the Schedules available to members
were those issued in 1957 and therefore there would be a number of substances not included and which

would be included in the final draft.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) asked if the direction on Schedule 3, "This preparation should only be used under medical direction," was sufficient.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) said there had been a considerable amount of discussion on the wording of this Schedule 3 before a decision was reached.

The President said this material which had been preprepared should be sent through the Association to the National Health and Medical Research Council for consideration and should be taken back to each State to be used for guidance when they received the revised list of scheduled items.

Mr. Keith (Vic.) asked if Mr. Avenell would state which items were transferred from one schedule to

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said there were over 20 items. The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said the other item referred to the Sub-Committee was the remit from South Australia (Item 11) concerning Uniform Restricted Drug Regulations. They were all agreed that it was desirable to have a single uniform system of rules regarding repetition of prescriptions, and they found that practically all States are uniform with the exception of South Aus-tralia, where there were some discrepancies. He moved:

"That the Pharmaceutical Association submit to the National Health and Medical Research Council model Regulations for the control of Restricted Drugs and request that they be recommended to the States for acceptance."

Mr. Hill (S.A.) seconded the motion, which was car-

Conference then adjourned.

NINTH SESSION

June 2, 1959, 2.15 p.m.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Mr. Porter (Hon. Treasurer) moved:

"That the Constitution be amended by deleting the present provision in Article (6) and substituting therefor the following:

(a) 'If any member of the Committee of Management should die, or resign, or be unable to act during his period of office, the Executive shall request the Liaison Committee of the State from which the vacancy has occurred to nominate a delegate to fill the vacancy.

The Executive shall consist of the (b) Executive: President, Deputy President, and Hon. Treasurer. If any member of the Executive should die or resign, or be unable to act during his period of office, the remaining members of the Executive shall appoint from the members of the Committee of Management an officer to fill the vacancy, after first filling the vacancy on the Committee of Management as outlined in (6) (a)."

Mr. Hall (N.S.W.) seconded the motion, which was carried.

GENERAL BUSINESS-CONFERENCE AGENDA

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) moved:

"That at future Conferences the list of business be re-arranged, starting with reports from Public Relations and Federal Bodies, then the remits, followed by business requiring less discussion."

He said he believed that in this way the more impor-

tant business would receive the attention it deserved.

Mr. Cossar (Vic.) seconded the motion.

The President pointed out that a draft of the agenda was circulated to all States and sections and had been amended before printing. However, this was a useful comment and he thought Executive would take notice

Duration of Conference:

Mr. Keith (Vic.) suggested that Conference in future be limited to one week. With certain re-arrangements he thought the business could be completed in one week.

The President said that with the exclusion of social functions it could be done. He thought the host State for the next Conference might look into it, but what was suitable to one State was not always applicable to another.

Illness of Mr. Lipsham:

600

The President said that amongst those laid low was Mr. Ted Lipsham, and he would like Mr. Penhall to convey to him their regret that he was not with them. Mr. Penhall said he would be very happy to do so.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

(a) The President said that because of the flaw in the Constitution it had become necessary that he continue President of this Conference when ordinarily the Deputy President would have been inducted at the start of the Conference. It also became necessary now for him to continue until the next Conference.

It had been very flattering to be there as their President, and it had given him great satisfaction to have done the job, even though, with them, he had missed

(b) Deputy President: Mr. Martin (Old.) said it was a great honour to propose the name of Mr. George Dallimore of Perth as Deputy President. Everyone knew and recognised the work he had done in Western Australia and for pharmacy generally, and he felt he would be an ideal future President.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.) said that a Deputy President was not necessarily a future President.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) said that in the past the Deputy President had been inducted at the inaugural meeting and remained in office to handle matters of Conference until the following Conference. If Mr. Fitch had lived he would have been President at this meeting.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Vic.) said that if there were no further discussion he would second the motion put by Mr. Martin, and was sure everyone would be very happy to have Mr. Dallimore as Deputy President.

The President said that as there were no other nominations he declared Mr. Dallimore duly elected. He congratulated Mr. Dallimore and said they were very happy to have him as their Deputy President. He hoped he would find the same satisfaction as he himself had found in the work.

Mr. Dallimore, in replying, said there were many surprises in life. This had been furthest from his mind. He realised it was an honour to his State, and he assured Conference that he would do his best to carry on the tradition of the past and would be only too happy to add his effort to the next Conference.

(c) Honorary Treasurer:

Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) nominated Mr. K. S. Porter as Hon. Treasurer

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded the motion. Carried.

(d) Committee of Management:

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. W. Martin (Qld.) as the Guild representative.

Mr. Winterton (N.S.W.) nominated Mr. Fegent (N.S.W.) as the Society representative.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) seconded the nominations. Motion carried.

Mr. Braithwaite said that on behalf of the Association he congratulated Mr. Fegent and Mr. Martin. He said it was very pleasing that they would continue on the Committee of Management.

(e) Hon. General Secretary:

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) nominated that Mr. Kent be reappointed Hon. General Secretary.

Mr. Hill (S.A.) seconded the motion. Carried.

Mr. Braithwaite said it always amazed him how Mr. Kent found time to do the Association work, but he had done it for many years, and he hoped he would confinue to do so.

Mr. Kent (Vic.) said it was a job with many com-pensations and he would be very sorry not to have it. Mr. Porter (S.A.) said they had known Mr. Kent for many years. He, like them, was working for pharmacy. He gave his services and gave them very willingly, and

with the same love for pharmacy as they who were in pharmacy. Although they could not repay him for the amount of work he did, they would like to make some recognition of it, and he moved that an honorarium be granted to him, as in previous years.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) seconded the motion. Carried.

Mr. Smith (N.S.W.) seconded the motion. Carried.
Mr. Kent (Vic.) expressed his thanks. He felt that
you could not work in pharmacy without being infected
by the devotion and sacrifice of time given by honorary
workers. He had spent a lifetime in pharmacy administration. It was more than a job. It was something
very near to his heart and he valued the friendships
and associations that head heart hills were that he and associations that had been built up over the years very much.
(f) Auditors:

Mr. R. H. Morrison, Chartered Accountant, Melbourne, was re-appointed auditor for the next ensuing term.

Time and Place of Next Meeting

Mr. Dallimore (W.A.) said that as President of the Society in Western Australia, he would very much like by the Executive—depending on the Empire Games.

Mr. Cotterell (S.A.) said he had very much pleasure in

seconding the motion.

The President said they accepted with pleasure Mr. Dallimore's invitation to Western Australia and would

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look forward to a first-rate session of work with appropriate moments of relaxation.

Mr. Russell (S.A.) moved that the Executive be granted power for the Treasurer to pass accounts for payment.

Mr. Bedford (Vic.) seconded the motion. Carried.

Votes of Thanks and Concluding Business

Mr. Braithwaite said he thought it should be placed on record that the visitors at the Conference, joining with their South Australian pharmaceutical friends had had a Conference productive at least of a continuance of friendships and the creation of lots of new friendships. There were some new faces at Conference of people in the pharmaceutical world and it was nice to meet these people and become personal friends. There had been ups and downs in the agenda. Some

things done had been unusual, but with the goodwill of the Association it did not matter so long as what they did was acceptable to all. In what they had decided and what they had achieved there had been the appropriate spirit of compromise evident by all members of Con-

ference, and with that it was easy to get things working.

He thought it their duty to thank Mr. Penhall and all the South Australian people who had given so much time in preparing Conference for them—and Mr. Kent and Mr. Porter for the thought they had given to the agenda and various matters in between times.

If they could take back to their various States the

same spirit of compromise and co-operation it would be a useful contribution.

They would get a lot of satisfaction from the work done on the Uniform Schedules, the amendment of the A.P.F. would also give satisfaction to all. They would look forward in future to contributions from the Women Pharmacists, who would feel happy to be able to speak officially.

He would like to finish on a personal note. The whole time he had been President of this Association he had felt that he had enjoyed the personal confidence and backing of all their organisations and that had been ample recompense for what he had done, and for that he thanked them.

Vote of Thanks to President

Mr. Allan (W.A.) said he had not spoken a great deal during Conference, but he would like the privilege of the last word.

It was his duty to propose a vote of thanks to their Chairman, who had been their President for the last two years. They thanked him for his kindly and beneficent chairmanship. It had seemed at times that they would not get through the agenda, but under his guidance things had gone smoothly. He asked Conference to support his vote of thanks to their President.

Mr. Braithwaite thanked them for the vote of thanks, which he appreciated, and declared the Conference

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACY BOARDS

May 27 and 30, 1959

REPRESENTATIVES IN ATTENDANCE

Report of Proceedings
A.C.T.: Mr. R. M. W. Cunningham.
Queensland: Messrs. F. B. Watkins, C. E. Nichol.
New South Wales: Messrs. C. G. Gostelow, P. E. Cos-

grave, L. W. Smith, K. Cartwright.
Victoria: Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister

South Australia: Messrs. K. S. Porter, D. C. Hill, R. C.

McCarthy, E. F. Lipsham.

Western Australia: Messrs. R. I. Cohen, S. T. Hughes,

W. Avenell.
Chairman.—Mr. K. S. Porter, President of Pharmacy

Board of South Australia, was appointed Chairman.
Minutes Secretary.—Mr. F. C. Kent, Victoria, was requested to act as Minutes Secretary.

Review of Recommendations of Previous Conference

Representatives of the various States submitted summaries of action taken on recommendations from the Conference held in Melbourne in 1956, and presented reports on new legislation. These are summarised hereunder:

New South Wales

National Service Training.—The New South Wales Board had decided not to interfere with arrangements Board had decided not to interfere with arrangements in force in New South Wales relating to making up time spent by apprentices on National Service Training. The passage of the Commonwealth National Service Act, however, achieved the object sought by the Conference in 1956.

Transfer of Foreign Chemists.—The Board was still prepared to provide letters of introduction in respect of foreign chemists who had been registered and who wished to transfer to another State. There had, how-

ver, been no occasion to do so yet.

Tube Products.—The matter of labelling of tube products was considered to be one for Guild action.

Examination in Forensic Pharmacy.—There had been no change in the Board's attitude.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.-The Board's previous decision that it would be prepared to support uniform legislation if implemented by all States at Federal level had not been altered.

Mr. L. W. Smith, New South Wales, said he felt the answer to the labelling of tube products had been found at the Melbourne Conference. He would like to see the matter reopened.

It had been suggested that contents may be damaged by the use of the stripping solution which had been suggested. Some of these solutions were corrosive.

Mr. Porter said it was a problem which had not been solved. Later on something might be done.

In reply to Mr. Hill, South Australia, Mr. Cosgrave said there were no restrictions on the number of can-didates which would be admitted to the University for the Degree Course under the new Act.

Mr. Braithwaite asked how the New South Wales Board expected to check on the period of practical experience after the three years' academic course had been completed? Would there be a declaration or a log book? Would there be any specified amount of prescription work to be undertaken in an open phar-

Mr. Cosgrave said these two aspects had not been They could be dealt with by regulation. settled.

Mr. Lipsham asked if the New South Wales Board had followed precedent in retaining for the registering body the right to examine candidates in forensic pharmacy'

Mr. Cosgrave: "Not so far as the Board is concerned." Mr. Lipsham said he thought the Board could use legislative power to make regulations dealing with an examination in forensic pharmacy. How they could teach practical forensic pharmacy in an academic course he did not know.

Mr. Callister said he thought the only teaching authority would be the University.

Mr. Gostelow said it was definitely the policy of the University to include that subject.
Mr. Cohen, Western Australia, asked what was the entrance qualification and if there were any prerequisite subjects.

Mr. Gostelow: "The University has only matricula-

tion standard-general matriculation.'

Mr. Cunningham asked if, after completion of the Academic Course, the 12-month practical training could be done in the Capital Territory. Mr. Cosgrave replied that the legislation provided for that.

Victoria

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite reported. He submitted an apology for non-attendance from the President of the Victorian Board, Mr. Manning, who had just returned

from an overseas trip.

Legislation.—Mr. Braithwaite presented a summary of numerous amendments which had been made to

schedules and regulations.

He gave details of the amending Medical Act, Part III, passed in 1959. This, he said, included provisions giving more elasticity to action by the Board when dealing with disciplinary matters. Details had been published.

The Act also provided that from the beginning of 1960 the academic course at the College of Pharmacy, plus 3000 hours of practical training in approved premises under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, would be required. Apprenticeship would be discontinued.

Details concerning practical training would be dealt

with by regulation.

Discussions were proceeding with the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmaceutical Service Guild in regard to these matters

The provisions relating to disciplinary action were modelled on the provisions in the South Australian

Pharmacy Act.

Draft regulations dealing with the conditions under which pharmacy shall be practised in any premises had been submitted to the Government for approval. This dealt with the provision of apparatus and books and cleanliness

Examination in Forensic Pharmacy.—It was intended that the Board would control the Final Examination

under the new system.

Labelling Tube Products.—Several different solvents and several different lacquers had been tried out. In the Victorian climate these did not dry sufficiently rapidly. Some solvents used did not flow on, and lac-

quers gave streaky results.

"Keep from Children" Warning.—Proposals for the use of adhesive tape with an appropriate warning had been considered. Supplies had been made available for those requiring them.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cartwright, New South Wales, Mr. Callister, Victoria, said that 2000 hours of the 3000 hours required would have to be done after completion of academic training

Mr. Hughes asked if practical training would be done

in one shop or several.

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Mr. Braithwaite, in reply, said that it had not been settled yet. It was possible that the Board would require, in every case, some portion of the training at least to be done in an open shop.

Mr. McCarthy inquired whether in New South Wales and Victoria it was thought that there would be any sort of "blackmail" fee demanded for employing people after academic training.

Mr. Braithwaite replied in the negative.

These people, he said, would get employment under yages Board conditions. He thought their services Wages Board conditions.

would be in demand.

Mr. Porter, South Australia, inquired if in Victoria it was considered there would be need to continue the

selection system, or would students be enrolled to the full capacity of the College.

Mr. Braithwaite said that question had not been de-

cided.

Mr. Avenell asked what the reasons were for depart-

ing from the system of concurrent apprenticeship.

Mr. Callister said there were many reasons. The first concern was the student. Students would be better off under a full-time course than under intermittent training both in academic work and practical experi-

It had been found that the broken time was un-workable in practice. The new system would bring their course into line with modern trends in training pharmacy students in some other States, and in most overseas countries. It also was a move towards obtaining degree status.

Queensland

Mr. Watkins reported that a new Pharmacy Act

Authority under the Act rested in the Minister of Home Affairs to appoint Members of the Board. The Society, the Guild and employees nominated representatives. There was also a representative of the Friendly Societies and a layman.

Mr. Watkins said he was not a pharmaceutical chemist, but was President of the Board. He was the Government Analyst, and held various other positions. He was in charge of the Chemistry Department at the Technical College when they took over the Pharmacy College years ago. He did not think anyone wanted that to happen, as the chemists of Queensland had subscribed to the College.

Certain moneys they gave had been taken out of the College fund and were held by the Board, in trust,

for pharmaceutical education.

Under the new Act, a new system of pharmaceutical education would be introduced on January 1, 1960. to that date the old Act held good so far as it applied

to pharmacy education.

A person could be registered as an apprentice if he held a preliminary qualification. That would apply until December 31, 1959. The apprenticeship system would be preserved until the end of the current year. Those who started apprenticeship this year, or were already serving, had until December 31, 1965, to qualify under the old written. under the old system.

The new course at the Queensland University would be of three years' duration, and would lead to either a Degree or Diploma. They did not know at present which it would be. After that a year's practical experience would be required.

Mr. Smith, New South Wales, asked whether any provision was made for promulgating regulations stipulat-ing how the year's practical work was to be carried

Mr. Watkins said there were no regulations yet.

Western Australia

Mr. F. W. Avenell reported on legislation passed since the last Conference.

Education.—One important departure from previous practice was a limited number of apprentices were now allowed in hospitals. This was the first time this had been permitted.

Following a recommendation made at the Civil Defence School at Mt. Macedon the previous year, all stu-dents were now required to qualify for a St. John Ambulance First Aid Certificate before a diploma could be granted.

A fellowship course had been introduced.

Recognising the trend towards university training in pharmacy in other States, a Committee was appointed in W.A. It investigated the matter of pharmaceutical training and education, and reported to the Council that it did not recommend that any change be made, at least for the present. It considered that the present



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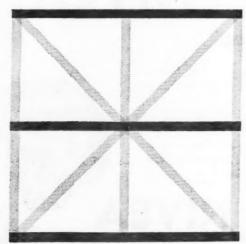
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concurrent apprenticeship and academic system was the best for W.A.

This Committee recommended the introduction of the fellowship course as a post-graduate course. It cussed the proposal with the university authorities.

Although no specific promise was given that it would be recognised by the University, they were told that subject to certain safeguards, a request for recognition would receive favourable consideration.

In reply to Mr. Porter, Mr. Avenell said that the full period of apprenticeship could be served in a hos-The number of persons apprenticed at a hospital or hospitals was determined by the Council.

South Australia

Mr. Hill reported that since the last Conference there had not been any major development in South Australia. They had been thoroughly disappointed at the response by members of the profession to use the "Keep from Children" labels. Apparently there had been difficulty in deciding what type of products should carry

There had also been an adverse reaction by some medical practitioners to such labels on products which had been prescribed.

Their experience forced them to the conclusion that until legislation laid down that some such type of label should be used it was not a practicable proposition.

Australian Capital Territory

Mr. Cunningham reported. He said that under phar-

macy ordinance the Director-General of Health appointed members of the Board.

The Board at present consisted of the Director-General, himself and three (3) practising pharmacists.

Every person applying for registration was required.

Every person applying for registration was required

to appear before the Board.

In the Territory they had no problems concerning education. Other States did that for them.

They had a Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was far from satisfactory. The Minister had power to declare substances to be poisons.

In addition to the Poisons Schedules, there was a

schedule for narcotics.

There was no provision for "Prescription Only" drugs. The only thing they could do was to place certain substances in Schedule 1.

Poisons Information Centres

Each State was requested by the Chairman to report

briefly on the position.

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) said there was a service at present at the Princess Margaret Hospital. Pharmacy had not been consulted, but the pharmaceutical chemist there played an important part. He was unable to say whether a 24-hour service was provided.

Mr. Braithwaite (Vic.) reported that in Victoria the

Health Department called a meeting of interested parties

A Committee was set up, and this included two (2)

members from the Pharmacy Board.

The Department had decided to establish a centre at the Royal Children's Hospital, functioning on a 24-hour basis.

A working committee had been established, and Pharmacy Board representatives had been appointed to this. The Centre was not functioning yet, but the plans

appeared to be satisfactory. Mr. Cosgrave (N.S.W.) reported as follows:

Consideration of this matter seems to have first arisen in January, 1959, when the Premier's attention was drawn to a reference in the "Daily Telegraph" that the Victorian Health Department proposed to establish a Poison Information Centre, which would recommend compilation of a list of ingredients of all poisons and appropriate antidotes.

The matter was referred to the Health Department, and it was stated that this matter was also referred to a Conference of State Health Education Officers in 1958. The proposal was again referred to in the "Sunday Sun" in February, 1959, when the State Branch of the British Medical Association was stated to intend recommending to the Minister for Health that such a Centre be established.

Professor Thorp furnished most of the information which comprises the article. He also prepared a report covering his suggestions for setting up such a Centre. Briefly these were as follows:

- (1) The Centre would furnish information to any doctor in this State by telephone at any hour of the day or night, as to the degree of risk the patient faces, the appropriate therapy, signs and symptoms to be expected, and an intelligent prog-
- (2) Compilation of an index of all proprietary preparations likely to cause poisoning. He referred to an index similar to that entitled "Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products," U.S.A.,

(3) Survey to be made of the literature of Pharma-

cology and Toxicology.

(4) Research into the toxicity of substances and their mode of action, to be undertaken, and also methods for the analytical identification of important poisons.

He said that while the University endeavoured as far as possible to furnish immediate replies to inquiries made by doctors and hospitals, there was sometimes a

delay of up to 30 minutes.

Professor Thorp recommended that the work connected with the compilation of an Index should be nected with the compilation of an Index should be nected with the compilation of an Index should be nected with the compilation of the professor of the compilation of the comp undertaken by a professional pharmacologist. He estimated the cost of setting up a Centre to be approximately £700 and the annual cost of maintenance between £5000 to £6000.

The Director-General of Public Health called a Conference in February, 1959, and Professor Thorp and representatives of the British Medical Association attended

The proposal was considered to have considerable merit, but the question was raised as to whether New South Wales should bear the whole cost of the project. The matter was then referred to the Hospitals Commission for comment, but this has not yet come to hand.

The Index referred to by Professor Thorp above was written by Gleason, Gosselin and Hodge, the publishers being Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, U.S.A., 1957. This Index establishes the table on toxicity ratings by numbers graduating from No. 6—the most dangerous—to No. 1—non-toxic substances. It also gives the probable lethal human doses. It is divided into seven sections, as follows:

- First Aid and General Emergency Treatment.
- Ingredient Index.
- Supportive Treatment. 3. 4 Trade Name Index.
- General Formulations.
- Manufacturers' Names and Addresses.

The Pharmacy Board has taken no part in these negotiations, but it is understood that the Pharmaceutical Society is co-operating.

Mr. Nichol (Old.) reported that a panel of Society Council members and some Guild members provided an advisory service. This he did not think operated an advisory service. after hours.

Mr. McCarthy (S.A.) said that for many years a good scheme was operated by the Chief Pharmacist at the Children's Hospital, with assistance from himself.

Mr. S. A. Downie, Chief Pharmacist, had indicated that he would handle a service from his home after hours.

A suggestion had been made that the same sort of Index should be instituted in large country towns, at least.

He understood that the Commonwealth was considering the compilation of a single index for use in all States of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) said he considered the idea of setting up centres very good. He thought a lot of information should be disseminated to country hospitals and country chemists. This could be very valuable in the case of outback areas, where it might take two hours or more to get through to a central depot by telephone.

Mr. Cunningham (A.C.T.) concurred. He thought that if a resolution came from the Conference of Boards recommending that a central register be set up, and the recommendation sent to the National Health and Medical Research Council, something might be done. Mr. Cosgrave said his Board had been asked specifi-

cally to make these inquiries.

Moved by Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) and seconded by Mr. C. G. Gostelow (N.S.W.):

That it be a recommendation from the Pharma-

ceutical Association of Australia from this Conference to the National Health and Medical Research Council, that it take steps to compile the requisite information for dissemination to all hospitals as a commencing

point.

Mr. Hughes (W.A.) suggested that the words "National Health and Medical Research Council" be deleted and the "Federal Minister of Health" be substituted. This was agreed to and the motion, as altered, was carried.

Mr. Callister said he agreed that this should be done

through the hospitals with such assistance as pharmacy

could give.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) suggested that provision should be made for all prescription proprietaries to be labelled

with suitable antidotes.

Mr. Baird (Vic.) said he thought the matter of a Poison Centre had been pretty well fixed in Victoria. The problem was, who would pay?

Entrance Standard

Reports on standards at present in operation in the various States for entrance to the Pharmacy course were submitted as follows:—

W.A.-English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

at Leaving standard.

Victoria.—Matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne, or its equivalent.

Oue-ensland.—Leaving examination with six (6) "b's" under existing legislation. After the end of the year matriculation, as for Science, probable.

N.S.W.—Matriculation.

S.A.—Four (4) subjects at Leaving standard, including English and Chemistry.

The University of Adelaide had a general Matriculation standard, and each Faculty fixed its own prerequisite requirements.

Postal Regulations

Mr. Braithwaite reported that following representa-tions made to the Director-General of Posts and Tele-

and to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, amending regulations had been drafted.

Among other things, this would make it obligatory that prescription drugs—i.e., Dangerous Drugs and Restricted or Specified Drugs—should be sent only by registered post. There would be some provision for a declaration on the outside label. This was designed to prevent these substances falling into the hands of unauthorised persons.

It was known that large quantities of prescription drugs, including Dangerous and Specified Drugs, had been sent unsolicited as samples to medical practi-

tioners and other persons.

Packages were sometimes placed in or upon letter boxes, where they were accessible to children and unauthorised persons.

Mr. Cohen (W.A.) asked if this would mean that all medicines posted to patients must be registered.

Mr. Braithwaite replied that it did.

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) said it would take three

Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.) said it would take three times as long in some instances for medicines to reach patients. He was sceptical whether the new provisions would be carried out.

He did not think it would have the effect of preventing unwanted samples being sent. It would, in his opinion, have a very detrimental effect upon the rapid opinion, have a very detrimental effect upon the rapid reception of drugs which had been dispensed. He did not think it gave any protection.

Mr. Porter said that mailing by registered post would prevent dangerous substances being left about.

Mr. L. W. Smith: "Another rope around our necks?"

Mr. Porter said that something had to be done for the protection of the public.

Mr. Cohen said that if adopted this provision would considerably increase the length of time in which medicines would reach patients.

Mr. Braithwaite said that at the last Conference of

Mr. Braithwaite said that at the last Conference of Pharmacy Boards it was asked that this be done. Mr. Porter suggested that the proposed regulations be

given a trial run. Conference adjourned until May 30, at 9.30 a.m.

The Conference, adjourned from May 27, was resumed at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, May 30, 1959.

Consumption of Morphine

Reference was made to Item 12 in the Agenda for the Association meeting:

"That consideration be given to the problem of reduction of the use of Morphine in exempted medi-cinal preparations."

Mr. Callister (Vic.) said he felt that Victorian representatives should have withdrawn that motion and asked the Association to gather statistics in relation to the consumption and use of Morphine for various purposes in the respective States. The United Nations Organisation was desirous of obtaining information of

Mr. Callister said he thought that if all available information could be collated they would be in a better position to consider what action should be taken. He

moved:

"That the State Pharmacy Boards be requested to obtain information regarding the use and consumption of Morphine in their respective States and forward same to the Association."

Mr. Avenell (W.A.) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Reciprocal Agreements

Termination of Agreements by Ontario.—Mr. Kent said that the Victorian Board had received notice from the Ontario College of Pharmacy of the termination of the reciprocal agreement with the Victorian Board. He assumed that other Boards would have received similar notification, as apparently Ontario was terminating its arrangements with all other countries.

Mr. Cosgrave (N.S.W.) reported as follows:

"Arrangements for reciprocity with Ontario have existed since August 9, 1920, and were continued without interruption until 1954, when Ontario College advised us that owing to the large number of applications for registration being received from places outside Ontario, the Council was forced to review the terms of reciprocity, but that no change would be made for one

year.
In February, 1959, we were informed that the agreement had terminated on December 31, 1958, but that applicants who had established residence in the Province prior to that date would be considered under the old regulations if they made proper application before October 1, 1959.

In future, Australian pharmacists must prove to the satisfaction of the Ontario Council that their academic qualifications are at least equal to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy of the University of Toronto

when the Council is not so satisfied, the applicant shall pass such of the examinations that lead to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy as the Council may

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subject and has resided in Ontario for six (6) months preceding the application, that he is fluent in English, and is of good character. He must produce his academic record from his university, his diploma, evidence of employment as a pharmacist in a retail or hospital phartacter. macy during any twelve consecutive months during the three years preceding the application, evidence of having completed at least eighteen months' service as an apprentice and membership or registration with a Board or Association."

The position generally was noted, and it was agreed that no action could be taken.

Inquiry from South Africa.—Mr. Kent said that over the years several approaches had been made to the South African Board with a view to opening negotia-tions concerning reciprocal recognition of qualifications. These overtures had not been taken up by the South African authorities.

Australian Boards had lately received inquiries from the Pharmacy Board of South Africa as to whether they were prepared to enter into negotiations.

Mr. Cosgrave (N.S.W.) said records of his Board showed that an approach to South Africa in May, 1948, was refused on the grounds that the time was not opportune and that there was no demand for such an arrangement.

Following a refusal by the South African Board to register a New South Wales applicant without examination in 1957, a new approach was made, but New South Wales was informed that their Act did not permit it.

After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion

of Mr. S. J. Baird (Vic.):

"That in view of changes being made in the Australian educational system a decision on this matter be deferred for the time being, and the South African Board to be notified accordingly."

Proposal by Pharmacy Board of New South Wales That Consideration Be Given to Extending Reciprocal Agreements to Cover All Persons Registered by a Pharmacy Board or Other Registering Authority

The following statement was presented by Mr. Cos-

grave (N.S.W.):

"The New South Wales Board is giving consideration to the inclusion of power in its Act to grant registra-tion to all pharmacists whose names are entered in the Registers of other States, rather than on the basis of the applicant having served at least a three years' apprenticeship and having passed a qualifying examination.

The N.S.W. Register includes a very small percentage of this class of pharmacists. Since 1897, when the Pharmacy Act was introduced, an apprenticeship plus a qualifying examination have been the requirements for registration, and only about five persons were regis-tered without examination under a section of the Act which permits the Board to register persons whose qualifications are considered to be such that the passing of an examination and the serving of an apprenticeship are unwarranted.

In 1954 it was decided that sympathetic considera-tion should be given to applications for registration made by persons who had qualified say in South Africa,

America or in Continental countries.

The Act was amended, and the Board now examines documentary evidence of qualification. If it considers that this furnishes a guarantee of basic knowledge and skill in pharmacy, the Board gives the applicant permission to approach the University to seek any exemptions from attendance or examinations which may be

justified. No apprenticeship is involved.

If the application is refused, the applicant is required to serve a normal three-year apprenticeship.

In most cases applications were given exemption in the first year subjects of Chemistry I and Botany I, but were required to attend the lectures and pass the examination of the third year (namely Materia Medica), pass the Board's qualifying examination, and satisfy the

Board that prior to registration they have served for a period of at least 12 months as an assistant in an open shop pharmacy in New South Wales.

The following figures indicate the extent to which the new legislation has been used:

Applied			68
Granted permission to attend University			57
Refused			11
Undertook Apprenticeship Course			1
Qualified		×	19

It is known that because of financial or family circumstances a good number of persons who were granted permission to attend the University have abandoned the course.

The nineteen who have qualified passed the same Final Examination as those who served the normal apprenticeship course, and no adverse reports on their ability, conduct or character have been received. Some are conducting their own pharmacies.

It may thus be seen that only about 25 persons out of the 3500 registered pharmacists in New South Wales gained registration without apprenticeship, and of these 20 qualified by examination at the same standard as ordinary students.

Surely no other Board could raise any serious objection to an amendment of their Act which would enable it to grant registration to any person who becomes registered in this way.

The Board considers that its foreign chemist legisla-tion has realistically solved the question of absorbing New Australians and others into the practice of phar-macy without lowering the standards of entry, and acted

to the benefit of all concerned. It assumes that other Boards have granted registra-tion to persons who did not serve an apprenticeship or who gained registration on qualifications somewhat below present-day requirements. It is, however, pre-pared to recognise the fact that such persons, by virtue of their practical knowledge, are at least capable pharmacists, and as such entitled to recognition by other States. This Board is willing to accept all persons on the Registers of States which are prepared to reciprocate with New South Wales."

The following opinions have so far been expressed by other Boards:

Tasmania.—In favour. Queensland.—Delegates will discuss the proposal. Western Australia.—Delegates will discuss the pro-

Mr. Porter pointed out that under Queensland law a person from overseas could be registered without having undertaken practical training in Australia. If that position could be rectified he thought his Board would be willing to accept the proposition of New South He suggested that when the normal course of training had not been undertaken, the Board issuing a Certificate of Identity should forward full details to the Board to which the certificate is issued.

Mr. Avenell suggested that the various Boards might be agreeable to reciprocity on this basis.

Mr. Cosgrave said he thought New South Wales would be happy with the situation as disclosed in the dis-cussion, and could now move along the lines which it might be considered advisable in relation to the proposed new legislation.

Some discussion took place in regard to applicants from overseas, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hill (S.A.), that an inquiry be sent to Great Britain in regard to the method of registration and issue of letters of introduction to British chemists seeking registration in Australia.

Mr. Callister suggested that where registration was granted other than on completion of a normal course and passing of a final qualifying examination, the Board to which a person transferred should be notified.

Registration of Pharmacists with Overseas Qualifications

New South Wales,-Mr. Gostelow said that since the amendment of their Act in 1954 the Board examined the documentary evidence of qualification available, and after satisfying itself gave applicants permission to approach the University.

The Chairman: "Do you include forensic and practical pharmacy in the examination?"
Mr. Gostelow: "Yes."

Mr. Gostelow indicated that applicants were required to have practical experience in Australia, and in most

instances to undertake an academic course before presenting for the Final Examination.

Victoria.—Mr. Callister said that the position in Victoria was substantially the same as in New South Wales. A concession of two years was allowed in some cases. Applicants were interviewed by a Committee of the Board prior to their applications being dealt with by the Board. All were required to undertake some practical training in approved premises, to undertake some part of the prescribed course, and to pass such examinations, including at least the Final Examination, as the Board decided.

Western Australia.—Mr. Avenell said the position was very much the same in Western Australia. They had only registered two persons under this scheme — each case was decided on its merits.

Queensland.—Mr. Watkins said that if a certificate was recognised under their Act the holder of that certificate could apply to be registered under certain conditions. Applicants were interviewed by a Committee

The applicant was required to have a knowledge of the English language and of the B.P., and to produce evidence of having undergone some practical training. If these conditions were satisfied, the applicant was registered.

In reply to a question, Mr. Watkins said that it was not a requisite that practical training in Australia

should be done.

Mr. Nichol said that applicants would have to satisfy the University and not the Pharmacy Board under the

new Act.

Mr. Watkins said applicants were required to produce evidence that they had obtained an acceptable qualification and that they had had at least 12 months' experience in the country in which they were practising. If they did not have them, they had to satisfy the Board they would get it.

Mr. Porter said that in South Australia an applicant

had to satisfy the Board that he had a knowledge of English sufficient to enable him to instruct an appren-

The main weakness in Queensland appeared to be that the Board had no power to direct that a person should have practical experience in this country

Mr. Watkins said applicants still had to appear before

Mr. Watkins said applicants still had to appear before an Examining Committee and satisfy that Committee that they were qualified.

South Australia.—Mr. Hill said that conditions were very similar to those outlined by the Victorian, New South Wales and Western Australian representatives. Application was made to the Board, and if the Board was satisfied, the applicant appeared before a Commitcomprising chemists and university authorities; his tee comprising chemists and university authorities; his qualifications were assessed and an appropriate recommendation made. No one had gone through without doing the 3rd and 4th years, and passing the Final Examination. All were required to have practical experience in a pharmacy.

After discussion it was resolved—

"That in the opinion of this Conference of Pharmacy Boards prerequisites for registration should inmacy Boards prerequisites for registration should in-clude service of a reasonable period of practical train-ing under the supervision of a registered pharma-ceutical chemist in premises and under conditions ap-proved by the Pharmacy Board."

It was agreed that a copy of this resolution should be

forwarded to the Minister of Health in Queensland.

Fees to Board Members

Cosgrave (N.S.W.) presented some information regarding payment of fees to Board members in his State. He said he thought members from other States might be interested.

The representatives of other States indicated what was done in regard to their members, and the thanks of the Conference were conveyed to representatives of the New South Wales Board for the report.

Concluding Business

Mr. Avenell moved and Mr. Callister seconded that at future Conferences all reports from States should be submitted in writing prior to the Conference, and circulated so that they could be considered by all States prior to coming to the Conference.

The thanks of the Conference were conveyed to the Chairman, Mr. Porter, for efficient handling of the business. Mr. Porter thanked the members for their tolerance and the attention they had given to the busi-

ness, and the Conference terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

Meeting of Interstate Representatives

A meeting of P.D.L. representatives was held at Walsh's Oriental Hotel, Rundle street, Adelaide, on the afternoon of May 26, 1959, during the Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Present.—The following representatives were pre-

New South Wales: Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, E. G. Hall and L. W. Smith.

Queensland: Mr. A. B. Chater, Mr. C. L. Nichol and

Miss D. Brighouse.

South Australia: Messrs. D. Finlayson and O. H. Wal-Western Australia: Messrs. R. I. Cohen and F. W.

Head Office (Victoria): Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar and T. G. Allen (Secretary). Welcome to Representatives.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors, presided, and in declaring the

meeting open at 2.45 p.m., said it gave him great pleasure to welcome the representatives who attended. Experience showed that a lot more could be done and a lot more satisfaction and agreement reached by meeting personally than by the writing of letters.

A review of major activities since the Conference at Melbourne showed that advice to widows and dependdants of deceased members was now available; a book-let, "On Going Into Business," had been produced and distributed to members in Victoria, and a New South Wales committee was working on a similar booklet for wales committee was working on a sinital booker to that State; the law relating to lay-by and hire purchase had been summarised by counsel. The information dealing with lay-by had been published in "The Aus-tralasian Journal of Pharmacy," and "Gilseal News" had reprinted the details relating to hire purchase; in Victoria the lifting of restrictions on business premises under the Landlord and Tenant Act as from August 1,

1959, had occasioned many enquiries, and these had been handled by the P.D.L. solicitor.

Considerable discussion then took place on a range

of topics, including-

(1) Ways and means of increasing (a) membership; (b) general insurance business, and (c) life assurance

(2) The constitution of the company.
(3) The indemnity insurance cover.
(4) Talks given at zone meetings in N.S.W. and at Guild District meetings in Victoria.

(5) A proposal submitted by the South Australian Branch, that the services offered to members of P.D.L. be extended to include the provision of advice on taxation matters on similar lines to that in operation for the provision of legal advice. The Directors are to make further enquiries into this suggestion, which is generally favoured, provided it is handled strictly on the basis of written advice in response to written questions, and subject to the practicability of such an arrangement hav-ing regard to financial considerations and the number of enquiries that could result.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. N. C. Cossar) reported on investments that had been made in recent months on account of the Special Reserve Fund, following an amendment of the Articles of Association in November,

All present agreed that the opportunity presented at lese periodical meetings of Interstate representatives P.D.L. to exchange views on matters of common of P.D.L. to exchange views on matters interest provided a better understanding of the working of P.D.L. as a whole.

The meeting closed at 5.20 p.m., after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Hall (N.S.W.), seconded by Mr. Cohen (W.A.) and supported by Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.).

"THE DAILY LIFE OF THE FAMILY CHEMIST"

An Address to Members of the Rotary Club of Adelaide by Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, F.P.S., President of P.A.A., on May 27, 1959

Nowadays this may start as late as five past nine this is to fit the working day to a forty-hour week for staff. This varies a little in keeping with the location of the pharmacy. But as family chemists are working proprietors, they themselves go home to dinner when the last prescription has been handed out.

As the day begins, the chemist or an appointed qualified assistant sees that the previous day's records of "Dangerous Drugs" transactions are in order before "Dangerous Drugs" transactions are in order before settling down to indexing the prescription book. Those of us with bigger businesses, such as Edgar Lawton, use card systems with automatic indexing, but the every-day family chemist indexes his prescription book early each day. This is vital both for business good will and each day. This is vital both for business good will and for ease in checking back on prescriptions to answer queries or to dispense repetitions. My own prescription records go back to 1883—recently we repeated, from our records, an item we first dispensed in 1922.

The first prescriptions for the day come from people on the way to work and perhaps some by post. Later, others from doctors' morning visits to patients' homes and to hospitals; still later in the day, prescriptions come from patient visits to doctors' surgeries.

These prescriptions may be "Private" or "Government." The private prescriptions are the ones you pay for at the time, the Government ones you still pay for through "Social Services Taxation." The easiest way for you to pick the difference is that the Government ones (so-called "Free") are in duplicate. The chemist uses the original with his claim for payment and retains the duplicate as a record of delivery

Between prescriptions the family chemist has to check and order stock. Because of the high unit cost and and order stock. Because of the high unit cost and the huge range of strengths, packs and brands of antibiotics, cortisones, tranquillisers, etc., he is obliged to order most items of modern stock each day. His whole-salers and manufacturers fit into this picture with daily deliveries. But it does mean the chemist has to use some strict stock control methods.

At various times during the day the family chemist is asked for advice. Perhaps for amplification of a doc-

answered, but when the patient asks what is the medicine for, or worse, "is it any good," the chemist has to remember his code of ethics. He tries to give an answer without breaking the code or offending the cus-

tomer. Because, you see, the chemist must not comment in any way on a doctor's work.

Then Grandma comes into the pharmacy to ask if Elder Flower Water is today as good as it used to be, because her granddaughter is getting married and should have a jar of the family face cream. The recipe is the one her mother brought out from England, but all the The recipe is the girls of her side of the family have always had clear complexions.

Another part of the chemist's work that, although impart of the chemists work that, although important to his customers, is controlled by ethics, is counter prescribing. The law provides for prescribing for "Common Complaints" by the chemist. This means—those commonly occurring, but it is experience and teaching rather than ethics that make for good practice in this part of the chemist's work. He is taught never to treat the generative organs, nor a pain of long standto treat the generative organs, nor a pain of long stand-ing nor a repeated haemorrhage. As well, he will not supply in high dosage any pain killers, but he does satisfy a community need, with on the spot advice and treatment for many minor discomforts.

Often his routine work is upset by giving first aid treatment in accidents. But perhaps one of his greatest worries is giving advice in cases of accidental poison-ings. He finds it hard to get an exact story of the happening, and yet he must give positive advice about doctor, or ambulance, or antidotes or the like. On occasions it is awkward to explain that the whole contents of a bottle prescribed for a toddler (to please a mother) could be swallowed without harm. It is also awkward to stop the well-wishing neighbour from giving an emetic when a youngster has swallowed kerosene or cleaning fluid. But he is amply repaid for his worry when he hears next day that the patient is all right.

Then, perhaps at lunch time, while eating his sand-wiches, the chemist may ponder on his responsibilities. He perhaps thinks of his years of study and apprenticeship, of his examinations and final qualification. But he realises without much thought that he enjoys some privileges in the community in return for his respon-sibilities. He is obliged to watch and indeed police the distribution of Morphia and the other Dangerous Drugs -he must make poisons available to those who need them, but only when he is assured of their need and their ability to handle them safely. On the credit side he knows that he is the only distributor of "Dangerous Drugs" to actual consumers, and perhaps he remembers that he is exempted from serving on a jury so that he

may maintain his prescription serving on a jury so that he may maintain his prescription service.

Amongst his prescription work, the family chemist on most days has several inquiries from doctors about the availability of some new drug, the usual dose or strength of another drug, or perhaps he is asked how to disguise the taste of something else. It is worthwhile answering these queries, but it is some of the requests at the counter that really trouble the family chemist. Some examples are:—

requests at the counter that really trouble the family chemist. Some examples are:—
"I want something to kill the cat next door."
"What can I give my husband to stop him drinking. He must not know he is taking it."
"This cured my friend's asthma—give me a bottle."
"I bought this hot-water bag in March and it is leaking—you ought to replace it." (The code date shows it was bought March last year.)
"Do you know an element called Tellurium? It is

"Do you know an element called Tellurium? It is like sulphur, but what is the symbol for it? I am doing a crossword."

"Can you guarantee that I will lose weight, because I hardly eat anything now."

"Will you witness my signature—I am going for the pension." (But what about his new car?) (But what about his new car?)

One of the perpetual worries of the family chemist is the budding scientist who wants some chlorate of potash, or maybe iodine and ammonia. The chemist always tries to keep these boys interested in the safe kind of chemical experiments, so that they won't lose their hands or eyes with explosions.

In between times, the chemist's staff are selling cosmetics, photographic goods, etc. This practice enables pharmacies to spread out to the more thinly populated areas where there is not enough demand for prescriptions and medicines to make a pharmacy pay.

As the day finishes and the staff say good-night, the family chemist gathers up his homework. Piles of Government forms and prescriptions in duplicate—all to be specially priced, double numbered and entered on tally sheets or the like. While he is putting these papers in his bag, he is praying that there won't be a last-minute ring on the door bell or the telephone. Then home to his own family.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

The Adelaide Organising Committee left nothing undone in providing for the entertainment of delegates between working sessions of Conference and for the lady visitors, during their stay in South Australia.

A most comprehensive programme was arranged and

hospitality abundantly extended.

The work of the Reception and Transport Committees received general praise. All interstate visitors arriving by air or by rail were met and escorted to their various hotels, where messages of welcome and gifts of fruit and confections from the Organising Committee and the Ladies' Committee awaited them.

At twelve noon on May 26 a Reception to a number of delegates was given by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Councillor L. M. S. Hargrave, M.C., V.R.D., at the Adelaide Town Hall. The Lord Mayor spoke highly of the work of the pharmaceutical chemists in his State and gave a brief historical outline of the foundation of Adelaide and the important part played by dation of Adelaide and the important part played by Colonel Light in laying out the city. In reply the President of the Association, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, expressed the thanks of the visitors to the Lord Mayor for the hospitality extended by him.

In doing so Mr. Braithwaite made the comment that the present Lord Mayor, like many of his predecessors, was carrying on the tradition established by Colonel Light. This was obvious from what the visitors could see of the progress and development of Adelaide.

Memorable features of Conference were the Confer ence Dinner at the South Australia Hotel on May 27 and the Farewell Dinner at the Largs Pier Hotel, Largs Bay, on June 2. Organisation for both functions was perfect

and left lasting impressions in the minds of the visitors and guests. A full report of both functions is published in this issue of the Journal.

The Conference Ball, which was to have been held on May 26, was abandoned and the Committee had to make other arrangements at short notice. Two delightful alternatives were arranged—a Conference Cabaret at the Mount Osmond Country Club and a Supper Dance at Brighton.

Day-time excursions organised for the benefit of visit-Day-time excursions organised for the benefit of visitors were a conducted tour of a new section of General
Motors-Holden's Works at Woodville and a scenic tour of
the Barossa Valley and a barbecue tea at Tanunda. The
drive to the Barossa Valley by bus took visitors through
some of the most lovely country in and around Adelaide.
The barbecue tea, the entertainment and good fellowship enjoyed around the camp fire was greatly enjoyed.
This outing was generally voted an outstanding success
and provided for many visitors a unique experience. The and provided for many visitors a unique experience. The visitors were entertained at a Theatre Party and Cinema Show on June 1.

On Sunday, May 31, Divine Service was arranged at Holy Trinity Church and Mass was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier Cathedral.

In the afternoon interstate visitors were the guests of South Australian hosts. There was something for evervone.

For the ladies who were not Conference delegates an interesting programme was arranged. This included a bus tour through the Adelaide Hills to the Acorn Gifts and Decorations Studio, with afternoon tea at Mt. Lofty on May 28 and luncheon on May 29 at the Flagstaff Hotel.

The Conference Dinner

When the visitors joined with their South Australian when the visitors joined with their South Australian hosts at the South Australian Hotel on the night of May 27, there were upwards of 200 present. It was a brilliant spectacle as the guests mingled during the half-hour for cocktails and later during the dinner, the elegant gowns of the ladies contrasting with the formal dinner attire of the men.

An excellent meal of six courses was handled by the hotel staff in a manner that reflected credit on all concerned in the arrangements.

Toasts and Responses

Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, A.U.A., M.P.S., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, presided, and he had as his guests at the official table Mr. H. A. Braithme had as his guests at the official table Mr. H. A. Bratth-waite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and Miss M. Braithwaite; Sir A. Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., M.L.C., Chief Secretary and Minister of Health and Minister of Mines for the State of South Australia, and Lady McEwin; Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Aus-



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tralia and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and Mrs. E. Scott; Mr. R. M. W. Cunningham (Canberra); Miss V. Garcia (W.A.) and Mrs. Penhall.
The Hon. Donald A. Cameron, O.B.E., M.P., Minister for Health of the Commonwealth of Australia, who had

accepted an invitation to be present, was unfortunately in hospital at the time and therefore unable to attend.

"Our Visitors"

Sir Lyell McEwin: Whilst I appreciate the honour and privilege which has been accorded me, to propose the toast of the visitors this evening, I must say that I find difficulty in expressing myself in terms which might be understood by the audience, because if I start off and say that, as a South Australian and speaking on behalf of your hosts as South Australians, we are always pleased to welcome and entertain our rich relations, I might be misunderstood. (Laughter.)

Having just returned from Queensland, where some 3,000 bowlers were in action, I found that they were locally being assessed on their value in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, and some got as high as half a million. Tonight half of this audience is composed of visitors, and if I make a similar assessment you ought to be worth £25,000 here in Adelaide! So for that reason, as a member of the Government, I must express our pleasure at having you here.

One other reason why we are pleased to welcome the visitors this evening is that there is something unique about the toast of the visitors when they all come from one continent, speaking the same language, and having the same outlook.

You are meeting under the banner of the professions. We are glad to have the honour of this Conference being held in South Australia. Last week I welcomed delegates to the meeting of the National Health and Medical Research Council, and on that occasion stated the value that I felt was derived from delegates from respective States meeting and discussing common problems. Apart from discussing common problems, many associations and friendships are created, and there is that common approach to the profession which we like to consider as all Australian.

You have a profession which is recognised in all States of the Commonwealth, and you have authority to police your own profession and to handle the problems of dangerous drugs and so on. That is an honour which is rather unique—the extent of self-government which you enjoy indicates the confidence which the Parliaments of the States have demonstrated towards you. Likewise in the tertiary education of your profession, which you handle in association with the University.

So in welcoming you visitors, I welcome you first of all on mercenary grounds. I welcome you on these other grounds on the higher plane of the improvement of your profession, what you contribute to the health of the community, and the services you provide, particularly through the family needs under the heading of what we commonly call "the chemist." So without further delay, I thank you for the honour and privilege of extending this welcome on behalf of South Australia, and of saying how pleased we are to have you. I know that you will give great pleasure to your hosts while you are here, and I hope you have a safe return to your respective States. (Applause.)

Response by Mr. Eric Scott

Mr. Scott: For and on behalf of the wealthy chemists who are visitors to this State I thank Sir Lyell for the kind things he said about us. I must get a transcript of his remarks and send it to my bank manager. I am sure my overdraft will suffer accordingly.

These conferences are looking more like Olympic Games to me. Every one is so much better than the last, and in this one Adelaide has excelled itself. The loving hands that have cared for us ever since we have been here; the kindly attention; the looking after all our wants; and I would like to compliment the President (Mr. Penhall) and his team for the magnificent work that they have done. Particularly was I impressed at the opening ceremony at the University. As one who has seen many of these opening ceremonies (and gone to sleep at most of them), I was very impressed with the efficiency, the brevity and, strange to relate, the intelligence sub-mitted to that very fine audience. To Mr. Penhall I pay a particular compliment for the best job that I have seen done in the last 30 years. (Applause.)

With you all, I think we listened very seriously to Professor Jordan, and the only thing on which I could disagree with him was the title of his talk, "Pharmacy at the Crossroads." For 30 years I have been an official of pharmacy and I have never known a time when it was not at the crossroads. The past of pharmacy is lit-tered with crossroads, and the future stretches into in-finity with miles and miles of crossroads we still have to come to.

I remember that on one occasion a company of chem-ts was touring Victoria between Beechworth and ists was touring Albury. Harry Braithwaite was fast asleep in the back seat of the car. The car lurched to a sudden stop. He said, "Where are we?" The answer was "We are at the crossroads." He said, "Well! Eric Scott has been telling about those crossroads for the last 20 years. (Laughter.)

In this fast developing age of social service medicine. the role of the pharmaceutical chemist of Australia has been drawn ever closer to the medical profession, to the drug trade of Australia, and to the Commonwealth experts who work so hard to bring the N.H.S. scheme up to date with modern drugs against the attrition that the Treasury exerts to keep the cost down. The cost of this scheme is not the real indication of its worth. No matter what it costs Australia in pounds, it saves in the National economy by earlier diagnosis and treatment. Shorter stays in hospital and consequently lower medical and hospital bills mean less strain on the economy and the nation because the man hours saved by getting patients better in a quicker time is the full benefit of this particular scheme.

We, the chemists of Australia, accept very gladly the challenge of the Government. We are quite confident that we can do the dispensing for this scheme in a more efficient and cheaper manner than any socialised scheme of health units or mass medicine that they may devise. Our particular problem is that with the increasing in-terest of the Government in our professional services, more and more are they biting into them and less and less return are we getting because of those bites. have to merchandise and go to the front of the counter to make up for those deficiencies.

That is the real problem of pharmacy today, and we hope that through this Conference we may be able to get the answer to that one.

I thank you on behalf of my friends for the kind words you have said. We thank all our South Australian hosts for the magnificent way they have treated us and we hope it will not be long before we come here again. (Applause.)

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

In the absence through illness of Dr. Donald A. Cameron, Minister of Health, the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia" was proposed by Mr. R. M. W. Cunningham, Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Canberra.

Mr. Cunningham: I feel deeply conscious of the honour you have accorded me in asking me to propose the toast of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. I was asked today did I not feel lonely as the only representa-tive from the A.C.T. Although I come from Canberra, Sir Lyell, I hope you will not mistake me for one of your rich relations. I was somewhat taken aback to see the A.C.T. at the head of the list of delegates. It is usual to put New South Wales first, followed by Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and so on, and the A.C.T. last. I have had no time to be lonely with the overwhelming goodwill and hospitality that has been accorded me. I thank you for honouring me in this way and also for the invitation to attend the Conference and take part in its deliberations.

The privilege of proposing the toast of this Association has been given to me through the absence of the Commonwealth Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron. I saw Dr. Cameron in Ipswich last week, and although far from well he was hoping to be present tonight. Unfortunately, he was admitted to hospital at the week-end and his visit here had to be abandoned. He is very disappointed and has asked me to convey his regrets at being unable to be present and to convey also his good wishes for the success of the Conference.

We listened to a very interesting and thought-provoking address from Professor Jordan at the opening of the Conference, "Pharmacy at the Crossroads." As Mr. Scott has said, pharmacy had been in this position before and would most likely be in such a position again. Professor Jordan stressed the changes that had come to pharmacy and the need for a critical examination of the education of the pharmacist of the future. However, on these matters I consider that this Association is well able to cope with the problems associated with the changing conditions today and any that may eventuate in the future.

The scope of interests represented by the members of this Association, interests which cover all aspects of pharmacy, ensures that this Association can, and no doubt will, speak with an authoritative voice on all matters affecting the future of pharmacy as a profession.

The objects of the Association are well known to you all. An examination of the agenda for the Conference gives a very clear indication of the diversity of the objects of the Association. One which particularly impresses me is "to do such things as are necessary for the advancement of the profession of pharmacy, either alone or in association with other kindred organisations." This, I consider, is a vital function, and one which must be regarded as of paramount importance. Pharmacy to survive must impress on the community its importance in the health services of the community. Its members must act as professional men and women and uphold that spirit of service which is traditional. Pharmacy must be jealous in guarding its professional standing, and I consider that this Association by its conferences, its discussions and its publicity, is adding to the professional stature of pharmacy and promoting its welfare.

The practice of pharmacy is changing. It must change to accommodate itself to the trends and progress in the treatment of disease. No longer do we treat many diseases symptomatically; we now have specific remedies for specific diseases. Many of these remedies are exceedingly complex substances, and pharmacists must be thoroughly acquainted with the chemistry, pharmacology, therapeutic applications and all the other details of these potent substances. Doctors by the nature of things cannot be expected to understand the complexities of these chemotherapeutic agents. As Professor Jordan mentioned, doctors learn of these new drugs from the pamphlets and blotters and other publicity issued by the manufacturers who, with the best will in the world, nevertheless are sometimes biased in their appraisals. It is here that the pharmacist must take his place as adviser to the doctor on these substances. To do so it is necessary that he be thoroughly educated to fulfil this role, and in this field of education also this Association deliberates.

Mr. Braithwaite mentioned the beginnings of this Association and some of its accomplishments—"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," the production and publication of the A.P.F., and The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, to mention three accomplishments only. The Commonwealth Treasury may regard the latter accomplishment with somewhat mixed feelings. Next time we are in difficulty with the Treasury I think I will take Mr. Scott along with me—he would

make a good advocate. However, these three accomplishments alone would justify your Association if any justification was considered necessary.

On looking through the brochure giving details of the Conference, I found in the list of Past Presidents of the Association a name very familiar to me—F. P. Gulley. I served my apprenticeship with Fred Gulley. He was a man of high ideals and any organisation with which he was associated, I am certain, must be of outstanding merit

Before concluding I must pay tribute to the manner in which pharmacy has co-operated in the Commonwealth sphere. The advent of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (later to be incorporated in the National Health Act) was a challenge to pharmacy—a challenge to which pharmacy responded in the best traditions of the profession. Many difficulties were encountered and had to be overcome in the early stages, but they were overcome and the success of this health measure is in no small way due to the willing co-operation of the members of this Association.

Another field of Commonwealth interest in which this Association has taken part is the role of the pharmacist in civil defence. The pharmacist properly trained in this work can play a vital part in the event of any emergency. Here again there is evidence of that traditional spirit of service.

You have taken an increasing interest also in the field of uniform legislation on pharmacy, poisons and dangerous drugs. In all these matters pharmacy has had to think and act on a Commonwealth basis. This Association fosters that thinking and action which is so essential today.

May I congratulate the Association, Mr. Braithwaite, on its past achievements and wish it every success in its future endeavours. (Applause.)

Response by Mr. H. A. Braithwaite

Mr. Braithwaite: Though I am the only one excluded from drinking to the toast, I still think that was worth while. To accept the honour on behalf of our Association of a toast from you all to our organisation is something that I, in our records, will place away in our memories if you can place in records such a thing as a memory.

It is difficult to say the right things in these sorts of gatherings and on these sorts of occasion, but it helps are a little to know that quite close to me I have three Past-Presidents of our Association—our immediate Past-President, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, Mr. Ken Porter, who was President of the Association the last time our Association held a Conference in this State—back in 1946—and Mr. W. R. Cutler, who was President at Brisbane in 1951. It is not just a matter of saying they held this office. Mr. Ken Porter still remains on deck in print and in service as Treasurer of our organisation. Mr. Cotterell, in his contribution over the years and within this Conference, still contributes actively. Mr. Bert Cutler, of New South Wales, is another. Some years ago, during the term of Mr. Cutler's presidency of the Association, we had a special sort of Conference in this State to deal solely with pharmaceutical education. The reports that have been made to Conference already, in Conference proper and in the Conference of Pharmacy Boards, about the moves for progress in pharmaceutical education, I think, go back to the work that took place at that time and really originated from the thoughts of Mr. Cutler. It is men such as these who make it easy for a President to face such an audience and tell of our achievements. Our achievements are something that we think merit a toast, all due deference to us, and it is our regret that the Minister, Dr. Cameron, is not able to submit this toast in person. We are happy in many ways that it was a pharmaceutical chemist who was deputed to do it for him, and to Mr. Cunningham we want to say that we are pleased to have him with us; pleased that he could submit this toast personally as

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chief of the pharmaceutical side of our health service. We would like him to carry back to the Minister our regrets that illness prevented his attendance.

In replying to this toast and thinking of the Associa-tion's past records, all my team in the Association will join with me in saying that we are very proud-all of us in pharmacy-to know we have an association that is acceptable to the Governments; that can speak with the proper sort of language and without fear of criticism on the score of bias and prejudice to Governments and to other people to whom we need to speak. We feel in Association executive circles that if we can maintain the friendly atmosphere and friendly feeling that exists between our member bodies and our executive we can continue to use this friendly approach, this approach without bias, when we present our problems to Gov-ernments and other bodies. As I am sure we will always use that approach, I am sure also that we will always get the same sort of reception and the same friendly acceptance of our propositions. That might be negatived afterwards by the Government, the Minister might say but we do get an acceptance in a personal way from all these people.

Reference was made by Mr. Cunningham to our history. We have made history on behalf of pharmacy. At the moment it is too early to say what he have made in the way of history in this gathering; but at least in the way of friendliness and in the way of friendships we have made something that will go down in history as an addition to the history we made in 1946, by seeing what could be done by our fellow chemists in providing us with all sorts of social activities, after months of thought and work by them.

You may think that most of these Conferences are masculine, but today we rather changed the scene and we accepted into full membership of the Association the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists. We have here their President of the moment, Miss V. Garcia, from Western Australia. She is to be their voting delegate throughout our Conference.

For all those things it is my duty and responsibility to thank Mr. Cunningham, and through him his Minister, for the way this toast of the Association was presented, for the complimentary things that were said, and for the nice acceptance of the toast. May I, in return, drink the good health of you all! (Applause.)

Life Membership to Mr. K. S. Porter

Mr. Penhall said it was not a very pleasant situation to be put in, to soil a perfectly printed toast list at this stage of the evening; but he hoped that they were all sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the occasion that they could cope with the situation at this late hour. He had a rather "Stop Press" piece of news which he was sure would gain the support of all pharmacists throughout Australia, namely, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia had asked him to beg of Mr. Braithwaite a few moments at this dinner to announce the granting of life membership to none other than a friend of them all—Mr. Ken Porter. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Penhall said: I should recapitulate some of Ken's activities in pharmacy since his apprenticeship days. Ken is known to all of us in South Australia as the President of the Pharmacy Board, which office he has held for some ten years now. He is a Past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, an office he held from 1935 to 1947, and as Mr. Braithwaite has told you, he was the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia when it last met in Adelaide thirteen years ago. Ken was apprenticed to his brother, Mr. P. K. Porter, of Goodwood, and qualified in 1935, and I think I am right in saying that is the year in which he purchased the pharmacy in Albert Park where we see him today. Ken has continued his interest in pharmacy. He is a part-time lecturer in pharmacy at the University of Adelaide and is a member of the Food and Drug Advisory Committee in this State. Pharmacy is certainly indebted to Ken for his lively interest and activity in pharmacy, both

professionally and in the retail sphere. He has tuned a listening ear to the problems of every pharmacist in this State, and I am quite sure there is not one in South Australia who would say he has not had an attentive audience in Ken and his wholehearted support in any troubles which he has had. Ken also has a very keen interest in music, and any of us who have spent moments in his company will realise that his interest is most alert. The friendships we have gained by our association with him have been very long and lasting.

But this is not the extent of his energy. Once a week Ken subjects a few of his friends to a very energetic game of squash, and I can only say that he is no easy meat to any opponent who stands against him. You see in Ken a lively energy in pharmacy, a lively interest in the well-being of his fellow pharmacists in this State, and a keen sportsman and appreciator of the finer arts. I think it well that we ask him to stand at this stage and if he would come forward I would appreciate it.

(To Mr. Porter)—Ken, you will excuse my liberty in calling you so, but the pharmacists throughout South Australia would realise that Ken and I have rather a close association one with the other; so I would ask Mr. Porter, or Ken, to receive the privileges of life membership granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia in honour of a life spent in devotion to his profession. In recognition of this life membership, I would ask you to accept this framed certificate to perpetuate the memory of the granting of this honour.

The certificate was then handed to Mr. Porter by Mr. Penhall, and a toast to Mr. Porter's health was honoured.

Mr. Porter: I think you can all appreciate how moved I am at this moment—how difficult it is for me to collect thoughts that I may say suitable words in appreciation of this honour. I have heard of people receiving life memberships before. One takes it all in his stride when it comes to somebody else; but when it comes to oneself it is a different proposition. One cannot receive award such as this without recognising the valuable help that one has received all along the line in any work attempted. Anything that I have been able to do for pharmacy I have done very willingly and with a love for the profession which I have chosen, but with due respect and consideration to all my colleagues who have helped me along this line, I feel I must mention three people who have been, I must say, more of an inspiration to me than any other in my career. I did not start off my life as a pharmacist. Many of you may not know that I began work in a softgoods warehouse and start followers. and spent four years in very menial work with not a great deal of outlook. It was in the years of the depression and jobs were hard to get. My parents at that time were not in a position to help me very much in regard to further study and I had taken this job as a fill-in. It was at that time that I met Edna, who as you know is my wife, and she is the first one I would like to mention as an inspiration to me to do something better. It was because of meeting her that I felt that I was not worthy in the job that I was doing, to ask her to be my wife, and I decided that although I was nearly 20 years of age I was going to do something different and I chose the profession of pharmacy.

It was a struggle to qualify. My first year, as happens to many people who start off in pharmacy, was not a roaring success, and it made me realise that I really had to work. I settled down and eventually qualified as a pharmacist. I have been very, very grateful I made that decision, for, apart from the work that I do in official pharmacy and have done, I really love my work as a pharmacist.

I then must pay tribute to one who, shall I say, almost forced me into official pharmacy and I think all South Australians know him as "Uncle Ted" (Mr. E. F. Lip-sham). It was he who first interested me in this work, and he has been, with his untiring efforts, an inspiration to me. There have been times during my years of office when I have felt that I would like to devote more time to my home and to some of my other interests, but I am

afraid he has prevailed on me, and Edna can blame him for it.

Then I was very fortunate to take into partnership Don Penhall. At that time I was feeling the load was getting very heavy, and I was on the verge of laying down tools in the official pharmacy world when Don came to me in partnership, and my association with Don has been such that he also has been an inspiration to me to keep going. You can imagine how thrilled and proud I am that he is our President tonight. Don and I, apart from being partners in business and working quite a lot together in pharmacy, are also very great friends. Don is to me as much as my brother could be, and I am very proud to be associated with him, as I am to his gracious wife and to those people whom I have mentioned specially.

To all my colleagues, I say "thank you" for all the help you have been to me in the work that I have been able to do. If it has been of help to pharmacy in this State I am amply repaid; but the honour which has been conferred upon me and the framed memento given to me tonight will be a treasure which I shall have with me always, and I can assure you will have a very prominent place in my home. Thank you all. (Prolonged applause.)

The toastmaster, Mr. A. A. Russell, said Mr. Ted Lipsham was the only other life member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and it was very fitting that the two men were men who had done so much for pharmacy, not only in South Australia, but for pharmacy throughout the Commonwealth. He then asked Mr. Lipsham to say a few words.

Mr. Lipsham said the presentation which had just taken place obviously gave him a great deal of pleasure. He could only say that it was seldom in the life of any man to be given the great privilege he had this evening to be present to honour one who had given unstinted service year after year, over difficulty after difficulty of which the rank and file did not know. It was only those who were intimately concerned, particularly with Board matters, who knew of the understanding work which their friend, Mr. Ken Porter, had given. He would like to add his little tribute to the man who had given of his best for his profession. (Applause.)

For the smooth running of the arrangements for the evening, much credit must go to the toastmaster, Mr. A. A. Russell, who, at the appropriate time, called on Mr. Noel Robbins to provide vocal items that were greatly appreciated. Mr. Russell took the opportunity also to introduce to the gathering Mr. H. C. Martin, who was secretary to the committee that handled the Conference arrangements in 1946.

A very happy evening concluded at 11 p.m.

Farewell Dinner: Largs Pier Hotel

Business of the Conference was completed on the afternoon of June 2, and the concluding social function, the Farewell Dinner, was held at the Largs Pier Hotel on the evening of that day.

In the modern setting of the extension of this long-established hotel, those visitors who remained (and quite a number had left for their home States during the previous two or three days) were joined by a goodly company of their South Australian friends.

Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, acted as chairman and again Mr. A. A. Russell filled admirably the role of toastmaster.

There was only one toast following the loyal toast and it was in the hands of Mr. Penhall.

"Our Departing Guests"

Mr. Penhall: It affords me great pleasure to have the privilege of proposing the toast to our "departed" guests. (Applause.) I know Frank Bedford is here and he will correct that remark to read "departing" guests. I do not know that I would agree with this toast. I would rather see it "departing friends," in that we have had a most pleasant ten days together. I think during the last week the whole of the proceedings of this Conference have been on a very high note of friendship, and that has been consistent throughout the whole of the proceedings. I think there has been nothing that has happened in pharmacy in South Australia in the past two years that has done more to cement the friendship which we know already existed between the pharmacists throughout the whole of Australia and their wives and friends.

Unfortunately, my wife was not able to be present here tonight. The influenza attack in Adelaide has hit not only us locals, but unfortunately has laid low quite a few of the interstate guests and their friends.

The members of the Local Organising Committee here in Adelaide have done a tremendous amount of work to promote the Conference we have just held. We now appreciate, too, the enormous amount of work that goes into this sort of thing. The work seemed to start twelve months ago. We all had ideas which we crystallised, and the way still seemed to be crystallising until a couple of weeks ago. Fortunately for us the Conference, we feel, has gone very successfully, but I do not want any

of you to feel that because we turned on the Caledonian Society here tonight (referring to the quartet of Scottish pipers and drummers) that is in any way indicative that we are attempting to cheese off our hospitality. On the other hand, we seem to have pretty fair representation of Scots on our Council, and whilst I have always been blamed for banning coloratura sopranos at dinners because they give me indigestion, I had to agree to the introduction of the Caledonian Society to this final dinner. Any way, do not feel that this is in any way a restriction on our cash register for tonight. There is plenty to eat and drink, and I hope you will use it accordingly.

We do hope you will take back to your home States our sincerest good wishes from the organising committee and the whole of South Australia. We thoroughly enjoyed having you. It is not good enough for us to have you come here and help us to push along this Conference (which, granted, we did a lot of work to promote), but we realise, as you did also, that a Conference is not an atom of good unless the guests are going to help push the business on; and that, we feel, you have done magnificently.

We are pleased to have had you with us, sorry to see you go; but we do hope you take back to those friends who were not able to come to South Australia our sincerest good wishes.

And so to our departing friends, it behoves all South Australians to be upstanding and drink the health of those good friends who have come from all over Australia and we feel have been successful in making this Conference the success it has been.

The toast was then drunk with enthusiasm.

The Association President Responds

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite: We, the visitors, do not quite know how to express ourselves, but first, so that I might gather my thoughts together, I would like Mr. Russell to bring my sister forward.

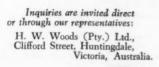
Miss M. Braithwaite then stood on the dais with her brother and as he read out the names of lady members of the South Australian Committee, Miss Braithwaite handed to each of them a little memento of the Conference. Those called forward in this way were Mrs. R. C. McCarthy, Miss Z. M. Walsh, Mrs. D. C. Hill, Mrs. K. D.



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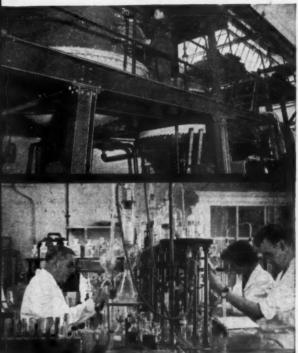
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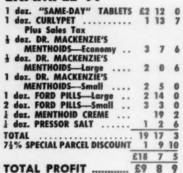


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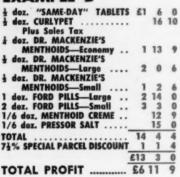
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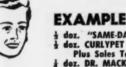
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Mr. Braithwaite continued: As we have been unfortunate not to have with us tonight all those charming ladies who helped to organise their activities, Mr. Russell has undertaken to call personally on them and deliver these little tokens from the lady visitors. The lady visitors, with my sister, had lots of very nice outings, have had lots of help, and their visit to your State has been made doubly enjoyable through the help and company of your ladies. On behalf of my sister I wish to convey to you, Mr. Penhall, and to the all members of your Ladies' Committee, the sincere thanks of the visitors.

To you all, on behalf of the visitors, for I think every State may support this shortly, I wish to say we have had one of the oustanding Australian Conferences in pharmaceutical affairs. The "get-together," the "free-from-awkwardness," the nice, friendly helpfulness that has been evidenced have made for a Conference that must remain in our memories for all the years ahead of us.

I did not know how to make proper acknowledgment this afternoon. There are times when one does not quite know how to express one's feelings. But all the visitors have very deep stirred feelings about this occasion and the whole of this Conference, and I think that is evidence of the way we feel about the way we have been received here. We hope in the years ahead we will be able to reciprocate your most generous hospitality. We believe the whole of pharmacy will continue to gain from this Conference and the Conferences to follow. (Applause.)

Australian Capital Territory

Mr. R. M. W. Cunningham: I am very happy to have this opportunity of saying "thank you." I have had a most enjoyable time. Mr. Braithwaite and I were at a meeting a few months ago and Mr. Braithwaite said "you must come across to the Association Conference in Adelaide." He said, "you will be indoctrinated." I do not know quite what he meant, but I have had a most enjoyable time renewing old friendships and making new ones. I found the Conference most interesting and instructive. I enjoyed it, particularly as most of the time I could sit down and have nothing to say. I also thank Mr. Russell that you have honoured the A.C.T., as I said the other evening. We have been placed first on the list of delegates and now you call on me first before the representatives of the States.

I would like to thank the South Australian Committee for the hospitality extended. I have had nothing but goodwill ever since I arrived in South Australia. If you invite me again, I will be very happy to come.

Queensland

Mr. G. R. Wells: On behalf of the visiting delegates and the visitors from Queensland I thank you for the hospitality extended to us during this week of the Conference. It is some 17 years since I was in the City of Adelaide. and it is very pleasing on moving around to see the growth of your city industrially and in the business centre. It is a very good thing for pharmacy in your State also. I would like to thank the Committee for the way they have looked after our ladies from Queensland. They have invited us into their homes, which I think is the start of real hospitality. On moving around the countryside the thing that impressed me most was your vineyards and wineries. They were just trade marks on bottles previously, but now they mean something to us when we go back to our own State. We see where the fruit is grown, the wine pro-

duced. We have really enjoyed your wine during our visit to your city. On departing from Adelaide we will take back many happy memories of this visit and they will remain with us from the 1959 Pharmaceutical Association Conference.

New South Wales

Mr. A. F. Winterton: The New South Wales delegates have really enjoyed your hospitality and your friendship. It is my first visit to a Conference of this kind. I did not have much to say at the Conference, but I will say this: We have really enjoyed our stay at the Conference, where there was quite a lot of argument. We worked well. It was a case of working together to get things done, although we were a day and a half behind at one stage. After all the meals and dinners I have been through, it will take me at least a couple of months to get back to normal. I am looking forward to the time when we can return your hospitality when you come to New South Wales.

Tasmania

Mr. L. W. Palfreyman: It is the old grey mare speaking. My first Conference was here 13 years ago. The hospitality shown then was so great, I have been to every Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association since, and now I am starting on the second round and hope to complete it. Whether I shall be able to stay the distance time will tell, but I do say that the hospitality shown in this State is exactly the same or even better than what it was 13 years ago. I thoroughly enjoyed it. We are now looking forward to the hospitality of the pharmaceutical organisations at the next Conference in Perth two years hence. I want to say thank you very much for all you have done for us during our stay in Adelaide.

Victoria

Mr. N. F. Keith: There are Victorians present, although quite a number have gone back to their home State. On behalf of them all I want to say what a happy time we have had in Adelaide. I say that with due regard to the impossibility of getting sufficient sleep and the fact that some of us have had to skip meals entirely. I do not think we could have kept it up much longer. There have been quite a number of interesting incidents both in the Conference and outside, and we have made a few notes of some of them for publication or to be recounted amongst our friends. To sum up, on behalf of the Victorians, I say "thank you." We will tell our friends of your hospitality and we will come back again if we can.

Western Australia

Mr. G. H. Dallimore: On behalf of the contingent from Western Australia, I want to say "thank you." You have shared not only your homes, but your 'flu with all of us. I attended here 13 years ago, and we have been right round Australia. It is the friends you meet in pharmacy that really make you appreciate the value of pharmacy to one. Some years ago Mr. Griff. Allan and myself, with our wives, went to Queensland by train. At every capital city we were met by friends and we were even given the home of one of them to stay in.

While here I want to plug this for Western Australia. The next Conference will be held in W.A. in two years time. I want you one and all to come over and see us. The horse trams are running, and I want to assure you we have electric light and gas!

Thank you very much for your hospitality and entertainment, and to you one and all let me say that the Western Australians thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality and friendship made in Adelaide in 1959.

Presentation to Mr. H. A. Braithwaite

Mr. B. G. Fegent (N.S.W.): Tonight has fallen to me the most pleasing duty I think any member of this present Conference could be asked to perform, and that is to make a small presentation to one of our fellow pharmacists who over so many years has performed so many good deeds for pharmacy. I feel sure not even the domesday book could record what he has done, both in official pharmacy and for those pharmacists who are his friends and whom he is ever willing to help. May I, at this juncture, ask our revered President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, to come forward. (Applause.)

Harry Braithwaite—we all know you as that, sir:—Over the years you have performed so much for pharmacy and you have looked after the affairs of P.A.A. so well and worthily that we know you will look after the affairs of P.A.A. until the next Conference equally as well. As some small—and I say small—recognition of the occasion, because no matter what we gave you, it would not recompense you for the years of selfless service you have given to pharmacy, may I, on behalf of those present during the Conference period, hand you this watercolour by Charles Friebeck of part of the Flinders Ranges, so that it will remain with you as a memory of this wonderful Conference and of your sojourn in Adelaide. (Applause.)

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite: Once again I find it very hard to put into words my thoughts. None of us needs this sort of thing, but we are very pleased to get it in a tangible form, perhaps to show to the people here and those who happen to visit our homes as an indication that we in pharmacy do appreciate the efforts of one another. As we move through the years—and I have moved through a fair number of years—it becomes increasingly important to know and realise and accept the friendships that I have spoken of on quite a few occasions and have repeatedly spoken of during this Conference.

I want to repeat again, that through service, whether it is to the community, whether it is to pharmacy in particular, but whatever it is, it is through service, maybe to individuals; but anyhow, I again repeat, and will repeat and repeat, that through service you do gain friendships, and these friendships are the things that lift you in the days when you are down. These friendships help us with the problems of pharmacy or the problems that are bigger, and within the whole of our community these friendships carry on and have carried us to a point where we achieve with their help things that are worth while. Then in return we get this sense of satisfaction for all our efforts. That is something that I feel up to a point I have achieved. I hope to be able to go on and achieve the ultimate, and given the health and strength, with the aid of the friendships I have gained, I hope to go on and do still a little more for pharmacy. (Applause.)

Presentation to Mr. D. F. J. Penhall

Mr. G. D. T. Allan (Western Australia): I have a very pleasant duty to perform on behalf of the visitors to South Australia. I think they will agree it is well deserved, and I will ask Mr. Don Penhall to come forward to receive a small token of our appreciation.

I think you will agree that with the able assistance of the organising committee we have had a most enjoyable Conference. Those of you who have attended Conferences in other States know the extensive work and sacrifice that the members of organising committees in Conference States have to go through and perform to organise and prepare for such a Conference as we have had in South Australia. In other States we have thoroughly enjoyed our journeys and our stays, but tonight I want to talk to you about our enjoyment in South Australia. I think you will all agree with me that the organising committee in South Australia has made the stay of the visitors a most enjoyable one. (Hear, hear.)

To you, Mr. Don Penhall, as chairman of the organising committee, we offer our heartfelt thanks for the manner in which you and your committee have worked and made our stay here most enjoyable. It is therefore with great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf, that I make a presentation to Don, and I am only sorry that Mrs. Penhall is not able to be with us tonight. I

know you will all join with me in hoping that Mrs. Penhall's return to health will be very swift. Without further ado, on behalf of the visitors, and by the visitors I mean the delegates and their wives, I would like to make a small presentation to you which I know that you and your wife will no doubt treasure and find good use for in your home. (Mr. Allan then handed to Mr. Penhall a silver tray carrying cocktail shaker and glasses.)

Mr. D. F. J. Penhall: I said I was unprepared at the time of the last toast. I can only say at this stage I am fairly staggered; but I would thank you all most sincerely for the most generous gift which you have made available to Jane and myself—we will certainly treasure it—to perpetuate the memory of this fine Conference in Adelaide in the year 1959.

But I feel, in accepting this gift, that I cannot do so without paying enough tributes to the organising committee who have made it possible for me, as titular head in this State in the Society Presidency, to organise this Conference. I do not feel that I can make sufficient mention of those stalwarts whom we have had on our committee, and I would like them to please stand so that all present, myself included, may congratulate them for the fine work which they have done.

First of all, we should call on Dudley Hill, who was charged with organising Conference finance. Ross Patrick, for the reception of the interstate delegates, and in organising all of us and making you welcome in this State. Mr. Wally Cotterell, in arranging the accommodation, has done a sterling job, contacting receptionists at all the hotels—I am sure he enjoyed it—but I know it is not easy to find accommodation. John Measday, for the printing of the tickets and the programmes. He has worked untiringly. Keith Johnson, who did a sterling job in handling the publicity side of this Conference. Alan Russell, a sterling supporter of Heather Southcott in arranging the entertainment we have all enjoyed.

Then there are those people without whose assistance we could not have had a Conference. We have worked Colin Edwards to the bone. He has had the assistance of Mr. Lawless and the two girls from his office. Please accept our thanks for a job well done.

I do not think it would have been possible for me at least to go through this Conference were it not for the assistance of mv wife, and I think that can truly be said for every member of this organising committee. The wives have pulled their weight to the last ounce, and this, I think, is to their credit. Our opening function was gloriously decorated and it was wholly due to their efforts. I thank most sincerely the ladies who assisted us in the smooth running of this Conference.

The organising committee in South Australia fundamentally consisted of the Board, the Society and the Guild, and my heartiest thanks go to Ken Porter, President of the Board, and Lloyd Miller, President of the Guild, who have done their very best to push the business on.

I should like to refer now to Mr. Griff. Allan, who I feel has been most generous in the way he referred to the work I have put into this Conference. Anything I have done has merely been as a titular head. I have sat in the Chair and helped to dovetail these efforts. I feel that I am the least worthy to accept a gift such as you have given us. I would accept it more on behalf of my wife, who I feel has done a much more worthy job than I, and I thank our interstate visitors most sincerely for their generosity. (Applause.)

During the course of the evening two Scottish pipers and two drummers perambulated the dining room, to the evident enjoyment of all. particularly Mr. E. W. Braithwaite and Mr. W. E. Martin, who were so fired with the highland music that they performed an impromptu sword dance.

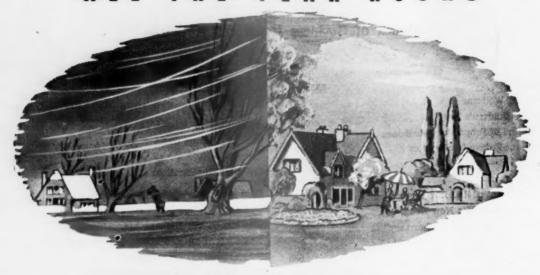
So concluded a happy and memorable Conference.

Adelaide Conference - 1959

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ARTICLES

- e Good Night Sleep Tight
- · Amoebae and Public Health
- · Chemotherapeutic Research
- Radiation Biology: Australian
- e Death of Sir Ian Clunies-Ross
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GOOD NIGHT - SLEEP TIGHT

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc. (Melb.), Ph.D. (London) Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS Definitions

Let us now define two terms which will be in constant use throughout these articles. A sedative is a drug which will induce sleep in the absence of disturbing external stimuli. An alternative use of the word visualises a calming of an excited state during the waking hours. This implies the existence of some mental disturbance amounting to at the least a neurosis. Sedation implies the use of drugs in reduced dosage throughout the day. A mere quietening action is exerted. Sedation during the day, of course, often enables the patient to sleep at night; i.e., the patient may be given a sedative for "tonic" purposes. He then finds himself sleeping better without

knowing that he has taken a sleep-producing drug. An hypnotic is a drug which will compel sleep in the presence of disturbing stimuli of moderate intensity (with the exception of pain). The use of the term nar-cotic is old fashioned. It really means a drug which stupefies and used to refer only to opium (laudanum) or morphine. The modern synthetic analgesics do not produce drowsiness and sleep as readily as does morphine and so strictly speaking have little narcotic action. However, with both morphine and the hypnotics, it is largely a matter of dosage. The higher the dosage the more unrousable will be the recipient.

Types of Sleeplessness

Broadly speaking a classification of sleeplessness may be made under three headings.

1. Occasional sleeplessness. In this instance the term insomnia has purposely not been used. The patient is ambulatory, pursuing his or her daily tasks with only minor disturbance, yet may be unable to fall asleep within a reasonable time of retiring to bed. Also there are those who cannot remain asleep long enough to be rested or those who suffer from fitful sleep throughout the night. One must, of course, remember that improper sleeping conditions, noise, uncomfortable bed, temperature, light will also be contributing factors. When attention to these matters has been given and failed, a seda-tive is required. Usually a small dose of a straight chain ureide such as carbromal or bromvaletone will suffice

(see later article).

2 Insomnia. The inability to fall asleep is more

the patient falls asleep, but awakens later in the night, and remains awake. In a general way sleeplessness of this degree is due either to excessive excitability in the cortex, as in some of the neuroses, or to the arrival there of very strong stimuli as in the instance of undue excitement or sorrow. Fitful sleeping is often associated with inflammatory or degenerative (arteriosclerotic) changes

in the subcortical centres.

3. Insomnia due to pain. This is not so much a prob-lem of insomnia, but a question of analgesia. Usually when the pain is obtunded sleep follows the blessed relief. Accordingly, the treatment is really a medical one. The cause of the discomfort must be removed. It is self-evident that sleep will not come during an asthmatic attack until the bronchial spasm has been alleviated. The relief of pain may follow the use of a mild analgesic such as aspirin or it may be so severe as to require morphine or pethidine. In such cases of severe pain both analgesia and sleep may be obtained with morphine and hyoscine together. Too often morphine is adminis-tered in the belief that it produces sleep in all people. This is by no means the case. Morphine should not be classed with the hypnotic drugs. A large proportion of people are too nauseated or too excited by morphine to permit this drug to be classed as a universal sedative. Pethidine is even less of an hypnotic (or narcotic). The use of these analgesics should be restricted to the relief of pain and if sleep does not follow an hypnotic should be provided. It is quite impossible to obtain sleep in the presence of pain with the barbiturates. In fact one

is more likely to produce a delirium.

Many physical, hygienic and psychotherapeutic measures need to be employed in luring sleep. When all such efforts fail it will be necessary to resort to pharmacological methods. Fortunately pharmacology has not failed here. The range of drugs available is varied

and extensive.

Let us now consider what would be the criteria for

an ideal sedative or hypnotic.

1. The onset of action should be as rapid as possible. It would appear that if a drug is taken orally the shortest delay in commencement of action would be about twenty to thirty minutes. Accordingly the patient should be advised to take his "medicine" before he undertakes his night's toilet. Rapidity of onset of sleep soon after lying down is very necessary because nothing is more conducive to sleeplessness than awaiting the advent of the sandman. It is remarkable that this dictum has been neglected in the past. Not so many years ago single doses of bromides were given in the hope that sleep would follow. It is not at present so generally realised that phenobarbitone is not a ready handmaiden of Morpheus. Both of these drugs must be given for some days until an effective level has been built up in the body.

2. The sleep produced should be of adequate duration. This criterion will actually vary with the nature of the insomnia. Usually it is more important to induce sleep than to maintain it. The older barbiturates were un-

necessarily long acting.

3. The entire effects of the drugs should have ceased by the time the patient awakens. In common parlance there must be no hangover. This is ideally achieved by a drug which is completely destroyed and eliminated during the rest period. About the only drugs which meet this requirement are carbromal, bromvaletone and the weaker sedatives. In low doses the very short-acting barbiturates may also meet this requirement.

4. Low toxicity. The toxicity of a drug may be classified as either acute or chronic.. By acute toxicity one means that the drug has a low therapeutic ratio. Toxic dose

The Therapeutic Ratio is

Therapeutic dose
In other words accidental or intentional poisoning should be as difficult as possible, since the higher the therapeutic ratio the greater will be the size of a fatal overdose. It is fortunate that the modern hypnotics have a high Therapeutic Ratio. The ratio or index is highest with the straight chain ureides (carbromal, etc.), less with the long-acting barbiturates (barbitone, phenobarbitone) to become uncomfortably low with the medium and short-acting barbiturates. This gradation is reflected in the suicide rates with the various drugs. In Australia suicide with carbromal is almost unknown, phenobarbitone deaths are rare, the majority of successful suicides occur with pentobarbitone, hexobarbitone, etc.

Chronic toxicity is the result of undesirable side actions which may appear some time ofter the continued administration of the drug. The signs and symptoms may range from inconvenient but harmless rashes to severe damage to one or more of the vital systems. The longer the administration is continued the greater the risk of toxicity. Likewise the more resistant the compound is to destruction (and elimination) in the body the more likelihood of toxicity arising due to cumulation. Bromides are by far the worst offenders with regard to chronic toxicity. Phenobarbitone is not eliminated within 24 hours by the body and cumulation is an ever-present danger.

Usually with this barbiturate the symptoms are no more than those of excessive drowsiness and lack of mental concentration. Therapeutic doses of the other barbiturates are metabolised within, or shortly after, their period of action so cumulation does not occur. This lack of cumulative effects applies particularly to car-

bromal and bromvaletone.

A lack of toxicity implies that the drug has no transitory or permanent action on any of the vital systems of the body, either directly or via the nervous system. About the end of the last century when the forerunners of the modern sedatives were being introduced great concern was shown as to whether the heart was affected. It is now known that these fears were unfounded. None of the commonly used sedatives or hypnotics affect the circulatory system. This lack of toxic effect can be extended to the whole of the body. We now know that it is safe to give barbiturates and straight chain ureides for long periods of time. This does not mean that the patient should not be observed during this period. Such observation will be especially necessary in the case of phenobarbitone.

In conclusion, it may be said that the problem of insomnia may be alleviated by the use of drugs. The drugs in use today are, in therapeutic doses, quite harmless. This applies even if the drugs are taken continu-

ously for short periods of time. The drugs may even be taken for long periods without harm, but this should be carried out under supervision and, to avoid any possi-bility of psychological or physiological habituation, the patient would be well advised to allow "periods of rest" at, say, intervals of a fortnight.

AMOEBAE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

By Dorothy A. Newman, B.Sc., Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Generally speaking, public health aspects of diseases are concerned with the natural history of infections and this involves consideration of the incidence of the disease, its propagation and the relationship between

parasite and host.

Knowledge of the dispersal of parasitic amoebae is confined almost entirely to the pathogenic species, Entamoeba histolytica, infecting man. This parasite lives in the large intestine and, in a proportion of cases, it may attack the mucous membrane of the intestine, causing ulcers, and the patient shows clinical symptoms of its presence in the form of dysentery.

Transmission of Entamoeba histolytica occurs by means of resistant cysts produced in the intestine and discharged with the faeces. For infection to occur there must be either direct contact with infected faeces or contamination of human drink and food. Amoebiasis can therefore occur in the following ways:

1. Contamination of food and drink either, during handling, by carriers of the disease, or by flies and cockroaches. In countries such as China and Japan, where human excreta is used as a manure, vegetables grown in soil thus manured may be contaminated.

2. Direct hand-to-mouth infection due to lack of personal hygiene—such methods of infection can occur in children's homes and mental institutions.

3. Water-borne infection brought about by pollution of water supplies, the use of ground water (e.g., from wells) contaminated by cysts, by defective plumbing when communication is effected between sewage and water-piping and by the discharge of sewage into watercourses and the sea. With regard to discharge of sewage into the sea, under modern conditions many cysts are killed in the sewage works, but small numbers of cysts morphologically similar to Entamoeba histolytica have been found in sewage effluents and it appears that these cysts could produce infection if swallowed by bathers. In 1957 the Association of Public Health Inspectors, meeting in Eastbourne, expressed concern about this matter, but it now seems probable that the cysts present in sewage effluents are those of a strain which does not produce clinical manifestations.

4. Through some of the lower mammals infected with Entamoeba histolytica and passing cysts. In this way it is possible that monkeys might act as reservoir hosts in the tropics, while rats might take over this role in

other parts of the world.

Effective sewage disposal and personal hygiene obviously lessen considerably the chances of transmission and therefore, in countries like Great Britain the esti-mated incidence of the parasite is low (about three to five per cent.), while in some of the less-developed parts of the world the estimated incidence of infection rises to 66 per cent. Most authorities, however, agree that 20 per cent. of the population represents the average prevalence of Entamoeba histolytica throughout the world. Taking the world population as 2½ milliard, this means that global incidence of amoebic infection is over 450 million 450 million.

However, figures for the total number of cases suffering from clinical amoebiasis in many countries show that there is no foundation for the older assumption that Entamoeba histolytica invariably produces clinical symptoms of disease and, of the world total of cases of infec-



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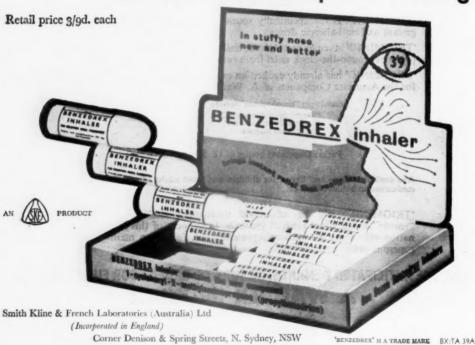
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tion, it is estimated that 80 per cent. are symptomless carriers.

For many years it has been known that Entamoeba histolytica consists of two races, different in size and structure. The small race has, in fact, been shown to be a distinct species and is now known as Entamoeba hartmanni (though many other synonyms have been used). Most important from the public health point of view, Entamoeba hartmanni appears incapable of ing clinical symptoms; dysentery has, as far as is known, never been caused by it and there appears to be doubt never been caused by it and there appears to be doubt never been caused by it and there appears to be doubt never been caused by it and there are not never been caused by it and there are not never been caused by it and the never been caused by it and there are never been caused by it and the never been caused by it are not all the never been caused by it and the never been caused by it and the never been caused by it and the never been caused by it are never been caused by it are never been caused by it are never been caused by the never been caused by it are never been caused by it are never by the never been caused by it are never been caused by it are never by the never been caused by it are never by the never by the never been caused by the never by the that it is responsible for any pathologic condition. Cases which have been reported as showing clinical symptoms in one form or another have probably been cases of infection with the small form of Entamoeba histolytica, for it is now known that, in addition to Entamoeba hartmanni, there are two strains of the larger Entamoeba histolytica. The two strains of E. histolytica differ in virulence, one being a harmless commensal living only in the lumen of the large intestine, while the other is pathogenic, invading the host's tissues and producing clinical evidence of amoebiasis.

Entamoeba hartmanni and the non-pathogenic large strain of Entamoeba histolytica have apparently a worldwide distribution, but they are the only indigenous parasites in temperate countries. The pathogenic strain of Entamoeba histolytica is, on the other hand, restricted to warm and hot countries, where clinical amoebiasis is endemic. It appears that, when cases of amoebic dysentery occur from time to time in Europe, they are due either to contact with outside sources of infection or to the importing of the virulent strain of Entamoeba histolytica. The virulent strain seems unable to established.

lish itself in the cooler countries.

In the light of this modern concept of the relationship between parasite and host in amoebiasis, we see that, although the figure for global infection is 20 per cent. of the population, about 80 per cent. of these are symptomless carriers, of whom at least one-third is infected with Entamoeba hartmanni and these are not, therefore, of such great medical importance. remaining 53 per cent. carriers a large proportion will be cases of the non-virulent strain of Entamoeba histolytica, but the relatively small percentage left are carriers of the pathogenic strain and, since they are liable to develop clinical symptoms at any time, it is these which are of real importance to public health.

Thus, in the light of modern knowledge, it appears

that the chances of contracting clinical infection are much lower than was previously estimated and, since clinical manifestations are only caused by the virulent strain of Entamoeba histolytica found in warm and hot countries, amoebiasis may come to be regarded less as a world-wide disease and more as a purely tropical one.

CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC RESEARCH

Dr. F. L. Rose gave an address on "Chemotherapy" at a joint meeting of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Brighton (England) Technical College Chemical This was reported in the Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, April, 1959, as follows:-

Many misconceptions exist concerning the manner in which chemotherapeutic research is conducted. suggestion that the discovery of new drugs is a result of chance observations is grossly misleading; the number

of beneficial therapeutic agents developed along such lines is exceedingly small.

The other extreme view, attributing to drug research an entirely rational basis, is also an unwarranted exaggeration. No chemist using his specialised knowledge could have associated bactericidal activity with the chemical structures of antibiotics such as streptomycin and tetracycline.

Much can be learnt about the function of a particular cell and the chemistry of its enzyme processes, and attempts can be made to derive substances which will

disorganise the chemical function of the cell. Nevertheless, there still remains the formidable problem of trans-porting the drug to the target cell. The compound must be stable and non-irritant. If taken orally, it must resist the action of the digestive enzymes, be capable of crossing the intestinal walls into the blood stream and survive the metabolic processes of the body. Our know-ledge of the chemistry of these aspects of chemotherapy is indeed meagre.

The search for new drugs is essentially an exercise in applied chemistry conducted by a team of chemists, biochemists and biologists. It usually develops from a working hypothesis relating chemical structure with biological effect. A prototype molecule, once acquired, permits the chemist to advance considered deductions. The suggested compounds are synthesised in the laboratory and submitted to therapeutic tests. The results may

lead to further exploratory enquiry. The following examples illustrate typical investigations.

Johne's bacillus (responsible for Johne's disease) bears a family relationship to the tubercle bacillus. The organism will grow in vitro in the presence of dead bodies of the tubercle bacillus or of Mycobacterium phlei. Acetone extracts of these dead organisms contained the acetone extracts of these dead organisms contained the growth-promoting factor which was ultimately isolated in crystalline form. A long and detailed investigation revealed the presence of two N-hydroxylysine residues in the molecular structure of the compound (Mycobactin). With the knowledge that a small prediffication of the structure of the compound of the structure of the s modification of the structure of a growth-promoting factor may produce growth-inhibiting properties, the hydroxylysine unit was selected as a working basis in much of the search for a substance capable of antagonising the effect of the growth factor. Although synthetic derivatives proved ineffective, the desired activity was found in a naturally occurring compound of related structure.

activity anti-tubercular of Bunte's The (EtS.SO₃Na) is due to the release of ethyl mercaptan, yet isolated tubercle bacilli are indifferent to this substance. A search for an active metabolite in animals fed larger doses of mercaptan produced no positive results. It was then established that the mercaptan functions possibly by increasing the natural resistance of the host

to the bacilli.

An investigation of a large number of thiol compounds led ultimately to the adoption of di-ethyl thio-iso-phthalate (Etisul) as a potential chemotherapeutic agent. objectionable odour of the released mercaptan, however, detracts from its potential value as an anti-tubercular drug, but the success achieved experimentally encouraged an investigation into its use in the treatment of the related disease of leprosy. Results recently made available indicate that the response is very effective and rapid. Provided that steps are taken to minimise the development of resistant strains of the organism, the drug can be expected to prove beneficial in the future treatment of leprosy.

RADIATION BIOLOGY: AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE

The Second Australian Conference on Radiation Biology was held at the University of Melbourne, December 15-18, 1958.

ber 15-18, 1958.

It was reported in the Australian Journal of Science, March-April, 1959, by J. H. Martin, of the Cancer Institute Board, Melbourne, as follows:—

"Guest speakers at the Conference were Dr. L. H. Gray, Director of the British Empire Cancer Campaign Radiobiological Research Unit, Mount Vernon Hospital, London, and Dr. J. F. Loutit, Director of the Medical Research Council Radiation Biology Research Unit at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. It can be said that radiation biology has now two main divisions, the first concerned with the mechanisms of

divisions, the first concerned with the mechanisms of the process and the various links in the chain reaction, and the second, with change in behaviour brought about.

The former requires a study of a wide variety of living and non-living material whose reactions may appear far from practical application. The second is closely related to, and has developed mainly under the stimulus of, the medical applications of radiation.

In the first category came papers on chemical and physical effects, mainly from groups in New South Wales. One group was interested in effects of ionizing radiations on simple organic compounds in which study, radical scavengers were used to determine the radicals present during the radiolysis. The same group were concerned with the effects of radiation on synthesis of porphyrins by the erythrocytes of the domestic fowl, and showed that protoporphyrin when irradiated made a rapid conversion to another porphyrin believed to be the oxyporphyrin, which was not affected by radiation. Other work on radiation synthesis of chemical compounds had a bearing on possible commercial production of certain classes of compounds and more interesting. the synthesis of primitive forms of life, while another study reported on the effects of fast particle radiations in solids. Differences in the recovery between metals and insulators were found and the use of radiation in study-ing structure sensitive properties of solids, because of the way in which it affected their physical properties, was

Some fundamental studies on the order of decreasing sensitivity to radiation of the different stages of male and female germ cells in drosophila were reported from Indiana University, U.S.A., and work on the life span of mutagens produced in cells by radiation from the University of Tasmania.

Another group of papers dealt with the effects of oxygen pressure and chemical protective substances on applications and the treatment of patients in a high-pressure oxygen atmosphere has been started on an experimental basis at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. Various biological materials have been treated in various pressures of inert gases of different kinds, and while each of these gases does in some way reduce the oxygen sensitivity, the effect is not directly proportional to pressure. These gases do not appear to prevent the oxygen getting into the cell for the rate of respiration in the cell is uninfluenced by the gas under pressure, but whether they prevent the oxygen getting to the nucleus or into the chromosomes, where it is thought the damage is initiated is another matter. damage is initiated, is another matter.

Other papers were concerned with the immunological response of animals to grafts of tissues. This work has interesting applications for the human, both as a means of recovery from radiation effects and in treating leukaemia, as well as some use in surgery. Radiation appears to destroy the immunological response of the animal, thus permitting grafted material to 'take' and assist recovery of the animal's functioning tissue. Unfortunately, the amount of radiation which is to be delivered to the animal is of the order of the animal's lethal dose, and an interesting technique was reported where radioactive isotopes were used to irradiate selectively the bone

marrow

Various aspects of radiation hazards formed an inter-

esting group of papers.

Work from a number of groups in the United King-dom reported by Loutit concerned the introduction of leukaemia by radiation and some experimental evidence was produced which cast doubt on the validity of extra-polating existing human results, on the relationship between dose and incidence of leukaemia, to situations

where the dose rate is very low.

Various aspects of the Strontium 90 hazard were pre sented and included the extensive studies concerned with the effects on strontium uptake of soil type, cultivation, weather conditions and the type of vegetation, which have been carried out in the United Kingdom together with considerations of the metabolism of strontium in man and beast. The Australian Atomic Weapons Safety Committee reported some of the results in measuring fallout in Australia and showed these to be extremely low.

DEATH OF SIR IAN CLUNIES-ROSS

There will be widespread regret throughout Australia and particularly in scientific, educational and rural circles on the announcement of the death of Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, chairman of C.S.I.R.O.

Clunies-Ross, chairman of C.S.I.R.O.

He had a distinguished scholastic career and had worked in many countries. His interests were very wide. He was trained in the University of Sydney, where he graduated with honours in Veterinary Science. He was awarded a Walter and Eliza Hall Veterinary Research Fellowship which took him for post-graduate work to the London School of Tropical Medicine and to the Molteno Institute, Cambridge. This work led to his appointment as lecturer in Veterinary Parasitology at the University of Sydney and in 1928 to association.

at the University of Sydney and in 1926 to association with C.S.I.R.O. as its Parasitologist.

He secured the degree of Doctorate in Veterinary Science in 1928, and then studied for two years at the Institute of Infectious Diseases at the Imperial Universitation.

sity, Tokyo.

In the late ninteen-thirties he was chairman of the International Wool Secretariat in London. In 1940 he became Professor of Veterinary Science in the University

During the war years he was Director of Scientific Personnel and adviser on Pastoral Industry to the Department of War Organisation. He became chairman of C.S.I.R.O. in 1949 and was knighted in 1954.

Sir Ian was a man of outstanding personality, wide sir Ian was a man of outstanding personality, wide vision and forceful leadership. His own scientific work had been concerned chiefly with problems of rural industries in Australia. Through C.S.I.R.O. his influence was very wide. He was keenly interested in educational work, was a member of council of the Australian National University and had been Deputy Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

Mr. Casey Minister in Charge, C.S.I.R.O. said: "I

Mr. Casey, Minister in Charge, C.S.I.R.O., said: "I regret his passing very greatly from the personal point of view and from that of C.S.I.R.O. and of the Australian Government. Australia has lost a great public servant and many of us a sincere and loyal friend."

ROYAL SOCIETY (LONDON,) NEW FELLOWS

Among those elected Fellows of the Royal Society in

March were:

March were:—
Professor R. J. W. Le Fevre, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney, and Head of its School of Chemistry. Distinguished for his studies of the physical properties of organic compounds. R. J. W. Le Fevre was formerly Reader in organic chemistry at University College, London. During the war period he was attached to the Directorate of Scientific Research, Air Ministry, Capact Printing of Systems, admirately devices. He visited Melhamore. Great Britain, as chemical adviser. He visited Melbourne in 1942-43, where he was seconded to the R.A.A.F. In 1943 he became Head of the Chemistry Department, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (England). In 1946 he was appointed to the Chair of Physical and

Inorganic Chemistry, University of Sydney.

Professor Franz Bergel. Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, at the Chester Beatty Research Institute of the Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital. Distinguished for his work in synthetic organic chemistry in the fields of vitamins and drugs.

NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES

The question of non-proprietary names is one that is constantly before pharmacy and one that causes much

concern.

The World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) has a subcommittee to deal with the matter.

In connection with a report issued recently by this W.H.O. sub-committee. The Pharmaceutical Journal (April 18, 1959) had an editorial note in the following

"As the number of drugs and preparations on the market continues to rise the advantage of having a single non-proprietary name for each drug becomes increasingly obvious. Such names can be used in medical and scientific journals, labelling, declaration of composition,

ORAL CONTROL IN MATURITY-ONSET DIABETES

DIABINESE

brand of chlorpropamide

once-a-day dosage

An advance in potency without increase in side effects.

Diabinese exerts a hypoglycaemic effect within one hour, which becomes maximal within three to six hours. It exhibits at least twice the potency of tolbutamide. Most patients can be started on only 0.25 to 0.5 Gm. daily given as a single dose with breakfast. Incidence of side effects is in the same range as with less potent oral agents in current use.

An advance in duration of therapeutic activity.

Diabinese has a longer biologic half-life than tolbutamide. Excreted slowly, 80 to 90 per cent. of one administration is eliminated in 96 hours. A single dose provides a therapeutic effect lasting 24 hours or longer. Since it remains in the blood as the active hypoglycaemic material and is only gradually removed, Diabinese affords longer-lasting clinical benefit, with relatively constant blood levels, on low, once-a-day dosage.

An advance in effectiveness over a wider range of patients.

The enhanced potency and duration of effectiveness of Diabinese is reflected in its notable record of clinical success in properly selected patients. Ninety-four per cent. of excellent responses to Diabinese are in the most common group—the "maturity-onset" diabetics. Diabinese proved effective in 86.4 per cent. of 1,675 patients over 40 years of age. Good results have even been obtained in a significant number of "brittle" diabetics, as well as in many patients exhibiting primary or secondary failure with tolbutamide.

SUPPLIED—250 mg. tablets, scored; bottles of 50 and 250.



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STERADENT

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poison legislation, prescribing, and so on, although manufacturers will generally apply trade-names to their products for marketing purposes. Non-proprietary names must not resemble other non-proprietary or trade names closely in sound or spelling, they should be available at an early stage of the development of each drug, and if they are to be used widely in prescribing they must be fairly short and easy to pronounce and remember.

Authorities such as the British Pharmacopoeia Com-

mission have been issuing non-proprietary names for some time, and trying, often in the face of considerable difficulty, to fulfil the requirements outlined above. As it is also desirable that the same non-proprietary name should, as far as difficulties of language permit, be used for the same substance everywhere, international cooperation is essential. If all the authorities would apply the same general principles when naming new drugs, the resulting names would have a common basis and ought

The World Health Organisation's Sub-committee on Non-proprietary Names, meeting in Geneva in September-October, 1958, gave special attention to its 'general principles for guidance in devising international non-proprietary names,' and issued a new list of recommendations, taking into consideration a large number of comments and suggestions. While the formation of a name by the well-established method of placing together syllables indicating the chemical groupings is retained, it is suggested that names might advantageously indicate the main pharmacological action of the compound to which they refer. They should, however, be free from any 'anatomical, physiological, pathological or therapeutic suggestion'—in other words, they should be informative to the prescriber rather than the patient.

As a result of experience in coining non-proprietary names, and on the advice of various naming authorities, some changes in the uses of certain suffixes are recommended. Thus the syllable 'caine' should be reserved for anaesthetics of the procaine types, and 'stigmine' restricted to anticholinesterases of the physostigmine type. Likewise the prefix 'sulpha' should be used for antibacterial sulphonamides, and not applied to hypoglycaemic substances of the same chemical type.'

DRUGS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

According to Duthie (Reports on Rheumatic Diseases No. 2, 1959) aspirin is the drug of first choice in all early cases of rheumatoid arthritis. In the first year hormones or gold should never be considered, in view of the excellent results of conservative measures in the majority of cases. Aspirin or calcium aspirin in maximum tolerable doses (gr. 60-80 daily) should be maintained indefinitely. Genuine intolerance of aspirin is not common, though mild dyspepsia or tinnitus may necessitate a reduction of the dose from time to time. When side effects are intolerable an alternative analgesic such as codeine may have to be used. Anaemia is resistant to iron given by mouth, but when it is given by the intravenous route in the form of saccharated oxide of iron or intramuscularly as dextran-iron, improvement follows in a high proportion of cases. Two hundred mgm. is injected every two to three days until a total of 1 gm. has been given.

Drugs that are more likely to cause serious side effects such as phenylbutazone, gold, prednisone, prednisolone and chloroquin should never be used in early cases, but reserved for patients resistant to an adequate trial of conservative measures. - "The Chemist and Druggist,"

April 4, 1959.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names
Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name should be its official title.

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

Approved Names are adopted on the advice that they are free from conflict with trade marks registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In some instances the names, other than the chemical names, appearing in the second column, are applied to preparations of the substance; they also include some registered trade marks.

Supplementary List, June, 1959

Approved Name	Other Names								
Benzethidine	Ethyl 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-								
	phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate								
Bretylium Tosylate	N-o-Bromobenzyl-N-ethyl-NN- dimethylammonium tosylate (Tosylic acid is adopted as the								
	trivial name for p-toluenesul- phonic acid)								
m: 11 1 11	Darenthin								

Dichlorphenamide . 1:2-Dichloro-3:5-disulphamoylbenzene

Daranide

7-(2:3-Dihydroxypropyl)theophyl-line Isophylline; Neutraphylline; Diprophylline . . . Silbephylline

Furethidine . . Ethyl 1-(tetrahydrofurfuryloxy-ethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate

Imipramine . . . 1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-4:5-dihydro-2:3-6:7-dibenzazepine Tofranil is the hydrochloride Iodipamide NN'-Adipoylbis(3-amino-2:4:6-

triiodobenzoic acid) Biligrafin is the bis-N-methylglu-camine salt; Endografin is the bis-N-methylglucamine salt

Metaraminol . . . (-)-2-Amino-1-m-hydroxyphenyl-

propan-1-ol Aramine is the hydrogen (+)tartrate

Methocarbamol . . 2-Hydroxy-3-o-methoxyphenoxypropyl carbamate

Robaxin 4-Amino-10-methylpteroylglutamic Methotrexate . . . acid

Amethopterin 4:7-Phenanthroline-5:6-quinone Phanquone . . . Entobex

Phenelzine Phenethylhydrazine

Phenglutarimide a-2-Diethylaminoethyl-a-phenylglutarimide

Aturbane is the hydrochloride 6-p-Aminobenzenesulphonamido-2:4-dimethoxypyrimidine Sulphadimethoxine Madrihon

Index to the Supplementary List (See the List for the full Approved Name and the chemical name)

Proprietary Name, etc. Approved Name Reference Amethopterin Methotrexate Aramine Metaraminol Aturbane Phenglutarimide

Biligrafin Iodipamide Dichlorphenamide Daranide Bretylium Tosylate Darenthin Iodipamide Endografin Phanquone Entobex Isophylline Diprophylline Madribon Sulphadimethoxine Diprophylline Neutraphylline Methocarbamol Robaxin Silbephylline Diprophylline **Imipramine** Tofranil

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to The Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT. VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

ANTIFUNGAL ANTIBIOTIC GRISEOFULVIN

Griseofulvin was first isolated by Oxford, Raistrick and Simonart in 1939, as a metabolic product of Penicillium griseofulvim Was first isolated by Oxford, Raistrick and Simonart in 1938, as a metabolic product of reinfulning griseofulvim Dierckx. For some years it was regarded as being mainly of academic interest, but later work revealed its activity against a wide range of fungal pathogens affecting plants, which suggested its possible use in horticulture. A substance with similar activity was isolated also from other species of Penicillia and designated "curling factor" because it distorted and stunted the hyphae of susceptible fungi (Brian et al. 1946). Subsequently, it was shown that 'curling factor" and griseofulvin were identical.

Because of the possible use of griseofulvin in horticulture, its mode of action was studied in the Fermentation Research Division of Glaxo Laboratories and an economic method of large-scale production was developed. In due course, it was demonstrated that griseofulvin also possessed high in vitro activity against the group of fungi (dermatophytes) causing superficial infections in man.

Chemistry

Griseofulvin is a colourless neutral substance only sparingly soluble in water. It is stable to heat and also in water, and has the following chemical structure:

Griseofulvin

7-Chloro-4:6-dimethoxycoumaran-3-one-2-spiro-1'-(2'-methoxy-6'-methylcyclohex-2'-en-4'-one)

Antifungal Activity

Griseofulvin is active in vitro against fungi of the dermatophyte group that are the cause of tinea (ringworm) of the hands, feet, nails, body and scalp.

Griseofulvin is not active in vitro against Candida albicans (Monilia) nor against Actinomycetes. In vitro activity against Aspergilli is only slight and experience indicates in animals that griseofulvin is unlikely to be effective in the treatment of blastomycosis, histoplasmosis, cryptococcosis or coccidioidomycosis. It is also improbable that griseofulvin will have any place in the treatment of maduramy cosis.

Griseofulvin has no antibacterial activity, which is a practical advantage in that oral administration is thus unlikely to cause marked change in the flora of the gastrointestinal tract.

In general, the level of dosage that has been found effective is about 15 to 25 mg. griseofulvin per kilogram body-

weight daily by mouth.

Proprietary Preparations: GRISOVIN (Glaxo) and FULCIN (I.C.I.).





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Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

Those of us who attended the P.A.A. Conference in Adelaide have now settled down again to the normal routine, after a week of sessions all day, social functions each night, too much to eat, and far too little sleep! Our South Australian hostesses more than lived up to the tradition of interstate conferences, with their hospitality.

At the first session of Conference, the Federation of Australian Women Pharmaceutical Chemists was unanimously accepted as an affiliated member of P.A.A. Miss Rene MacGillivray (Vic.) was elected as our voting delegate and so, for the first time, women pharmacists had a vote in Conference.

THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Our meetings were held in Adelaide on May 26 and 27, when the President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, was in the chair and all States except Tasmania were represented.

Mrs. Maloney welcomed those present, specially those attending their first Conference, and expressed the hope that it would not be their last. She said that meetings such as these answered the question, "Is Federation worth while?", and that the firm friendships made answered the question, "What do such meetings achieve?" Mrs. Maloney continued that our gathering was tinged with sadness due to the loss of our Past President, Miss Freda Smalley, and that we would miss her wisdom and experience. She asked members to stand in silence as a mark of respect to the late Miss Smalley.

The Treasurer, during her report, mentioned that for the year 1958-1959, the Federation had 279 financial members.

Various States showed the badges used in their States to distinguish women pharmaceutical chemists from counter hands and cosmeticians. As most States now had a suitable badge, it was decided not to proceed with a Federal badge.

The awarding of a Federal prize to the top woman student in the Commonwealth was abandoned due to the different courses in each State. However, it was decided that a prize to the value of £2/2/- be awarded annually in each State to the top woman student in the final examination (at the first attempt). The prize only to be awarded if the educational authority considers the pass to be of sufficient merit. The prize is to be called "The Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Prize," and is to be charged to Federal funds.

It was also decided to establish a travelling fund for the purpose of enabling members of the Federal Council to meet between conferences.

A Victorian member mentioned that Asian students doing pharmacy and other University courses seem to be thrown back on their own resources rather than taken into the homes of other students, etc. Although other States did not seem to have the same problem, they promised to encourage hospitality to Asian students.

The attention of the meeting was drawn by the New South Wales Association to the unsatisfactory labelling in many proprietary medicines. They felt that we were unable to carry out our responsibility as pharmacists when so many proprietaries carry the inscription "Dosage in accordance with doctor's directions." Particularly

should a dose for children be shown. The meeting recommended that this matter be brought to the attention of Conference with the suggestion that some action be taken by the Pharmacy Board or other appropriate bodies.

Plans were also discussed for holding a Federation Week each year, with each State Association holding a suitable function on the same night, when the Federation Prize could be presented. August 17, the foundation date of Federation, was suggested as being a suitable date.

Before vacating the chair Mrs. Maloney said she had enjoyed her term of office and wished to thank the Federal Council, especially the Secretary, for their work and co-operation. She then asked Miss Garcia, the incoming President, to take the chair.

The new Federal President, Miss V. Garcia, said she felt it was a great honour for West Australia, and that she would draw inspiration from other Presidents, specially Mrs. Maloney. There is a lot of work to do, but with co-operation, she would accomplish as much as possible. Election of office-bearers then took place.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. L. J. Moloney (S.A.). Tasmanian delegate to be elected by them (when financial dues are paid).

Secretary.-Miss J. Palmer (W.A.).

Treasurer.-Miss G. Elliot (Queensland).

New South Wales .- Mrs. S. Curtis.

Victoria.-Miss K. Keogh.

"A.J.P." Correspondent.-Miss A. K. Anderson.

P.A.A. Voting Delegate.—It was decided that Miss R. MacGillivray should be invited as an observer to any Federal Council meetings and send any correspondence dealing with voting on P.A.A. remits.

On the evening of May 29, the President, Miss Zeta Walsh, and members of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of South Australia, entertained visiting women pharmacists at a buffet dinner at Tower House, Beaumont.

Among the guests were Miss V. Garcia, of Western Australia, the new President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, and Mrs. L. J. Maloney, the retiring President of the Federation. Other interstate guests were Miss G. Elliot and Miss E. Chalmers, of Queensland; Mrs S. Curtis, Miss E. Chalmers, of Queensland; Mrs S. Curtis, Miss J. Latham, Miss K. Legg, Mrs. S. Campbell, Mrs. P. Voss, Mrs. N. Gee and Miss I. Nicholson, all from New South Wales; Mrs. F. Attwood, Mrs. M. Harkins, Miss A. K. Anderson, Miss K. Keogh, Miss I. Maskell and Miss R. MacGillivray, from Victoria.

On arrival guests were presented with a spray of flowers and also a gift as a memento of the occasion.

After a delightful dinner Miss Garcia, on behalf of the visiting women pharmacists, thanked Miss Walsh and the South Australian Women's Association and presented Miss Walsh, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Southcott and our hostess with gifts of appreciation and remembrance of the P.A.A. Conference in Adelaide.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The monthly meeting was held on May 13 at the Nurses' Memorial Club in College Street.

At 8 p.m. the President, Mrs. Curry, opened the meeting with a résumé of the activities of the previous month, and then the members discussed the "remits" for the Conference.

There being no further business the members then relaxed to view some 35 mm. coloured slides and an 8 mm. coloured movie taken by Mrs. Curtis and Miss Tasker on their recent cruise to Japan. After a vote of thanks to our two photographers, supper was served and the meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

QUEENSLAND WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

The meeting for May was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's rooms at 7.45 p.m. As this was just prior to our delegates, Gwladys Elliot (Federal Treasurer) and Eleanor Chalmers, leaving for the Australian Conference in Adelaide, the last discussion on the remits for the Conference was held and the opinions expressed noted by our delegates.

We were happy to receive from the Queensland Government an acknowledgment of our "Pharmacy Display," held in the marquee on the lawns of Parliament House. The project for a women's rest centre is being supported by all women's organisations in Queensland, and benefited financially by about £700, as a result of the displays in the grounds of Parliament House.

The business of the meeting being completed, the 21 members enjoyed an hour of card games and competitions, after which a delightful supper was served.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

As our regular meeting date for June fell on the night after the return from Adelaide of the majority of the committee members attending the Conference, it was decided at the last meeting to postpone the June meeting till July, when we usually don't have a meeting.

On July 2 members will be given a report of the Conference meetings, and it is planned in August to hold a hat parade, in aid of the Flying Doctor Service. Although we have always supported this well deserving service, we are making a special effort this year to help the first public appeal ever made by them. All members are requested to support this and attend.

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WANTED TO BUY . . . Double Action Tincture Press, also 1934 or earlier B.P.C.—Henri Darrouzet, Bald Hills, Brisbane.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of gen-ral interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

RELIEVERS

Sir,-You are to be commended for publicising the action of a reliever who took "advantage of prevailing

The editorial in the April issue showed that both employers and employees have opportunities to abuse their privileges.

A man's character does not change automatically with his status. The inconsiderate employee generally becomes the inconsiderate employer. The apprentice who deceives his employer about the finishing time of lectures and arrives at work late in the afternoon beletures and arrives at work late in the afternoon beletures. comes the employer who orders the apprentice to report back to the shop straight after lectures—and to eat his lunch in the train! I have heard of employers who take advantage of their employees in that and other ways.

However, apart from men changing their self-centred attitudes, there are other answers to the problem of abuse:

First, the award rates of employees should be adjusted to rates equal to the wages of persons in comparable professions such as optometry and dentistry.

Second, employees in pharmacy should have an organisation which (a) encourages a more professional and less opportunist outlook among employees, and (b) represents employees on the arbitration court files and thus can be referred to by employees in doubt about their wages and conditions.

In Victoria the Federated Pharmacists' Assistants and Dispensary Employees' Guild of Australia tries to fulfil these tasks. Readers who see our report in the Victorian section of the "A.J.P." can see how we are fulfilling

section of the them.—Yours, etc., J. H. SNOW, Secretary, Assistants' 8 Pharmacists' Assistants' and Employees' Guild of Australia. and Dispensary Melbourne, 11th June, 1959.

THE MANUFACTURING GROCERS' EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

(VICTORIAN BRANCH)

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded to the Minister of Health—F. J. Riley, 10/6/59.

Hon. E. P. Cameron, M.L.C., Minister of Health, Parliament House, Melbourne, C.1.

Dear Sir, The Manufacturing Grocers' Union carried the follow-

ing resolution:
"The Health Act shall be amended to provide that no person shall manufacture or prepare or market any preparation unless the name of the preparation and the names and the quantity of the respective constituent parts are registered with the Department of Health." It was stated that preparations are available that contain ingredients which can be harmful to health. protect the public the content of all preparations should be registered at the Health Department so that appropriate treatment can be given with a minimum of delay in cases of illness caused by an overdose or a mistaken use of a preparation.

In cases where persons, particularly children, consume or contact a preparation and become ill an immediate knowledge of the constituent parts of the preparation and the antidote would assist to remedy the sickness and perhaps save a life that would otherwise be lost.

Existing conditions permit fatal delay in giving effective treatment. The delay is caused by the time taken to get the name of the manufacturer of the product and to

then learn details of the parts of the product and to then learn details of the parts of the preparation that may have caused the illness.

In cases where an illness is not immediately evident and it is not known if the preparation contained harmful substances likely to cause a subsequent illness there is needless worry and investigation if the ingredients in the preparation are harmless. Or if no illness is immediately evident a lack of knowledge and attention could have a fatal result.

When preparations imported into Victoria are wrongly consumed or wrongly contacted, great difficulty is met in determining if same contain harmful substances. Where there are harmful substances the antidotes are not known. All such imports should have a clear description of the ingredients and the antidote for those parts of the products that are dangerous to health. With the registration at the Department of Health of all preparations a tabulation of the substances contained in each preparation could be made, and where necessary the antidote needed could be determined. When required this information would be available to industry and to the medical profession possibly through the medium of the projected Poisons Information Centre. It is understood that in America such lists are compiled and are

readily available when needed.

It was alleged that at least one highly toxic pesticide on sale in Victoria contains a poison the nature of which the antidote is shown on the label, but the antidote complete is not procurable. In the opinion of the union the sale of this preparation should not be permitted

unless the antidote is available.
Yours, etc., F. J. RILEY, Secretary.
The Manufacturing Grocers' Employees' Union, Victoria, June 9, 1959.

DISPENSING AT THE PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sir,—Your editorial in the March issue of the Journal and the Coroner's remarks that the situation in the Pharmacy Department of the Princess Margaret Hospital lent itself to mistakes being made, impels me to clarify certain statements which could be misinterpreted.

Firstly, the Pharmacy Department has been under my control for 30 years. The implication that it has not been conducted efficiently can be answered simply by saying that, until this unfortunate episode, in all those years with hundreds of thousands of prescriptions dis-pensed, there have been no mistakes of a serious nature made—a record hard to better, and I feel it speaks for itself.

Secondly, the statement made by the pharmacist operating the out-patients' clinic that he made up 198 prescriptions is misleading. Another pharmacist takes prescriptions is misleading. Another pharmacist takes over during the luncheon period and would presumably have dispensed a proportion of these. Further, the number mentioned refers to items (not prescriptions). Ninety per cent. of these items are tablets, packed lines, or hospital formulary mixtures, already prepared in another section of the pharmacy. With exception then, all that remains is to affix a label, in

most cases already printed, to the bottle for issue.

Very little actual dispensing is done by the clinic pharmacist, who if he finds it necessary can always

call for the assistance of another pharmacist, as is claimed in the case of the preparation of the powders

in question.

Coping with the amount of work done in the outpatients' clinic is not then, in my opinion, the staggering task it is made to appear. In fact, the previous dispenser operating the clinic for a number of years neither complained of it nor made any errors during that time.

While I am heartily in favour of having a completely qualified staff it has in the past not been possible to achieve this goal, partly because of the shortage of qualified pharmacists available, but largely because the salaries offered are not sufficiently attractive.—Yours,

L. A. TAYLOR,

Chief Pharmacist,
Princess Margaret Hospital for Children.

Perth. June 3, 1959.

BLISTERING

Passage referring to "Canthos," taken from "Blistering Time Table," an old publication of Johnson & Johnson,

Time Table," an old publication of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.:—

"I am justified in saying that I have found more satisfaction to the square inch from its use than ever in the use of vesicants hitherto. It is entirely satisfactory in every respect. I seldom use a blister larger than one square inch, repeating it if necessary. I believe the proper way for the use of blisters is in the hand of the physician alone, who can make the 'punishment fit the crime' and at once, rather than by and by in every case. Justice is often so miscarried when left to the middle man, whether patient, nurse, or pharmato the middle man, whether patient, nurse, or pharma-

E. E. HEWISH, M.D., Phila., Pa."

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Applications are invited for the following position:

SENIOR LECTURER IN PHARMACEUTICS

Qualifications:

To be a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist, holding in addition a suitable science degree.

Wide experience in Pharmacy, Manufacturing or Hospital Pharmacy and in the teaching thereof. Research experience an advantage. Salary: £1850-£2250 per annum.

Commencing salary in accordance with qualifications and experience.

The position offers interesting work with good prospects.

> Further particulars from The Dean, Victorian College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, June 10, 1959.

Report on Precribing

The most important event of the past month has been the publication of the Hinchliffe Committee Report on the Cost of Prescribing in England and Wales. This committee was set up two years ago, and produced an interim report in June last. The recommendations include a voluntary limitation to the amount of drugs to be supplied on a single prescription to one week's supply or less, with exceptions in chronic or particular cases. In the first instance, however, this should be on a trial basis for a period of two years. The committee is satisfied that the pharmaceutical service has conferred great benefits on the community as a whole, but believes that its increasing cost might lead to a very difficult situation in the forest in position of the country deteriorated in if the financial position of the country deteriorated in such a way that it became impossible to pay for a service such as the nation now enjoys. It is suggested by the committee that a permanent expert body should be set up to advise the Minister of Health expeditiously on all matters affecting the trend of costs in the pharmaceutical service. The proposed body would include business men, an economist and a statistician, and would be empowered to consult representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical interests. It would be asked to advise on all negotiations with drug manufacturers and pharmacists which have a bearing on costs and would be responsible for producing an annual report on the cost of N.H.S. prescriptions. The committee confirms its interim findings that while there is no evidence of widespread and irresponsible extravagance in general practitioners' prescribing, there is scope for economy. Among the more important of the recommendations of the committee are the following:—A new journal, which might be called "Prescribers' Journal," should be set up in place of "Prescribers' Notes" and should provide general practitioners with up-to-date information about new drugs and the results of clinical trials. The British National Formulary, Alternative Edition, should contain more information about reasonable quantities to be prescribed. The report contains strong criticism of prescription charges; the committee thinks that its recommendations may lead to such economies that the charges could be abolished; and such economies that the charges could be abolished; and recommends that a special inquiry should be made before any other change is made in the basis of the charges. The committee is against the introduction of a stock order scheme whereby doctors would be permitted to obtain a number of drugs and preparations for use in their surgery, although such a scheme has always been in operation in Scotland. It was suggested to the committee than 25 per center of the committee than 25 per center. mittee than 25 per cent. on-cost was too high for expensive medicines, but the committee does not regard that figure as excessive. The committee states, "if these medicines were sold over the counter privately the price would be higher than those paid by the Ministry and this is usually true even when dispensing fees are added." The committee accepts the present system of supplying N.H.S. medicines through established retail channels as more satisfactory than any other suggested to it. A main finding of the committee was that the proportion of the total cost of the Health Service attributable to the pharmaceutical service has decreased slightly since

The committee is satisfied that there is a clamant need

NOW BIGGER PROFITS FOR YOU

When you sell

BAND-AID

Adhesive Bandages

Big Economy Pack of 100



8/9d.

Stock Display Sell! BAND-AID

Adhesive Bandages

Australia's Fastest-Selling First-Aid Strips

Powerful advertising makes BAND-AID Adhesive Bandages a household word.

NOW BETTER THAN OF THE TOTAL SANITARY NAPKIN MARKET 00517 that MODESS super soft mass linn cover is the that MODESS super soft mass linn cover is the that that choice of the majority of Australian women first choice of the majority of Australian women

absorbency and comfort.

Display Modess Masslinn in on the heaviest advertising campaign Modess history which will shortly pre-sell even more customers for

for systematic post-graduate instruction of general practitioners in pharmacology and therapeutics. "Innumerable new drugs are produced and the average doctor is unable to judge the validity of the claims made by the manufacturers' representatives." Accordingly it recommends that deans and directors responsible for post-graduate courses should be asked, where appropriate, to consider including in the syllabus instruction about advances in practical therapeutics and the merits and demerits of new drugs and some indication of costs. The committee also recommends that all entrants to general practice (including trainee general practitioners) should be urged to attend, within one year of entering, a course of one or two weeks' duration, which would deal, among other things, with medical administration in general practice, with special emphasis on the problems of prescribing.

The drug industry shows up very well in the report, despite the many criticisms which have been levelled at the publicity methods of some firms. The right of manufacturers to advertise to general practitioners is not disputed. "Publicity is, a particularly important part of salesmanship in this industry, and is essential for the development of the export trade." Commenting on the setting up of branch factories by foreign manufacturers, the report states that "anyone in need of a cure is only too glad to have the benefit of something good which has been discovered through research anywhere in the world, so in this sense the more factories foreign firms set up here the better. If, at the same time, the establishment of such firms helps to create employment here, and produces export business, well, that is good, too." The committee points out that in its interim report it commented on the fact that in the expensive literature which is showered upon doctors, prices were sometimes not mentioned and recommended that, if necessary, the law should be amended to make it obligatory for manufacturers to indicate in literature circulated to doctors in the N.H.S. the price of the advertised products. "We are glad to hear that increasing numbers of drug manufacturers are co-operating by giving prices in their literature and that the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has encouraged them to do so." The committee says that everything possible should be done to prevent public money being wasted in inflated and expensive publicity campaigns, and recommends that the pharmaceutical industry should be asked to consider, in consultation with the appropriate professional bodies and the Minister, whether anything further can be done to maintain the highest standards and limit the more extreme forms of advertising.

The committee rejects substitution as a practical method of securing economies in the drug bill, and states toward the end that "the only effective long-term answer in our view is to train doctors to prescribe critically and with discrimination."

During the deliberations, the committee considered the restriction schemes on prescribing in Australia, New Zealand and Denmark, and thought that they did not satisfy the following three conditions required for practical value: (i) it should involve no loss of efficacy of treatment of patients; (ii) no administrative complexity should be involved, e.g., doctors and pharmacists should not be expected to cope with an unreasonable burden of extra paper work; and (iii) substantial savings should accrue to the Exchequer.

Victorian President's Visit

Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, was an honoured guest at the May meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In a letter of appreciation to the Pharmaceutical Journal, Mr. Manning wrote: "Being an office-bearer in pharmacy in my own country, and bearing in mind the profound changes that pharmacy has undergone in Britain during recent years, I feel that one is almost obliged to decide

and declare in respect of these changes. Of the ambitious project at Brunswick Square one could say confidently that the advantages of the project far outweigh the disadvantages. However, it goes beyond this. It is absolutely right. Here in London is achievement, example and leadership for the whole Commonwealth. It is, indeed, world leadership at its best. The administration, too, still goes on discharging its rather peculiar and esoteric function. But this, too, is first-class. These achievements deserve congratulation. During my visit I have received the most gracious hospitality that any organised profession could bestow. May I be permitted to say "thank you everybody."

Council Election

The council election produced no surprises, as the chairman of the Scottish Department Executive obtained the vacant seat caused by the retiral of Past-President F. G. Wells. The new President of the Council is Mr. G. H. Hughes, of Colwyn Bay, North Wales, who has just completed two years as Vice-President. Mr. Hughes is a retail pharmacist and has a pharmacist daughter. Mr. T. Read becomes Vice-President and Mr. Spencer Howells continues as Treasurer.

Better Public Relations

The Annual Branch Representatives' Meeting was well attended by pharmacists from all over Britain. Several of the motions debated were concerned with the Society's relations with the public, and the general opinion was that a Public Relations Officer should be set up. A Publicity Committee has already been set up by the Council, and the President, Mr. D. W. Hudson, told the meeting that the whole subject had been considered carefully in the light of the reorganisation that had been going on inside the Society's house and the setting up and dividing up of various responsibilities which focused in one sense on the Scientific Department. The decision on publicity was virtually an outcome of that reorganisation, and had nothing whatever to do with any pressure that some members might think had been exerted on head-quarters from outside. Who the Public Relations Officer would be if they decided to appoint one, and whether he would be a pharmacist, he could not say, and he doubted whether anyone else could at this stage; they would first have to find the best man they could. As for the financial implications of such a line of action, it would, of course, cost money. But one of the early jobs to be done was to explore the situation, and they would not fail to ask the members for any further money that was needed. The structure envisaged for the committee—before having the benefit of the Branch Representatives' opinions—was one very much like that of the Films Committee, i.e., a committee of a standing nature on which they could have the right sort of representation.

Advertising and Ethics

Representatives also agreed that the Society should urge manufacturers of pharmaceutical products advertising through television to frame their advertisements so that they conform to an ethical standard acceptable to the Society's members.

A Scottish branch called upon the Council to give a considered decision as to the labelling of all original packs of proprietary preparations, so as to obtain, as far as possible, uniformity in such dispensing throughout the country, and in a manner compatible with the best professional interests of pharmacy. The President said that this was one of the problems that the General Practices Committee had before it. The problem was not simple, and an endeavour was being made to determine a certain number of common patterns that could be applied under all conditions.

There was a heated discussion on a motion that the Society should take the lead in obtaining a separation of pharmaceutical services from general trading with the ultimate aim of prohibiting the latter in registered premises. Mr. H. W. Tomski, who has a wide reputation as an economist, said it would be difficult to divide pharas an economist, said it would be difficult to divide plian-maceutical services from training. Expenses could not be made out of profits from professional services. All that was necessary was to close 10,000 pharmacies, but then the public would not have, as they had today, a first-class pharmaceutical service at very little cost. This motion was lost. Once again, after a lapse of some years, the meeting turned down a request that the election of Council representatives should be on a regional basis.

Pharmacy as a Career

Pharmacy was the only profession which provided an exhibit at the first Education and Careers Exhibition staged at the Olympia, London. The exhibit, prepared by the Pharmaceutical Society, showed a careful blending of tradition and modern methods. The stand was of contemporary design, but included a traditional window display. There was a corner simulating the lay-out of a dispensary, and cachet machines, microscopes and other pharmaceutical apparatus were on view. The centre-piece and focus of attention was a modern tablet machine which produced a regular visible flow of tablets. The President of the Society, with other members of the Council, had the honour of explaining the exhibit machine to Her Majesty the Queen, during her visit on

More Publicity

As mentioned in an earlier News Letter, the National Pharmaceutical Union has its own ideas on publicity and has now sent to members a request for support, including financial, for a campaign of press and television advertisements designed to persuade the public to buy from N.P.U. chemists. The aim is to have diverted back to chemists some of the sales that are now tending to go to other retailers. Without compromising professional dignity, the campaign will emphasise the pharmacist's experience and wide knowledge of cosmetic, photographic and toilet goods. Press advertisements will appear in the national press and women's magazines, and the television commercials will be in two seasonal bursts in several regions. The scheme must be accepted by a substantial majority of members before the plans are put into operation. Finance will be on a basis of a standard minimum annual payment for a shop with one proprietor and one assistant, plus a supplementary payment for each additional assistant up to a minimum of 180 per cent. of the minimum contribution.

Use of Grey Wool

Hospital authorities have been informed that tetanus organisms may be present in unbleached cotton wool (grey wool) and advised about precautions which should be taken. Unbleached cotton wool is used in hospitals for the padding of splints and other purposes, which means that it may be brought into operating theatres and other parts of the hospital where sterile dressings are kept or used. There may thus be a possibility of con-tamination of such dressings or even of direct infection of wounds. While satisfactory sterilising processes and rigid aseptic technique would minimise the possibility of harm, there is always a risk that spores brought in with unbleached cotton wool could contaminate dressings or wounds and be dangerous to the patient. It is therefore recommended that hospital authorities should in future avoid the use of unbleached cotton wool which has not been satisfactorily sterilised, for any purpose which might take it into areas of the hospital where dressings (or other articles which are normally required to be sterilised before use) may be used, stored or processed. Even bleached cotton wool has been found in the past to contain tetanus spores and only wool sterilised satisfactorily can be regarded as entirely safe in wound dressings.

Trade Notes

Green Label Pharmaceuticals, of 30 Russell street, Melbourne, announces the introduction of a bonus of one free with every dozen Green Label Pills.

Green Label Pills are in the Chemists' Only section of the P.A.T.A.

ISONIAZID

The Hamilton Laboratories Ltd. advises that its Tab. Isoniazid 50 mgm. henceforth will be in packs of 200 tablets at the wholesale price of 8/- each. The 500 pack

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

An A.A.P. report from San Francisco (quoted in "The Herald," Melbourne, on June 18) states that the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled at San Francisco on June 17 that "Carter's Little Liver Pills" had no effect on the liver, and directed Carter Products, Inc., to delete the word "liver" from the trade name and advertising of its product.

The court upheld a Federal Trade Commission order issued on October 4, 1956.

"THE GLAXO VOLUME"

A copy of No. 19 of "The Glaxo Volume," described as "An occasional contribution to the Science and Art of Medicine," has reached us from Glaxo Laboratories

This is always an attractive publication—the articles being topical and helpful, and the whole booklet well

produced.

The current volume contains articles on "Beast and Man," "Immunity to Parasitic Infections," "Trials on Trial," "Drugs Against Hypertension," "Acute Gastro-Enteritis of Infancy," "World Health" and "What the Patient Likes to Know."

"THE STORY OF EVANS MEDICAL"

An attractive illustrated booklet (quarto size) has been distributed by Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., of Liverpool and London, to commemorate the 150th anni-

wersary of the foundation of the company.

The story of the development and progress of this well-known company carries amongst the illustrations a picture of the founder, John Evans, and of the present-day Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson. Several old documents are reproduced in facsimile; the devastation wrought by the blitz in 1941 is graphically depicted. This is followed by illustrations of the selected we remises that now house the of the splendidly equipped premises that now house the many operations involved in research, production and

B.W. & CO. DISTRIBUTION DEPOT IN S.A.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. has announced the appointment of D. & L. Agencies, 22 Louisa Street, Adelaide, as a distribution depot for Burroughs Wellcome products as from July 1.

D. & L. Agencies will handle distribution for all of

South Australia excepting Mount Gambier, which will continue to be supplied from the B.W. & Co. depot at

Melbourne, because of ease and speed of delivery.

Broken Hill, New South Wales, will also be supplied from Adelaide instead of Sydney, for similar reasons.

The new depot will provide a faster and more efficient source for supplying retail pharmacists, and the company states that many extra services will ensure a rapid acceptance of the facilities available.



SHELVING

ADJUST ABLE

Steel or Timber Face
Steel Uprights
Steel Brackets

LOW COST

Easily Installed
Fixed to Wall
Free Standing
Display or Storage
Unbroken Line of
Merchandise

DISPENSARY AT WILSON'S PHARMACY, HAMPTON Manufactured by

LINCOLN ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

PTY. LTD.

430 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn E 3 Victoria - WB 2266 WB 2267.

QUEENSLAND: H. T. Andrews 560 Boundry St. Brisbane TASMANIA: Dobson's Sales Agency 118 Murray St. Hobart N.S.W.: Howard Vaughan (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. *261 Pacific Highway North Sydney SOUTH AUST.: Ewer Auld & Co. Ltd. 99a Pirie St. Adelaide



mild

on the

skin

surface

potent on the underlying tissues

where analgesic medication is required

the modern NON-GREASY • STAINLESS
PENETRATING RUB

- For the relief of aches and pains of arthritis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, strains and chest colds.
- Rubs in, not on! Works deep down where it hurts!
- · Penetrates all four skin layers.
- · Prescribed by doctors.
- · No reddening "skin burns."
- * Stock up with Dencorub for fast, profitable sales.

Buy in a S.K.F. discount parcel and get that extra 5% profit.



A product of THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO., INC., STAMFORD, U.S.A.

Manufactured and Distributed by SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES (AUST.) LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

P.O. Box 167, North Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

DT37A/9

*(REG. TM)

C.V.K.

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. announces that it has adopted the name "C.V.K." for its tablets of phenoxymethyl penicillin in the form of the potassium salt, these previously being known as Crystapen VK Tablets.

In addition, a C.V.K. 60 mg. tablet has been introduced in the following packs:

C.V.K.,	6	0	1	n	g		В	0	tt	le	8	0	f		_							Trade Fric
24								,														11/6 ea.
100																					*	43/- ea.
500														*			*	×				187/6 ea.

C.V.K. Tablets are produced from materials manufactured at the Glaxo Antibiotic Factory at Port Fairy. Victoria

SALES MANAGER FOR WINTHROP LABORATORIES

Mr. Ian Miles has been appointed Sales Manager of Winthrop Laboratories.

Well known to Rugby Union fans as "Bomber," Ian



Mr. Ian Miles

Miles is also widely known by many doctors and chemists throughout Australia. He joined the company as a Medical Detailer in 1953, a Medical Detailer in 1953, and spent two years in the field, before being transferred to the inside staff as Assistant to Mr. J. F. Richardson, Manager of the Medical Division.

In his new capacity, Mr. Miles will be responsible for the overall direction of the Winthrop sales programme, and the direction of the Winthrop field force. He will also be responsible for the sales promotion of

Winthrop and Bayer.

NEW PACK OF 18 FOR MODESS

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. has released the new

Jonnson & Jonnson Pty. Ltd. has released the new Modess "Eighteens," which will retail at 4/3. The company expects this new pack size to be a "hit" immediately, because of the economy and convenience it offers. The shape of the new pack allows it to fit easily into shopping baskets

easily into shopping baskets.
"Eighteens" are available
with either gauze or supersoft Masslinn covers. Masslinn fabric, developed by Johnson's especially for use

on sanitary napkins, is claimed to afford users greater comfort and security than any other material. Modess 18's are packed two dozen to a carton and can be assorted, for better buywith all other types and sizes

Advertising for this new pack will commence as soon as distribution is completed.

FAULDING SALES CONFERENCE

Twenty-four salesmen of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Sydney, arrived in Adelaide early this month to take part in a sales conference and an inspection of the Faulding laboratories and warehousing facilities in South Australia. In the course of their stay they inspected the new £150,000 research laboratories and bacterial laboratories.

teriological laboratories opened recently.

The Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. A. F. Scammell, in his opening address, said it was the company's policy to enable every member of the selling team throughout Australia to visit Head Office and

view the company's manufacturing laboratories.

The Australian Sales Manager, Mr. M. Stone, spoke to the visitors on the subject of "The Potential of Proprietary Sales," and other speakers handled special topics of interest.

Executives to Make World Tour

Mr. W. F. Scammell, Director and Assistant Manager of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Sydney, and Mr. E. H. Phillips, Assistant General Manager, Faulding Head Office, Adelaide, left Australia on June 2 for a world tour of investigation. They will contact principals overseas and investigate manufacturing processes and new spheres of research.

JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER: NEW SIZE



Newest addition to the Johnson & Johnson range is a giant-sized tin of Johnson's Baby Powder.

Taller, and consequently containing much more powder than the present large-sized tin selling at 4/5, this new economy pack costs 5/6.

A forceful nation-wide advertising

campaign is now in progress and em-braces all media, including national magazines, radio and television, taking the form of a hard-selling message with an appealing "Piggy Bank" gim-mick, and stressing the saving and extra convenience of this new large Attractive new display material is available to all retailers, free of charge.

CHEMICAL HOLDINGS

Mr. Russell G. Catts, Managing Director of the Chemical Holdings Group of Companies, has left on an overseas business tour involving contacts in Switz-erland, U.K., New York and Chicago. The Chemical Holdings Group, which includes Commonwealth and Dominion Agencies Pty. Ltd., Pharmedica Pty. Ltd. and Kingsgrove Labora-Kingsgrove Laboratories Pty. Ltd., has wide connections in the proprie-tary medicines and ethical fields, manufacturing, pro-moting and distributing on behalf of overseas principals. The product range in-cludes Ovaltine, Kruschen, Rennies, Optrex, Qwells, and the ethicals of Wander, Schering Corporation and other companies.



Mr. Russell G. Catts

WELDING OF MEDICAL-VETERINARY INTERESTS

A welding of interests between two world-wide organisations concerned with human and animal health has been arranged in Britain.

The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., governing body of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., with subsidiaries throughout the world, has bought all the ordinary shares held by the Cooper, McDougall and Robertson families, majority shareholders in Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Limited. Purchase of these shares is part of an offer to purchase all the ordinary shares in the com-

The Burroughs Wellcome organisation is mainly con-

cerned with production and distribution of medical products, and the Cooper organisation with veterinary

products.

The Cooper organisation has subsidiaries in a number of countries throughout the world, trading as Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, William Cooper & Nephews, Cooper & Nephews, Productos Veterinarios, Cooper S.A., and Productos Cooper No Brazil S.A.

In a joint statement, the managing director of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., Mr. P. A. Smith, and the manager director of William Cooper & Nephews (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Mr. H. L. Higgs, said that it was anticipated that the trading policies of the two organisations and their subsidiaries would remain substantially as before, but their combined strength would enable them to develop their mutual interests more rapidly and effectively. more rapidly and effectively.

VICKS/KLEENEX "SNEEZIN' SEASON" PROMOTION



Related-items displays are the key to greater sales and profits. This is the experience of two world-wide companies — Kimberly-Clark, makers of Kleenex Tissues, and Vicks, manufacturer of cough and cold remedies. These companies have used combined Vicks/ Kleenex displays abroad with outstanding success.

This winter Vick Products Pty.Ltd. and Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd. are joining forces in a Vicks/ Kleenex "Sneezin' Season" Kleenex "Sneezin' Season" promotion. Massed displays of Kleenex Tissues will be topped by special "Sneezin' Season" display material, and a Vicks Medicine Chest will be placed in the centre of the display, as illustrated. The manufacturers are promotion will ensure the

confident that this joint promotion will ensure the greatest-ever sales of Vicks and Kleenex this winter. Already this year severe outbreaks of colds and flu have occurred in all States. The incidence of colds in May was the highest for many years—even higher than the peak of the 1956 flu epidemic. Indications are that the high incidence of colds will continue throughout the winter. It is claimed that the Vicks/Kleenex
"Sneezin' Season" promotion will enable retailers to
derive the greatest possible sales from winter ills.

Although there is a ready market for top-selling
Kleenex Tissues and the whole range of Vicks products,

the joint display will ensure more impulse sales—people with colds will want Kleenex Tissues when they buy Vicks VapoRub, Vicks Cough Syrup or any other of the Vicks lines-and vice versa.

New Kleenex (Wet Strength) for Men Kimberly-Clark of Aust. Pty. Ltd., maker of Kleenex, has begun marketing a new Kleenex tissue (wet strength) for men.

strength) for men.

Sold as Kleenex (wet strength), the new tissue will not dissolve in water. It retails at 2/- and 3/9.

Kleenex for men would prove invaluable for men's uses, and of special benefit if always carried in the car, the General Manager of the company states. The tissues would wipe wet and dirty windscreens clean without dissolving. out dissolving.

The 2/- size contains 152 tissues (76 doubles). The 3/9 box holds twice the quantity.

The company hopes retailers will quickly understand the different uses for Kleenex tissues, so that they may correctly advise their customers. The company considers it a better product for the more varied and tougher uses which men are expected to give it.

NEW "GLAMOUR" LAUNCH FOR REXONA

The most extensive combined advertising/promotion The most extensive combined advertising/promotion campaign in the history of Rexona Soap will commence on July 3, when the company introduces "new look" Rexona Soap with new "glamour" trimmings.

Rexona Soap has been redesigned from its emerald foil wrapper to the contours of its jade green tablet.

A cameo design has been created "to set the seal to Rexona's new beauty" is the claim made by Rexona.



Rexona Display Unit

the claim made by Rexona Pty. Ltd. Highlighted through all advertising will be the fact that Rexona contains four oils—oils of Cade, Cassia, Cloves and Terebinth—all proven aids to skin health and loveli-

We are informed that when advertising commences on July 3 there will be a heavy concentration of olour pages and half-pages in "Women's Weekly," "Woman's Day," and "Aus-tralian Home Journal." The same impact will be felt on television, when powerful commercials will be used on top-rating programmes, plus an intensive spot campaign

throughout the launch period on every commercial television station.

A radio spot campaign will be featured over 100 stations, broadcasting as many as eight breakfast and evening spots in one day.

Merchandising aids for retailers will include a special

display outer (printed in seven colours), designed to hold three dozen tablets of Bath Size Rexona.

The company reports that Rexona Soap sales have more than doubled in recent years, making it even more confident of success with "new look" Rexona Soap.

NEW KOTEX LAUNCHED

New Kotex with Wondersoft covering is being launched in Australia by Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd. It will be assisted by what the company claims will be the biggest advertising and merchandis-

ing campaign ever undertaken for this type of pro-Women are not only to be told about this soften Kotex but will be induced to try it by means of free samples and, initially, spe-cially priced packs.

This promotion is de-

This promotion is de-signed to increase sales of a product which, because of liberal margin and the demand for it as a necessity, is an easy to handle moneyspinner.

These points have been made by the company in an outline of the campaign:-

- Increased profit margins for the retailer during
- the introductory period.

 Reduced prices for the consumer during the introductory period.

 Free sample packs on
- application to Kimberly-Clark
- New distinctive packag-



One of the attractive floor display units designed for New Kotex with Wondersoft covering. This unit can be placed in the centre of the floor, as provision is made for self serve either side.

ANDREWS' BIOCITRIN

a new synergistic combination of

CITRUS BIOFLAVONOID COMPLEX (VITAMIN P)

ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C)

Recommended for the prevention and therapy of common cold, influenza and virus infections of the upper respiratory tract (URTI); to ensure normal permeability and integrity of the vascular system by protecting patients from capillary damage.

NOW AVAILABLE IN TWO FORMS:

IN TABLETS AND IN SYRUP

Each tablet and each teaspoonful contains 100 mg. of Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex 100 mg. of Ascorbic Acid Tablets in vials of 25 and 100

Tablets in vials of 25 and 100 Syrup in bottles of 3 fl. oz. (25 teaspoonsful)

* Derived from Citrus Fruits



Andrews Laboratories Pty.

15 HAMILTON STREET. SYDNEY

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS

NDREWS

POLYCITRIN

TABLETS



11 VITAMINS:

- A Vitamin A 5000 Units
 - B, Thiamin Hel. 3 mg.
- B. Riboflavin 2 mg.
 - B. Pyridoxine Hel. 1 mg.
- B Nicotinamide 20 mg.
 - B Calcium Pantothenate 5 mg
- B Folic Acid 1 mg.
 - B, Cyanocobalamin 5 microgr.
- C Ascerbic Acid 50 mg.
 - D. Calciferel 1000 Units
- E Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate 10 mg.

11 VITAMINS AND 11 MINERALS IN THERAPEUTICAL QUANTITIES

and—for the first time combined with two synergistic Vitamin absorption-boosters:

25 mg. INTRINSIC FACTOR
(½ U.S.P. Unit) and
50 mg. CITRUS BIOFLAYONOID
COMPLEX

Packed in vials of 30 & 60 tablets

ALSO AT

ADELAIDE, BRISBANE

MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE and PERTH

A well-balanced high potency VITAMIN and MINERAL DIETARY SUPPLEMENT

with an extended range to cover the increased daily nutritional requirements demanded by patients in convalescence, in pregnancy or in lactation period.

11 MINERALS

- Calcium 45 mg.
- Cobalt 0.1 mg.
- Copper 1 mg.
- lodine 0.15 mg.
- Fo Iron 10 mg.
- Me Magnesium 6 mg.
- Manganese 1 mg.
- Molybdenum 0.2 mg.
- Potassium 5 mg.
 - Phosphorus 35 mg.
- Zinc 1.2 mg.

WE'RE
PRE-SELLING
BY-NOID
WITH ADS
LIKE
THIS >>

STUBBORN FLU, COLDS WITH

BY-NOID FORTE

At last — to attack that deep-seated flu or cold — come By-Noid Forte — the super-strength anti-cold tablets. By-Noid Forte tablets are the strongest citrus bioflavonoid preparation available for eliminating the distress of colds and flu.



PROVED BY TEST

In a recent test amongst factory employees, By-Noids were administered to 340 workers with cold or flu symptoms. Some 316 (92.9%) were symptom-free at the end of three days. Of these, 156 were noticeably improved only 24 hours after taking By-Noids. Complete Forte

BY-NOID FORTE

■ LW5299

Recommended by your Chemist

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A new "one pad" emergency pack.
New display units in both wood and wire frame. · Colourful display material for store and window display.

The biggest advertising campaign ever devised for feminine sanitary napkins, which will project the sales message to 3,000,000 women.

The new Wondersoft covering on New Kotex is described as "soft as swansdown," yet remarkably strong. The regular Kotex with gauze will not be dis-continued, and the new product will be marketed side by side with the regular type.

During the introductory period of New Kotex, Kimberly-Clark offered the standard pack at 2/6 instead of at the usual price of 2/11, and the retailer was guaranteed his full margin on every sale.

Another incentive for women is the free sample offer, Another incentive for women is the free sample offer, to be advertised in the initial ads. which will break in July. This offers a free two-napkin sample pack by writing to Kimberly-Clark.

A new pack of floral design in soft pink and deep grey has been selected. Surveys established this new pack as the most attractive of all designs considered.

Another referement is the changed tweet of prepring

Another refinement is the changed type of opening on the box pack. Previously tested on other markets, consumers have recorded a definite preference for it

consumers have recorded a definite preference for it over the type of opening previously used.

There is also available a one-pad emergency pack, complete with two safety pins. Profit margins on this tiny pack are slightly higher, and it should prove a successful item for impulse counter sales.

Advertising spread over the next three months will be tasteful, dignified and with direct feminine sales

appeal.

A wide variety of display material has been developed A white variety of asplay material has been developed for the new Kotex. The colour in the advertisements has been repeated on mounts which can be interchanged on various type units. There are floor units made of wood, and wire frame units in gilt designed for centre floor display. Retailers requiring one of these merchandisers should make application to Kimberly-Clark

JOHNSON & JOHNSON PTY, LTD. REORGANISA-TION PLANS AND NEW APPOINTMENTS

Development of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. over recent years has made it apparent that extensive changes were necessary if smooth operation was to continue, according to information released by Mr. W. H.

Northam, Managing Director of the company.

The need was twofold: additional administrative space

and increased executive direction.

The space problem was met by an acceleration of a long-term plan to increase the administration space in Sydney. This building, once the entire operational centre of Johnson & Johnson, Australia, was cleared of its last manufacturing activities at the end of last year. The final manufacturing processes were moved out to the expanding production centre at Botany, N.S.W., where the company already had a modern manufacturing unit covering 170,000 square feet of floor space with a further 40,000 currently being added, and 38 acres of land to provide for future expansion. Chemists from all parts of Australia have visited the plant since it was opened in 1937.

Since this final production move, the fine six-storey building facing the Sydney Harbour Bridge approach has been undergoing a complete face-lift, both internally and externally, to bring it into line as a modern executive block for the company's administration require-

ments.

As Mr. Northam says, the building, when completed, will be a symbol not only of the progress of the company over the past 25 years but also an indication of the confidence that he and his board have in the future.

Most important of the moves made to provide additional executive assistance and direction was the appointment of the former Sales Director, Mr. Robert B. Crawford, as General Manager and Director. Mr. Crawford was already well known in pharma-

ceutical circles when he first joined the company. Comceutical circles when he first joined the company. Commencing his apprenticeship with Greenwell & Thomas, at Katoomba, N.S.W., he passed his final examination in 1926 and continued in retail pharmacy until 1935, when he joined a pharmaceutical company.

During the war he served with the 7th Division, was Mentioned in Despatches in 1944, and discharged with the rable of major after hostilities cassed with

the rank of major after hostilities ceased.

Shortly after returning from active service, Mr. Crawford joined Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., and there his early association with pharmacy has been amplified by his activities first as Australian Sales Manager and later as Sales Director. In his new appointment he will directly assist Mr. W. H. Northam in the overall administration and direction of the company's operations of the temperature of the company's operations and future expansion plans.







Mr. R. A. Bowie

Replacing Mr. Crawford as Sales Director, Mr. R. A. Replacing Mr. Crawford as Sales Director, Mr. R. A. Bowie, previously Sales Manager, has been promoted to Sales Director and appointed to the Board. Mr. Bowie, originally a sales representative in Sydney, was Sales Manager of the Quensland Branch before returning to Sydney, first as N.S.W. Sales Manager, then Australian Sales Manager, and is therefore also well known in pheroscept. in pharmacy.

Discussing the company's new executive staff needs, Mr. Northam said that quite apart from the growth in volume of the company's major lines over recent years, volume of the company's major lines over recent years, certain new developments were providing an entirely new need. One of these, already well under way, was the entry of Johnson & Johnson into the field of pressure sensitive printed products. Under the trade name of Permacel Printed Products, the company is producing pressure sensitive tapes, labels and display material, and would be expanding the range of these products progressively.

Another area of new development more closely associated with pharmacy is about to arise in Australia, following the American parent company's recent acquisition of McNeil Laboratories. The Australian company is planning now for the setting up of an Ethical Division for the promotion throughout Australia of the extensive range of McNeil products, a range of ethicals very well known in the United States.
As Mr. Northam pointed out, Mr. Crawford, with his

As Mr. Northam pointed out, Mr. Crawford, with his pharmaceutical background and his experience prior to joining Johnson & Johnson, is well equipped to guide the formation of this new division and the setting up of its executive and detailing staff.

With these and a number of other executive appointments made quite recently, Mr. Northam is confident that the company is now well equipped to face the problems of the future.

problems of the future.

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

The most outstanding item in this month's report is the fine gesture made by the Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society in providing financial assistance to one of their members. This particular student, Trevor Newman, has a 20-month-old baby daughter with two holes in her heart, a faulty valve, and other congenital heart disorders. A bed has been booked at a Sydney hospital from August 17, and the child will be immediately placed under observation preparatory to an operation. The problem, of course, is money.

Trevor is a final year student, and at the time of writing this report is taking three weeks off work to sit for the examination. In addition to this three weeks without work he must take a further indefinite leave of absence to take his daughter to Sydney. On top of this there is the return plane fare, the hospital fees, and then the operation, to say nothing of board for himself and other incidentals. On these grounds, then, Q.P.S.S. launched an appeal for money to aid him and started the ball rolling by donating £15 initially—this amount was later increased to £30. The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland were behind the appeal from the start and backed the students wholeheartedly by including an editorial in the "Professional and Ethical Bulletin" suggesting a nominal contribution to be donated by each member. N.A.P.S.A. also has backed the appeal and has donated £15 towards the cause.

£15 towards the cause.

So here we have a fine example of student bodies working in conjunction with official pharmacy to alleviate the distress of one of their number. One of the objects of student organisations is to protect the rights and privileges of its members, and surely here we have the greatest privilege of all, one that should not be denied to anyone, regardless of race, age, or religion; that is, the right and privilege to live. Thus a student organisation is not merely a name; it is a reality, a living, functioning system, and along with the help of similarly united bodies it can achieve what no single person can even hope to achieve. This is something to remember and not to be merely passed off with a transient thought.

Another important item this month was the meeting between Ian Ernst, the Bureau Director of the National Union of Australian University Students, N.A.P.S.A.'s President, Wal Williams, and its National Publicity Officer, Trevor Cichero. Ian Ernst was in Brisbane for the Bureau Meeting of N.U.A.U.S., and while here we took the opportunity of discussing with him the proposal of N.A.P.S.A.'s affiliation with N.U.A.U.S. No attempt will be made here to detail what transpired; that is, for the President to notify all constituent organisations directly—as will be done. Suffice it to say that the position was greatly clarified and many, if not all, of the "burning" questions were answered very satisfactorily.

Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer, Brisbane.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

First term ended on a bright note with a dance held in the College Museum in the evening. We were glad to see a larger attendance than at the Fresher's Night, and Third Year were able to "let off steam" after their chemistry examination in the morning.

On the following Sunday morning some of the more fortunate students who own their own cars or could borrow dad's, arrived at the zoo for the car trial. After an exciting day, all managed to arrive at Greensborough for a barbecue tea.

Owing to the variety of vehicles entered in the trial,

there were three sections, which were won by B. Ferrel in a Jaguar, W. Crook in a Volkswagen, and E. Knight driving a Buick. B. Fennel and W. Crook are congratulated on winning the Perpetual Trophy for being the outright winners. Both only lost 18 points—a particularly good effort considering a certain Morris Minor lost over 1,700 points! Our thanks go particularly to Brian Jennings, of Fourth Year, who so ably organised the trial and made it such a success. The trophies are to be presented at the annual ball.

Second term commenced with the final botany examination for Third Year, who should be pleased that no more cold mornings need be spent in their gardens, studying native flora.

The traditional "Lost Week-end," which is usually held at Hepburn Spring during the Queen's Birthday holiday, was really lost this year as no one attended—all being too busy studying?

The S.R.C. are planning several more social functions for this term, including the football picnic to be held at Eltham on June 28, the annual dinner at the "London" on July 30, and the pharmacy ball on August 31. Enthusiastic golfers can also look forward to the golf day on September 13. We hope that these functions will be well attended.—Margaret Brown, L.P.O.

Q.P.S.S.

Things have been fairly quiet on the Queensland Pharmacy Student front during the past few weeks—perhaps people are settling down to study at last.

The main event on our social calendar was the annual pharmacy ball, held at Cloudland on May 29 and attended by crowds of present students, country students and qualified chemists, for their really big get-together of the year. The transformation of some of the students was quite amazing. In several cases the change was almost unbelievable.

It was definitely a memorable night, but we wonder just how bright certain of our number felt the next morning. However, the evening was certainly a success. Miss Pharmacy 1959 was chosen, lucky spot prizes were distributed, and we are sure that everyone enjoyed the great annual event.

Next item on the programme is the football match and barbecue, to be held some time early in July. This year the football match will probably be at the University, and we hope to play against the gentlemen of Med. 1, 2, and 3. It is to be hoped that things will not be quite as chaotic as last year when, I'm told, the players couldn't agree whether to play League or Union. After much discussion they played both—simultaneously. After the football match the intention is to adjourn elsewhere for the barbecue—probably to a farm several miles out of town, where we shouldn't disturb as many people as we usually do. The evening should be really enjoyable, and we hope our footballers are really getting down to their training. Plans have also been discussed for a dinner dance to be held soon, but as yet nothing has been finalised about this.

Mid-year final examinations are being held at present, this being the reason why some of our number are temporarily out of circulation. So we're keeping our fingers crossed for them, until the results are due.—M.M.W.

THE ASIAN STUDENTS' BUREAU N.A.P.S.A.

At the 1955 N.A.P.S.A. Congress, it was brought to the attention of the Council, through the N.U.A.U.S. Scheme for Graduate Employment in Indonesia, that pharmacists were urgently needed in South-East Asia. The N.A.P.S.A. Council decided to set up an Asian

The N.A.P.S.A. Council decided to set up an Asian Students' Bureau, with the object of helping Asian students studying pharmacy in Australia to find apprenticeships and accommodation. It would also assist students with any other problems which may confront them with regard to their training.

During 1955, the Bureau operated in only two States.



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Victoria and New South Wales, and two members of N.A.P.S.A. who had attended the 1955 Congress were in

charge of operations

In 1956 it was decided that the Asian Students' Bureau would be continued in Victoria and New South Wales, and that it would be established in all other States where Asian students were apprenticed. A broadcast was made over Radio Australia, as a means of making contact with South-East Asian students. The broadcast was also trans-mitted over Radio Malaya, and was translated into Malayan, Indonesian, Siamese, Mandarin and French for use in the foreign language programme of Radio Aus-

In 1957 careful investigation was made into the availability of apprenticeship for Asian students in all States. A National Director for the Asian Students' Bureau was appointed, and National councillors were appointed in all States to handle work there. It was hoped that liaison between the constituent organisations and Asian student organisations could be established in each State.

N.A.P.S.A. urged the N.U.A.U.S. Council to form a committee to meet all overseas students on their arrival in Australia, with the support of N.A.P.S.A. The Asian Students' Bureau, provided that it can obtain information from Asian students coming to Australia with regard to time of arrival, arranges for a representative in each State to meet the students when they arrive.

This year a new address for the Asian Students' Bureau has been established. The address is now—c/o The Secretary V.P.S.A., Victorian College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, C.1.

With this definite address, it will be possible for Asian

centres handling arrangements for students to come to and for the Asian students themselves to write to the Bureau for any information or assistance. Similarly the Asian Students' Bureau will be able to Similarly the Asian Students Buteau will be able to obtain information from overseas.

So the Asian Students' Bureau is yet another of the

worth-while operations of N.A.P.S.A

Hood, Asian Students' Bureau Officer, Jenny N.A.P.S.A.

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

months have elapsed since everyone Plunged so lightheartedly into the new work facing them at the opening of the school year. Now just a few short months later the signs of wear and tear are beginning to show. Gone are the happy smiling faces and in their place are dark circles under the eyes and a general dis-

However, these widespread signs of "burning the midnight oil," I cannot force myself to believe, are caused by a sudden rush of studiousness. It comes to mind that it is almost the peak of the ball season in the West, and being socially minded, there's nothing surer than that a number of the students wearing dark glasses during lectures are the survivors of the previous night's

As regard social dos organised by W.A.P.S.A. there has been a period of inactivity. However, this social drought comes to an end on Sunday, June 14, when the Students' Annual Picnic cum Car Rally will be held. The course over which this tavern hop is to be held is a closely guarded secret more or less, the highlights being lunch guarded secret more or less, the highlights being lunch at Sawyer's Valley, a cosy little township in the hills about 30 miles from Perth. It is composed of several shops and a tavern, especially the tavern, and excellent facilities for a picnic lunch. Tea will be at Rockingham, a popular beach and holiday resort on the coast. This event was well attended last year and proved a great success, and on present indications it will be bigger and better this year. better this year.

On the more serious side, arrangements are well in hand for the annual Students' Blood Donation Week, to be held early in July. This praiseworthy move is being well supported and will be very beneficial to both the Red Cross and N.A.P.S.A. as a whole, due to the pub-

licity that has been organised. A point of interest as regards this donation—any student who has not pre-viously made a donation or for any cause has had blood group classification determined will gain some very use-ful information. In times of accident or injury this in-

formation. In times of accident or injury this information is invaluable; also, a wise person carries his blood classification with him at all times.

Once again W.A.P.S.A. has been invited to support the University Science Exhibition. As a result, on the nights of June 26-27 the public will be treated to a learned discussion on such subjects as Vitamins, Extraction, and Sterilisation by several not so clued-up mem-

bers of the various years The idea of this exhibition is to familiarise the public with some of the modern processes and techniques of

every-day medicine and science.

Usually some sadistic member of the public upsets the proverbial apple-cart by asking awkward questions, about which the learned student knows precisely nothing. Still here's hoping, and if the public is not very interested in Vitamins and such like the learned students can spend their time studying a subject which they are veritable experts in—the physiotherapists on the opposite exhibition.

A. Windsor, Western Australian L.P.O.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Second term is now under way and everyone is sett-ling down to really hard work, especially those in Mat. Med

S.U.P.A.'s participation in Commem. Day activities in May was very successful. Our giraffe was most spectacular and our thanks go to Miss Estelle de Boos-Smith, who arranged the S.U.P.A. floats, and with the help of others put much time and energy into the building of the giraffe. We must also thank D.H.A. for their generative is badder untravely for the processies. osity in lending us two trucks for the procession.



SUPA's GIRAFFE IN THE COMMEMORATION DAY PROCESSION

.. to R.—Top Row: Carol Holden, Estelle de Boos-Smith Bottom Row: Lorraine Miller, Robin Rolason, Patricia O'Connor, Barbara Richards, Wendy Robinson.

At our last committee meeting we were fortunate in having present Mr. Ian Earnest, Faculty Bureau Director of N.U.A.U.S. He spoke quite extensively on the aims and activities of N.U.A.U.S. and gave us a much clearer understanding of this organisation.

The S.U.P.A. ball was held on June 19. The ball committee worked hard to make it a success both socially and financially. It was held in the Union at the University, the theme being a Continental one.

We now have a social committee consisting of four

members—Heather McLean, Bernice Cameron, Graham Steel and Warwick Landers. The aim of this committee is to hold more money-raising social functions. A car trial is to be held on a Sunday in September, and a first-year dinner in third term is also planned. The car trial should prove most enjoyable; so for further details see

your year representatives.

In concluding, we would like to wish those in Mat.

Med. all the best for their forthcoming exams.

—P. Mardie, L.P.O., S.U.P.A.

A.U.P.S.A.

Since the last report, A.U.P.S.A. has held a most successful ball. This was preceded by a cocktail party at cessful ball. This was preceded by a cocktail party at Memorial Drive, at which members of the committee were hosts to about 400 guests. Over 1,000 people enjoyed the pharmaceutical flavour of the ball, which went with a swing with such dances as the "Haliborange Huddle." The raffle (for an Argus projector and several other hig prizes) was drawn, and pharmacy students were well to the fore in having winning tickets. The catering was once again done by the students' mothers, and this was a big factor in contributing to the financial success of the ball. Congratulations are due to Social Secretary Gay Combe, and her energetic committee for Secretary Gay Combe, and her energetic committee for a really marvellous show.

Our next social function was the car rally on June 15. The rally was over 130 miles of sealed or first-class gravel roads and there was a break for picnic lunch. The rally ended with a big barbecue-dance at the Waterfall Gully Kiosk.—Margaret Logan, L.P.O.

T.P.S.A. NOTES

May has been a rather memorable month for both students and the general public, due mainly to our efforts in the University Commem. Procession and in other

Our treasurer informs me that our Bar B-Q showed a small profit (nearly six pounds), which is rather pleasing, considering the fact that about 30 odd people were present, and I must confess that not all of these were pharmacy students. The final result of our bottle drive, which was conducted some weeks ago, is at hand. Alto-gether we raised the sum of just over £46, which has been placed in our Congress Account, thus swelling our

balance to £162.

Our big day was on May 13-University Commemoration Day. A truck was provided for us for the event, and this was plastered with notices and other decorations. Hours of preparation went into making a genuine cardboard replica (for Goon fans) of a mortar in which, very cunningly concealed, was a large jam pan, into which was poured large amounts of sodium bicarbonate, leepol, suitable colouring (the actual name and maker of the dye have been omitted for obvious reasons, as it was donated to the students???) and citric acid. White garbed figures, using the proverbial forty-four foot barge poles, stirred the mixture with considerable vigour and large quantities of froth decorated the truck, students and a large portion of the traversed route. Cordial (manufactured by the students, other students please note, patent applied for, hic) was consumed out of the familiarly shaped bottle, and out of articles which are sold to invalids, etc. Other notables were Rosie, a prostrate figure near a poisons cabinet, and a big, bonny, bouncy baby boy armed with an empty (unfortunately for him) large brown bottle with teat attached. Our main signboard was fixed above the rear of the drivers' cab and read—"Take Dexsal and Feel Rosie All Over."

Many students, and a few in particular, were dye-ing

to take part in the pranks scheduled for this parade, with the result that a large number of the public saw red

(rather fishy, no doubt!).

Our excursion this month was to the hydro-electric power development of the River Derwent and tributeries. We proposed to bypass Wayatinah to the Clark Dam, thence to Tarraleah-Tungatinah-Bronte Park-Pine Tier Dam-Lake Echo Power Station and home, a distance of between 220 and 240 miles.

The trip was supposed to have been held a few weeks before, but it was postponed due to the fact that we were unable to procure enough transport from our meagre resources. This time, however, there was a surplus of cars, so bods packed into four of the larger cars and thus we departed.

After an uneventful journey along the Tarraleah Highway we passed Wayatinah (except for one car, the occu-pants being shutterbugs, and I am informed that there was much climbing in and out, over and under the huge hydro water pipes, empty, of course, and that a small avalanche was caused?) and finally reached the Butler's



Transference of £120 from T.P.S.A. bank balance to the Congress Fund. L. to R.: R. Tapping (Sec.), G. Noar (Treas.), J. Large (Pres.).

Gorge Power Station, which is located at the foot of the Clark Dam. A halt was called and after exploring the dam and power station as well as we were able, large quantities of lunch and other stimulants were consumed. During the taking of photos, it is with regret that we announce that a light salmon of the Agfa filter variety met with an accident and crashed to the rocks below. A demonstration of bushwalking was enjoyed by members on the opposite bank as Charlie attempted to walk

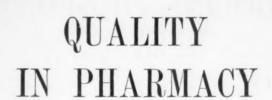
up a "ski jump

Considerably fortified by this time our travels brought us to Tarraleah, where two steel conduits 8 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 7.050 ft. long, carry water to the valve house, thence through six smaller pipes approximately 1,900 ft. long to the power station 982 ft. below. Adjacent to the Tarraleah Power Station is the Tungatinah Power Station, where five steel pipelines, each 3,200 ft. long, carry water to the station for the development of power. At this stage our small party became separated, accidentally, but we were all united at the Pine Tier Dam, which is a part of the Tungatinah Power Development. Due to the lack of rain the dam did not present such a spectacle as last year, when an estimated 400 tons of water per second were flowing over the top.

On our return journey we passed the Dee Lagoon, into which flows the discharged water from the Lake Echo Power Station, past the power station and back, where a considerable quantity of food, mainly pies, was consumed with reckless abandon. Here the party split up and wended their way home independently. A total of approximately 2,000 persons were employed

on construction works, not including the permanent staff employed on operation and maintenance of existing works. To house these people it was necessary to erect construction villages at Bronte Park, Tarraleah and Wavatinah.

Before closing I would like to thank our secretary and treasurer for the amount of work they have done in trying to get a review of our wages for when the new course is in operation—here's hoping.



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Commonwealth and State News

EW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members, desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

"To follow foolish precedents and wink With both our eyes, is easier than to think." -Cowper.

Mr. G. C. Middleton has opened a pharmacy at 9 Watts road, Ryde. Mr. Middleton, who hails from Cessnock, has also had experience in pharmacy overseas.

Mr. S. W. J. Aliprandi has opened a pharmacy at 152 Banna avenue, Griffith.

Mr. R. J. Owens has purchased Cunynhame's pharmacy at 104 Belford street, Broadmeadow.

Mr. R. J. Leith has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. F. Willson White, in Dean street, Albury.

Mr. R. V. Drury has purchased Mr. P. Baldwin's pharmacy at 168 Hunter street, Newcastle.

Mr. G. A. Bell has opened a pharmacy at 1209 Botany road, Mascot.

Mr. J. B. Dugan has opened a pharmacy in Patrick street, Blacktown.

Mr. N. F. Ellis has opened a pharmacy in Joslin street, Kotara.

Mr. G. D. Meyer has purchased Mr. C. L. Diamond's pharmacy at Millthorpe.

Mrs. E. A. Mitchell has purchased the Toukley pharmacy, 150 Main road, Toukley, from Mr. G. L. Shennan.
Mrs. D. E. Martin has opened a pharmacy known as the Keiraville Pharmacy, in Grey street, Keiraville.

Correction .- Mrs. Joyce G. Hissey has written informing us that the paragraph published in our issue of May 30 (page 496), stating that she had sold her pharmacy at 817 Hunter Street West, Newcastle, is incorrect.

OBITUARY

Sutherland's oldest pharmacy has lost its chief, and Sutherland itself has lost a great citizen, in the death of Mr. Frank Hegerty, who passed away at Sutherland Shire District Hospital recently after a coronary occlusion

Mr. Hegerty, over the years, made Sutherland his home town and he leaves behind a host of friends in the business, professional, charitable and sporting fields. He will be sadly missed, but long remembered.

He was outstanding for his genuine feeling and support, both professional and financial, to all charitable bodies of the district. His advice and helping hand was always there for the individual in need.

Mr. Hegarty is survived by his widow and one daughter, Anne.

EXTRACT FROM "THIS I BELIEVE"

By Eric Baume (2GB Broadcast, 22/5/59)
"I've been trying to study the details of the controls on chemists, and here again I made a mistake the other night. I had to address the City Chemists' Association, and I was complaining that chemists' shops were not kept open at the will of the chemist, that is to say, at any

hour in order to serve the public or the doctors in the given area. And it was indicated to me that only qualified chemists take charge of those places at night, and it was hopeless having any trainee and, and the truth burst on me, almost like a flame, and it ruined the whole of my argument, and it made me quite certain that in future I'd learn more about the situation. The chemists themselves have an enormous amount of re strictions today. Those are the restrictions which should be lifted, but, the chemists themselves point out, they are still, broadly speaking, not making profits com-mensurate with the rise in costs, that a great many of the goods which they sell have not risen, and the profits are just as small as they were. On the dispensing side, they point out the absolute care which must be taken in all cases. They indicate the dangers, well obviously from a doctor's mistake perhaps, but they do ask for more freedom from this particular legislation. It occurs to me, having heard them, that the time has come for an enquiry. Not any kind of Royal Commis-sion, but for a general survey of all chemists' problems within the State. A Government survey assisted perhaps by the B.M.A. and other authorities. The chemists today are, as they have been, one of the most valuable portions of assistance to society in this country."

FIRST YEAR APPRENTICE LECTURES COMMENCE

The 1959 series of first year lectures commenced in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on

Addressing nearly two hundred apprentices assembled, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. A. F. Winterton, said: "I give you a hearty welcome to the first year lectures. You will be the last of the chemists to undertake the present pharmacy course. As you know, the new course is coming in and concurrent apprenticeships will be abolished.

Then, there will be no necessity for the first year lectures. The Society gives these lectures to provide you with a grounding in a number of important aspects. gives you an overall grounding, and afterwards when you attend the University your progress must be speeded up.

'Having just commenced your career in pharmacy, you will know nothing of the pharmaceutical organisa-The Pharmaceutical Society of New South is the senior body in pharmacy, and every qualified pharmacist may become a member of it. Provision is also made for associates to join.

"You would be well advised to join the Society as associates, as you will then receive copies of the 'A.J.P.' each month. This is an extremely useful journal and it is well worth joining the Society to get it. It covers all the doings of pharmacy throughout Australia. It prints lectures, articles and very much general information. The 'A.J.P.' alone is worth the associate's fee.

"The Pharmaceutical Society is the ethical body in pharmacy. It looks after educational matters, the poisons laws, and many matters of a professional nature which crop up. I have no doubt whatever that you will take a keen interest in your studies."

Mr. Connolly then gave an outline of the activities

of the Guild and other bodies in pharmacy.
Mr. Winterton then said, "I wish you the best of luck during your course, and I now hand you over with

NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

confidence to your lecturer, Mr. C. G. Gostelow, who will now commence his first lecture."

Dates of Remaining Lectures

Wednesdays, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, August 5, 12, 26, September 2 and 9.

It should be particularly noted that there will be no lecture on Wednesday, August 19.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DINNER

The 1959 Annual Dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held in the Holme and Suther land Room, Sydney University Union, on June 16. Eighty-five persons attended the function.

Guests

Among those present were the Honourable The Minister for Health, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Dr. Alexander, President of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association; Mr. Gee, President of the Australian Dental Association; Dr. S. E. Wright, Associate Professor in Pharmacy; Miss V. Garcia, Federal President of the Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists; Mr. C. G. Gostelow, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales; Mr. J. G. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist; Mr. G. R. Cameron, Under Secretary, Department of Health; Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar, Pharmacy Board of New South Wales; Mr. Welladsen, President, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Chemists' Sub-Branch; Mrs. W. A. Curry, President, Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, New South Wales; Mr. Wildblood, S.U.P.A. The Loyal Toast was honoured.

The Loyal Toast was honoured.

The Pharmaceutical Society

The Pharmaceutical Society
The Toast Master, Mr. J. F. Plunkett, called upon the
President, Mr. A. F. Winterton, to propose the toast,
"The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales."
Mr. Winterton said: "This toast is not the opportunity
for a self-laudatory peroration. The annual dinner
marked the formation of the Society in 1876. Ever since its formation it had been most interested in improving the standard of education, and now, as from last Friday, a three years degree course at the University became It was really splendid to know that something the Society had worked for so long had now come into being. Of recent years the Society had done a great deal to help the introduction of a new course.

"Its latest activity was to raise over £31,000 for ex-

penditure in fitting up the new pharmacy laboratories.
"I am very pleased to see you all here tonight. We look forward to the future of pharmacy with con-

Parliament

Mr. Plunkett then asked Mr. Brian Fegent, a former President of the Society, to propose a toast to Parliament.

ment.

Mr. Fegent said: "It affords me very great pleasure to propose a toast to Parliament, and to couple with it the name of the Honourable, The Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan. Parliament in British countries is based on the best democratic principles. We are fortunate in our type of government. At regular periods a ballot is cast and we can express freely our opinion. That is something that half the world dreams of, but has not the opportunity of adopting. We do appreciate the

the opportunity of adopting. We do appreciate the honour of your presence at this, our annual dinner."

Mr. Sheahan, in responding, said: "I thank Mr. Fegent for his felicitous remarks, and the terms in which he proposed the toast. Last year I said that I was worth one and threepence, if reduced to constituent chemicals, but after having read the newspapers price to the lest but after having read the newspapers prior to the last elections, I decided I was not worth that much as a 'tired old man.' I am very glad to notice the accession of female pharmacists present. I am pleased that the full degree course is now in vogue.

"The matter was pushed ahead by a former Premier, now departed, Mr. McGirr. It was unanimously agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. The Society continues to make suggestions for improving the profession.

'I am delighted to be with you tonight, and pleased at the friendly way you have received me.

The Visitors

Mr. Plunkett then called on Mr. Hall to propose a toast to "Our Guests."

Mr. Hall said: "It is my pleasure to welcome officially the three representatives of organisations in pharmacy, representatives of the State Government, and the Commonwealth Service. It is gratifying that so many people join us, in our annual dinner. They have so many calls on their time.

"We are privileged to entertain the Minister for Health, and his permanent Under Secretary Mr. Came-

"As regards education, New South Wales is ahead almost out of sight. Associate Professor Wright did us proud at the recent Adelaide Conference, in the symposium on education. All States are now moving to-wards a full-time academic course.

"I extend a warm welcome to Dr. Alexander of the B.M.A., and Mr. Gee, President of the Australian Dental Association. We have with us Mr. Jim Kelleher of the Commonwealth Health Department; he is Chief the Commonwealth Health Department; he is Chief Pharmacist. On my right are Professor Thorp and Associate Professor Wright. We have a visitor from Western Australia, Miss Garcia, the first President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists. We have the President of the New South Wales Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, Mrs Curry, and the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. Gostelow, and the Registrar, Mr. Cosgrave. There is an old stalwart in Mr. Les Smith, President of the Guild. There are Mr. Wildblood, of the S.U.P.A., and Mr. Welladsen, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. It is an imposing list of personages, and last but not least, we have Mr. Harold Menson, from Newcastle, representing the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association. I hope that you have all enjoyed yourselves."

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Dr. Alexander, who was called upon to respond, referred to the health team, represented by personages ferred to the health team, represented by personages at the dinner. "We are one big team serving the public, and we derive a great deal of enjoyment in working together. My credo is to stimulate my colleagues to think about the family team. The public relations side of it is most important. We must work together as a team, and these functions provide the opportunity to meet each other in pleasant surroundings."

In supporting the response, Professor Thorp said it was a very great pleasure to come to the dinner. Ten years ago, when he arrived in Australia, he was keen to see a new course implemented. A few senior appointments were necessary. He was pleased to see students come back as teachers.

Miss Garcia said it was a great honour to attend the dinner. The Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists had just been admitted to the P.A.A. The women pharmacists were capable women who would co-operate in any ethical and just cause.

Mr. Gee said he was extremely pleased to be present at the dinner. The co-operation between members of the health team was a splendid feature in Australia. Gostelow said he extended thanks to the Society. He felt that the Pharmacy Board was responsible to a

degree for the introduction of the new course.

Mr. L. W. Smith said that on behalf of the State
Branch Committee of the Guild he had enjoyed himself thoroughly. Co-operation was vitally necessary
between the members of the health team.

Mr. Hall said he would like to refer to the able way in which the Toast Master, Mr. Plunkett, had conducted proceedings. A vote of thanks was carried to the Toast Master by acclamation.



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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The following amendments of, and additions to, the By-laws of the University of Sydney, have been adopted by the Senate and are submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

CHAPTER XIII—FACULTY OF SCIENCE
In Section 2C, by inserting before the words "It shall
e" the words "except as provided in Section 72."
By inserting the following new Sections:

"DEGREES IN PHARMACY 70. There shall be the degrees of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) and Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) in the Faculty of Science.
71. (1) The award of the degrees shall be supervised by a Pharmacy Committee within and under the

by a Pharmacy Committee within and under the general supervision of the Faculty. (2) The Pharmacy Committee shall consist of the Dean, who shall be Chairman, the Professors of Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Physiology, the Associate Professors of Agricultural Microbiology and Pharmacy, and three Lecturers in Pharmacy appointed by the foregoing members provided that if the Dean is a member because of some other appointment the Faculty shall appoint an additional member of the Faculty other than a Lecturer in Pharmacy. The appointed members shall hold office for two years and shall be eligible for re-appointment. re-appointment.

It shall be the duty of the Committee:
(a) to give a decision on all student applications;
(b) to make recommendations to the Faculty on the

appointment of examiners for, and on the award of, the degree of Master of Pharmacy; (c) to make such other recommendations to the Faculty in relation to the degrees as it may from time to time see fit.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
73. Candidates shall, before admission to the Faculty
of Science, have matriculated in accordance with Chapter XX.

The degree is awarded in two grades, namely the Pass degree and the degree with Honours. There are three classes of Honours, namely Class I, Class II and Class III.

A candidate shall, during First Year, complete the following sources:

Chemistry I Physics I Zoology I, and One of the following courses— Mathematics (Pure and Applied) I German I Physics I Geology I Chinese Geography I Hebrew I Greek I Latin I History I Philosophy I English I Psychology I French I Economics I Music I

76. A candidate shall, during Second Year, complete the following courses:

Pharmaceutics I Pharmaceutical Chemistry I Pharmacognosy Microbiology Physiology Biochemistry

candidate shall, during Third Year, complete the following courses:

Pharmaceutics II Pharmaceutical Chemistry II

Pharmacology.

78. A candidate may not take courses in any year until he has completed all courses of the previous

79. (1) A candidate shall pass all courses of any year at the same examination. For the purposes of this section, a deferred examination is considered part of the annual examination. (2) A candidate who is a registered pharmacist or who has qualified for registration as a pharmacist and has completed Chemistry I, Botany I and Materia Medica may be exempted by the Faculty from the courses Chemistry I and Botany I in the

First Year and from the courses Pharmaceutics and Pharmacognosy in the Second Year and if such exemptions are granted may complete the remaining First and Second Year courses in one year.

(3) A candidate under Sub-Section (2) is not eligible for the second Year courses.

(3) A candidate under Sub-Section (2) is not eligible for any prize or scholarship at the annual examination in First and Second Year.

A candidate who has completed Third Year and who is considered by the Head of the Department concerned to have the requisite knowledge and aptitude for an Honours Course may, during the Fourth Year complete the Honours Course in one of the following subject the of the following subjects:

Pharmaceutics Pharmaceutical Chemistry Pharmacology Pharmacognosy Physiology Biochemistry.

81. Except with the permission of the Faculty, a candidate is not eligible for the award of Honours:
(a) if he presents himself for re-examination at

the First Year examination on more than one occasion, or if he presents himself for re-examination at the Second or Third Year examinations.

(b) if he is of more than twelve terms' standing from matriculation when he presents himself for the Fourth Year examination, unless he is a candidate who has not completed First Year at his first attempt, when he may be of not

more than fifteen terms' standing.

82. The candidate who, at the final examinations for the degree with Honours most distinguishes himself shall, if he has obtained First Class Honours and has shown outstanding merit, receive a bronze

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chap-ter a candidate who has qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy with Honours may, before the degree is conferred, present himself for exa-mination in any additional Honours subject at the

mination in any additional Honours subject at the end of a further year during which he has been engaged full-time in work in such subject.

The fee for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy is three pounds. The fee should be paid to the Registrar before the final examination and will not in any case be returned to the candidate. The fee for any re-examination for the degree is three recurses. pounds.

Master of Pharmacy 85. An applicant for admission as a candidate for the degree shall-

(a) except as provided in Chapter XXVI A of these By-laws be a Bachelor of Pharmacy of the University of Sydney with First or Second Class Honours in that branch of Pharmaceutical Science in which he seeks to be a candidate;

pass a preliminary examination unless he is a Bachelor of Pharmacy with First or Second

Bachelor of Pharmacy with First or Second
Class Honours or exempted by the Faculty;
(c) apply during Lent Term for the approval of
the Head of the Department and of the Faculty
of the topic of a thesis.

86. After admission by the Faculty a candidate shall—
(a) not less than one year after passing the preliminary examination nor less than six months
after approval of the topic of the thesis lodge
a thesis embodying the results of an original a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation by him:

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, 48 Burnside Road, Kensington Gardens. F 4577.

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

- (b) if required by the examiners, sit for an examination in the branch or branches of Pharmaceutical Science to which the topic of his thesis
- 87. The investigation shall be carried out in the University of Sydney, except that the Faculty may permit a candidate who is a graduate of the University of Sydney to carry out the investigation or part of it elsewhere.
- The Faculty shall appoint a member of the staff of the University to act as adviser to the candidate.
- 89. A candidate shall lodge with the Registrar three A candidate shall lodge with the Registrar three copies (printed or typewritten) of his thesis not later than the first day of February of the year in which he is to be examined for the degree. He shall state in his thesis, generally in a preface and specifically in notes, the sources from which his information was derived, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portion of the thesis which he claims as original.
- The Faculty shall appoint two examiners of whom one should be normally the person appointed to act as adviser in accordance with Section 88 of this Chapter.
- The degree is not conferred in the case of a Bachelor of Pharmacy with First or Second Class Honours until the candidate is a graduate of one year's standing and in the case of any other candidate until he is a graduate of two years' standing.

 The fee for the degree is five pounds. The fee shall
- be paid to the Registrar before the examination and will not in any case be returned to the candidate. The fee for any re-examination for the degree is
- five pounds.

 93. (1) A candidate admitted under Chapter XXVI A of these By-laws shall

 - (a) be a graduate in Pharmacy of another University at the time of his admission; (b) engage for a period of not less than two years in advanced study and research in the University of Sydney.

 Time spent by a condidate in
 - (2) Time spent by a candidate in advanced study and research in the University of Sydney before admission as a candidate may, for the purpose of this By-law, be deemed by the Faculty

to be time spent after such admission."

By re-numbering the present Section 70 to 74 as Sections 95 to 99.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on June 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman), Messrs K. Cartwright, K. Thomas, Dr. S. E. Wright, Messrs. E. Dempster, G. Simpson, G. Mallam, G. Harman.

Inspector's Reports.—A prosecution was authorised against the proprietor of a Bondi pharmacy.

Applications for Registration were approved as

- (a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: John Radford Horne, Beatrice Carmen Holme, Roberta Marie Currie, Cloria Hazell Ping Kee.
- (b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Rosslyn Mitton (from Victoria), Ronald P. Snell (from Queensland), Barbara M. Fraser (from New Zealand), Hymie Schwartz (from Western Australia), Hymen Rosenberg (from Western Australia).

Name Restored to the Register.—Thomas Norman Brunskill.

For Consideration-Section 11 (e) .-

Neda Matkovic, Yugoslavia. Deferred. Halim G. Alam, Pennsylvania. Referred to the Sub-Committee on Foreign Pharmacists for consideration and report.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Robert Leslie Currie (to Great Britain), George Samuel Cronin (to Great Britain), Alexander McGlinchie Heathwood (to Queensland).

Poisons Act.—The following poisons were reported as having caused death since last meeting: Parathion 1, Barbiturates 5, Arsenic 3, Strychnine 1, Insulin 1, Dinitro-

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—2

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised four new indentures, nine transfers and two extensions.

Notice of Motion.—Dr. Wright gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would move:—
"That consideration be given to the manner by which the Board may be enabled to record and supervise actual work done in pharmacies by qualified persons during the compulsory period of twelve months prior to registration.

Correspondence.-From S.U.P.A.-copy of annual report.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at 157 Gloucester street, Sydney on June 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, Mavis Sweeney, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, B. G. Fegent, J. F. Plunkett and S. Palfreyman.

Useless Medicinal Agents.—Mr. Hall said this matter was discussed at the P.A.A. Conference, and Mr. Attiwill was deputed to send a letter from the P.A.A. to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association on the topic.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories.—List of firms to be contacted during the year 1959. Councillor Wright said he considered that contacts must be personal. Letters were not as effective. After discussion, it was finally decided that the President, or a member of the Executive, together with Councillor Wright, should personally contact firms.

1959 Proceeds of Call to Date.—£3808/8/6. It was stated collections for 1958 totalled £4479/1/-. The sum of £4000 had been remitted to the University, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £479/1/-.

P.A.A. Conference.-Mr. Winterton said that New South Wales representatives regarded the Conference as most successful. Two highlights of the Conference were Dr. Wright's address on Education and Mr. Hall's

were Dr. Wright's address on Education and Mr. Hall's address on the A.P.F.
Mr. Hall then gave an outline of the decisions made concerning the A.P.F. There would now be a composite Committee (an Advisory Committee), an Editorial Secretary, and an improved A.P.F.
The Editorial Secretary would correlate the reports and information received from the various States.
The various editions of the A.P.F. would be published as soon as possible after each new edition of the B.P.

A folder type of addendum would be published to the A.P.F. following publication of a B.P. addendum.

Mr. Fegent said that a remit was passed that we foster pharmaceutical research.

Dr. Wright said that if speakers' remarks are to be handed to the press, the speakers should see what it is

proposed to print, before publication.

Proposed Pharmacy Week.—The proposal that a
Pharmacy Week should be organised, was discussed for

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

some time. It was finally agreed that the matter should rest.

Refresher Lectures, 1959.—Mr. Plunkett said he was sure that it had been agreed that the dates would not be as close together as now planned. He had drawn special attention to the fact, that July 13 was not a suitable night for a lecture, as it clashed with another function

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference. Perth.—Section "O"—Symposium on Formulation—N.S.W. to furnish a speaker.

Dr. Wright said that this matter had been arranged in Adelaide.

Presentation of Registration Certificates-Second Ceremony.—It was decided to ask a personage to perform this function at the appropriate time.

Annual Dinner-Holme & Sutherland Rooms, June 16. The Chairman reported that all persons invited had accepted, with the exception of the Vice-Chancellor. The Minister for Health would attend.

First Year Apprentice Lectures.—Lectures commenced on Wednesday, June 10, in the Stawell Hall, at 9 a.m. The Chairman said he would attend. The first section of the lecture series would be given by Mr. C. G. Gostelow. Applications received so far totalled 174

Pharmacy Ball, August 10, 1959.—Parke-Davis will print the tickets again. It was decided to have prizes at the Ball.

Country Lectures .- The Chairman said that the zoning of New South Wales would have to be reviewed.

Mr. Hall suggested that a conference should be held this year, in Sydney, at which country delegates would attend.

Dr. Wright suggested the conference be held in May next year

It was finally decided to get the feeling of the forth-coming Newcastle meeting and to place the matter on next meeting's agenda.

Lecture at Newcastle, June 10.—"The B.P., 1958, and Recent Advances in Pharmacy." The Chairman said he would accompany Dr. Wright to Newcastle.

Correspondence.—From N.H.V.P.A., advising arrangements made for lecture by Dr. Wright, to be held on June 10.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising that the authority of Dr. C. H. Wirth, of Bankstown, to procure dangerous drugs has been withdrawn.

S.U.P.A., attaching a letter concerning a proposed award for pharmacy apprentices relating to Commen. Day. The letter was read. It was decided that Council was in sympathy with the views expressed, but as the new course comes into being next year, the new students would be full-time at the University. The Society was not an industrial organisation, and could not represent apprentices before an industrial tribunal.

Dr. S. E. Wright, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney, intimating that Mr. Richard Thomas, at present studying in London, proposed to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Bournemouth, September, 1959.

New Members Elected.—Robert Eric Bradley, Miss Jennifer Nellie Buckley, John Thomas Lindsay Cald-well, Miss Shirley Mary George, Barry William Slack, Vincent Arthur Bryant, Selwyn Lewis Shineberg.

Reinstatement.-Lyle George Davey.

Advanced to Full Membership.-Miss Joan Wylma Bartlett, George Stefanoff.

Associate Members.-John Hopetoun Hayman, Charles Edward Price, Miss Helen Macleod Wilson.

Death of Frank Hegerty of Sutherland.-It was decided to remove the name of Frank Hegerty from the Society Members' List, and also to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Hegerty.

Health Week.—The Chairman said he had received a phone call from Mr. Burniston, Health Education Officer, who referred to the Health Week proposal this year. The slogan had been adopted, "Clean Hands for Good Health."

Health."

Space and light were free in the basement of the Town Hall to organisations, in conjunction with displays, during Health Week. Say, a display relating to the efficiency of the new detergents. Health Week was usually held in October. Mr. Fegent suggested referring the matter to the Society's Industrial Group. It was finally decided that the Chairman should phone Mr. Johnson, of Burroughs Wellcome and Co., who is an Officer of the Industrial Group, asking him to investigate the proposal.

Common Room—Pharmacy Department.—Dr. Wright suggested a grant should be made towards furnishing the Common Room with curtains, chairs and tables. The room was used by the Society, supper being served there.

It was decided that Dr. Wright should be asked to furnish a list of the items required, together with estimates of their cost.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on May 14, at 9 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, K. A. Cartwright and A. C. Fraser.

Welcome to Mr. A. C. Fraser.—The Chairman extended a warm welcome to Mr. Fraser, an honorary member of the State Branch Committee.

P.A.A. Conference, Adelaide.—The various items listed in the agenda for the Adelaide Conference were discussed and the views of the Committee noted by representatives who would attend the Conference.

Guild House, 199 Clarence Street, Sydney.—The Chairman said that the meeting would adjourn at a later stage and visit Guild House for inspection of the premises. Mr. Smith said he had taken out a Public Risk Policy, covering accidents in the building.

The architect would report on the reinstatement value

The architect would report on the reinstatement value of Guild House, and an insurance would have to be taken out for this amount.

Guild Merchandising & Publicity Project

Current Promotion.—Mr. Feller said the vitamin promotion had been very successful The Guild and its members had every reason to feel satisfied and pleased with the results to date. The good results were attributed to greater effort on the part of the retail trade. The project was succeeding because of internal impact on the members.

Interview With Ethical Manufacturers' Association.— Mr. Feller said the deputation went on behalf of the Federal Council regarding Prescription Proprietaries and the time at which price alterations would become effective.

The Association readily agreed to bring them into line with the P.B. alterations. The Association agreed to make a recommendation to its members accordingly, that is, price alteration must become effective on or prior to the first of the month in order that the price alteration should become effective as regarding the retail price on the first of the month next succeeding.

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EYE DROPS

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Costs 36/- Doz. Retails 5/3.

Packed in an eye-catching Counter Unit of 1 Dozen.

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CITRAN-A is being extensively detailed throughout Australia by the agents.

- · Attractive display units and literature are available on request.
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25	5/-	7/6
100	15/-	22/6
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NEW SOUTH WALES--Continued

"Counter Points".—Mr. Les Smith then introduced to the meeting Mr. Neil Smith, of Newcastle. (Applause.)

The meting then proceeded to discuss the possibility of Mr. Neil Smith assuming the position of Editor of a publication similar to "Counter Points," for circulation periodically to members of the Guild.

Mr. Neil Smith said that "Counter Points," as circulated in the Newcastle area, was especially for the assistants to read.

Mr. Feller suggested sending two copies of the "Counter Points" to each pharmacy.

It was decided to accept Mr. Neil Smith's services regarding the editorship of "Counter Points" for the whole of the Guild members in N.S.W.

Mr. Les Smith said Mr. Neil Smith would have authority to incur expense.

The publication to be issued every two months, to tie with our Guild Merchandising and Publicity Pro-

After further discussion it was decided that "Counter Points" be published monthly. The next promotion would be June/July, "Winter Needs."

Trade & Commerce Sub-Committee

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference, August 3 and 4.—Remits to be dealt with at a later stage.

Discussion With Mr. R. J. Sutherland (Wyeth) re S.M.A.—The Chairman said that lunch had been partaken with Mr. Sutherland and he had explained the company's decision regarding the marketing of S.M.A.

Supplies of Influenza Virus Vaccine to Firms by C.S.L.—It was reported that the C.S.L. had circularised the wholesale prices. The matter had been referred to the Federal Secretary for investigation.

New Baby Food .- A member referred to the fantastic proposals of a firm regarding Baby Food. Wholesale 11/6, sell at 11½d. or 1/- retail. The firm proposed a

two-price structure also.

It was decided that a warning should be issued in the Guild Service Bulletin that a Baby Food was coming on the market and members should not put it in stock until they had received word from the Guild.

Correspondence.-From Federal Secretary, re twofor-one offers. Amendments to the present resolution will have to be submitted by way of remit to the Fede-

ral Council Annual Meeting.
From Federal Secretary, seeking the opinion of the State Branch Committee on the difficulty of affixing labels to plastic containers for nasal sprays. It was suggested that clear cellotape should be used.

From Federal Secretary, advising the coloured prints of the Guild House murals have been despatched.
From R.S.S.A.I.L.A. (Chemists' Sub-Branch), advising that sub-branch members consider certain sections of

the TV commercials give the impression that retail chemists are open for 24 hours a day. It was pointed out that the Sundays and holidays commercial was de-

signed to stress our service in emergencies.
From N.S.W. Wholesale Distributors' Association of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, inviting the State Branch Committee to nominate a member to join the Association's Prices Committee. It was decided that Mr. R. L. Frew be nominated as a member to join the Association's Prices Committee.

New Members Elected.—Ronald McKenzie Beesley, Brian John Daly, Nicky Drach, John Hilton Lee, John Joseph Malouf, John Peter Murphy, Barry John Quig-ley, Russell David Sinclair, Miss Daphne May Sternley, Russell David Salvebeck, Rodney John Baz.

Reinstatements.—Robert David Coates, William Anthony Curry, Barry James Hain, Kenneth Ivo Payne, Harry Clyde Smith.

The meeting terminated at 4 p.m.

CTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Birth.-On April 24, to Margaret and Geoff Treleaven, a daughter (Anne). Congratulations.

OBITUARY

William Samuel Butterfield

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. William Samuel Butterfield.

Mr. Butterfield was apprenticed to Mr. T. A. Wild, of Ararat. He completed the course for qualification in the Victorian College of Pharmacy, passed the Final Exam-ination and was registered in August, 1930. He had not been in active practice in pharmacy for some time.

FINAL EXAMINATION PASSES

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria has notified that the following candidates were successful at the Final Examination conducted by the Board during June:—

Passes: A. F. Adderley, I. R. Ampt, B. J. Baquie, P. T. Beresford, J. M. Douglas, G. J. Duffus, B. P. Grogan, Miriam Gunn, N. B. Hanger, H. G. Henshall, Nancy Winifred Hindson, D. McG. Johns, Catherine Ann Johnson, Maija Kimenis, Barbara Janet Lockhead, Wendy Dorothea Morrow, J. C. Murphy, H. P. Saffer, S. Shenker, Anita Marie Sim, N. F. Spielvogel, R. N. T. Sword, A. F. Watson, A. J. Widdicombe, Patricia Williams.

VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' GOLFERS' CLUB

The Victorian Chemists' Golfers' Club played a charity golf tournament at Huntingdale Golf Club on June 10. A large sum was raised in aid of the Girl Guides Spastic Children's Appeal.

The results were:-

1. Four-ball Event Winners (43 points): Mr. Allan Taylor-Mr. John Hargreaves.

2. Runners-up (41 points): Mr. A. Fredriksen-Mr. Alex Hallett.

First Nine: Mr. Leo Kennedy-Dr. Wilson won on count back from Ian Ewing-Mr. Hugh Lloyd Jones and Mr. George Gorey-Mr. Bunny Wolfe (21 points).

Second Nine: Mr. Ben Davis-Mr. Basil Donald won on count back from Mr. R. Nicholson-Mr. F. Piper.

Nearest Pin: Mr. Bill Alcock. Long Drive: Mr. Frank Montegano.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA DISCUSSION GROUP

Fluoridation

The meeting of the Discussion Group on June 10 featured a talk on fluoridation by Dr. L. R. A. Williams, Chairman of the Dental Health Education Committee of the Australian Dental Association. The President of the Group, Mr. David Lumsden, introduced the speaker. The meeting was arranged following discussion at a meeting of the Dental-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. mittee.

Dr. Williams in a most informative talk, outlined the case for fluoridation, emphasising that this seemed to be the only practical way at present known of dealing with the national problem of dental decay.

A recent American film on fluoridation added to the interest of the evening.

Dr. Williams answered many questions at the conclusion of his talk. Mr. A. L. Hull, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, thanked Dr. Williams on behalf of those present.

—G. K. Treleaven, Secretary, Discussion Group.
[A summary of Dr. Williams' talk appears elsewhere in this section.-Ed.]

THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

Additional Gifts from Wholesalers and Manufacturers

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society wishes to thank contributors to the building fund for the following donations announced since publication of the last list ("A.J.P." May 30, 1959)

nst (A.J.I ., May 30, 1933).			
Previously acknowledged	£83,125	15	0
Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Nottingham,			
England	623	5	0
Beckers (Vic.) Pty. Ltd	100	0	0
Dunning Foundation Inc. U.S.A	110	14	
Bristol Myer Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney	1,000	0	0
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., Sydney	1,000	0	0
Protos Chemicals Pty. Ltd	300	0	0
Vick Chemical Co., U.S.A	10,000	0	0
Marshall's Chemical Co. Pty. Ltd	250	0	0
Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd	250	0	0
	COC PEO	4	0

£96,759 4 2

MISSION IN AMERICA

During their recent visit to the United States, Messrs. Eric Scott, Nigel Manning and Keith Attiwill visited



the extensive headquarters of Wyeth International Ltd. at Radnor, Pennsylvania. Here the visitors are shown with (left) Mr. Frederick J. Cavanaugh, vice-president of Wyeth International, and (far right) Mr. Oscar A. Siso, director of sales promotion.

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VICTORIA—Continued

THE FEDERATED PHARMACISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND DISPENSARY EMPLOYEES' GUILD OF AUSTRALIA PADEGA

PADEGA is a professional association of pharmacists and apprentices representing employees in pharmacy, and is registered for that purpose with the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

New officers for 1959 declared elected are:
President: Mr. D. N. Fairy.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. E. Griffiths and Mr. B. Pearce.
Treasurer: Mr. M. Blachford.
Secretary: Mr. J. H. Snow.
Trustees: Mr. V. Frank and Mr. H. Tregellas, F.P.S.
Committee: Mr. J. Hayward, Mr. B. G. DeLacy, F.P.S., and Miss J. Grice, F.P.S.

Wages for Retail Pharmacists.—Employee representa-tives on the Wages Board conferred with leaders of the Victorian branch of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild. Further discussion will be necessary before wages are altered in Victoria.

It appeared evident from the discussion that PADEGA It appeared evident from the discussion that PADEGA would help pharmacy considerably by setting up legally constituted branches in other States. A Guild representative stated that in N.S.W. the Shop Assistants' Union represents pharmacists in securing wages.

The Guild agreed that the system of obtaining relievers was unsatisfactory. It was difficult to deal with the problems exceived with the system.

the problems associated with the system.

White Coats as a Tax Deduction.—Following inquiries by a member, PADEGA applied to the Taxation Department for a deduction for employees providing their own white coats. This will be allowed where a certificate of the employer is enclosed with the tax return, stating that the employee is required to provide his own white coat. A similar deduction is allowed for laundering at the employee's expense.

The New Student System PADEGA has convened

The New Student System.—PADEGA has convened discussion with the F.P.S. Guild, the Council of the Society and the Students' Representative Council on wages and conditions under the new system.

A.C.S.P.A.—Following a survey made by the President, it was decided to affiliate with this organisation of professional employees.

Basic Wage Adjustments.—Following the Court action, the Secretary has called the Wages Boards together to consider adjustments for apprentices, managers and assistants. The results will be notified to members and intending members, together with a table of casual and relievers' rates.

Armed Forces.—The rates of pay for pharmacists are considered to be unsatisfactory. No action has been taken as yet.

Intending members may write to the Secretary at 136 Cross street, West Footscray, or phone the President at night (MW 5696). Subscription is £1 per year or 10/for apprentices.

-J. H. Snow, Secretary.

AMENDMENT OF THE PHARMACY REGULATIONS

Published in the Victoria Gazette, June 3, 1959. Under the powers in that behalf conferred by Part III of the Medical Act 1958 (No. 6309) the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, doth hereby make the following Regulations,

that is to say:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Pharmacy Regulations 1959 and shall be read and construed as one with the Pharmacy Regulations 1930 and all Regulations amending the same, all of which Regulations and these Regulations may be cited together as the Pharmacy

Regulations.

2. After Regulation 80 of the Pharmacy Regulations there shall be added the following Regulation:—

80A. Every pharmaceutical chemist who practises

pharmacy in any premises shall:—

1. Provide an actual dispensing area for the dispensing of medicines, such area to be isolated from the area where cases and goods are unpacked or where general merchandise which is not used in dispensing

2. Provide a reticulated water service in the actual dispensing area in places where a permanent and recognised supply of water is available and shall provide for the heating of water in quantities adequate for dispensing purposes.

3. Provide a dispensing bench and maintain in a clean and sanitary condition a suitable section of the top thereof for working purposes, such section to be covered with material impervious to water.

Keep in the actual dispensing area a rubbish bin, such bin to be constructed of material impervious to

water and to be constructed of material impervious to water and to be fitted with a suitable lid.

5. Maintain all sinks, floors, benches, walls, ceilings, apparatus, containers and dispensing bottles in the actual dispensing area and the clothing of all persons engaged therein in a state of cleanliness.

6. Neither angle to be constructed.

Neither smoke tobacco nor permit tobacco to be

smoked by any person in the actual dispensing area.
7. Not store on the open shelves, benches or surrounds of the actual dispensing area goods or materials which are not being used in current dispensing procedures.

After Regulation 88 of the Pharmacy Regulations

there shall be added the following Regulation:—
89. Every pharmaceutical chemist who practises

pharmacy in any premises shall:—

1. Keep or cause to be kept in such premises for reference at all times the current editions of the undermentioned publications together with any supplements, addenda or amendments thereto:

The British Pharmaconeia The Australesian Pharmacon

The British Pharmacopoeia, The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, The British Pharmaceutical Codex, Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia, Vol. 1, The Poisons Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations and the Schedules to the Poisons Act (office consolidation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria), and Prescription Proprietary Guide (Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.)

lishing Co. Ltd.).

2. Keep at such premises at all times a Dangerous Drugs Register, a Sale of Poisons Book, a Prescription Book, or approved card system for the recording of prescriptions and such other records as may be required by the Poisons Act or by the Medical Act or by Regulations made under such acts.

3. Keep or cause to be kept a fixed cupboard for the storage of poisons in addition to the Dangerous Drugs cupboard in accordance with the requirements of the

Poisons Act and the Regulations made under that Act.
4. Keep or cause to be kept an adequate range of apparatus, required for heat-treating, mixing, fusing, filtering, weighing, measuring and otherwise treating or preparing drugs of preparations of drugs in con-formity with contemporary professional practice, any such apparatus required for weighing and measuring to be in the metric, avoirdupois and apothecaries systems.

These Regulations shall come into operation on publication in the Government Gazette.

FLUORIDATION

A talk given to members of the Discussion Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria by Dr. L. R. A. Williams, Chairman of the Dental Health Education Committee of the Australian Dental Association, on June

At the present time there is world-wide interest in fluoridation as a public health measure for the partial reduction of tooth decay.

In the U.S.A. on June 1, 1958, 1,651 communities serving 33 million people were using fluoridated water. Furthermore, in the United States there are 300 com-

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VICTORIA—Continued

munities of approximately four million people in which the water is naturally fluoridated. At least 20 other countries had fluoridation programmes in operation at

countries had fluoridation programmes in operation at the beginning of this year.'

Fluoridation involves the adjustment of the fluoride content of a domestic water supply to a desirable level. At this dentally ideal concentration fluoride will considerably reduce the amount of dental decay which would be experienced by persons not drinking such water. The actual amount of fluoride added varies with that present in the existing water supply and also with the climatic conditions. An extremely small amount of fluoride is necessary; in fact, for a temperate climate one part of the element fluoride to a million parts of water is generally the desirable amount. (One household teaspoon filled with sodium fluoride powder would contain the quantity which must be dissolved in 440 gallons of fluoride free water to give a fluoride concentration of one part per million.)

of one part per million.)

The use of fluoridation for the partial control of dental caries is based on the observation that there is very much less dental decay in those areas where fluoride occurs naturally in the drinking water. This has been demonstrated not only in the United States, but also in other countries where neighbouring communities have different water supplies, that is, some contain fluoride and some do not.

and some do not.

The original observation was based on a study of 7,257 twelve to fourteen year-old children in 21 cities in four states in America, who had all used the domestic water supply continuously since birth. Careful assessment of the prevalence of dental decay established an inverse relationship between dental decay and the fluoride content of the water supplies: a high incidence of dental decay was associated with a low concentration of fluoride in the water and vice versa, particularly in the range of 0.1 to 1.0 pp. million of fluoride.

These findings have been extended in the United States

These findings have been extended in the United States and confirmed by observations in other countries." It has been shown in Argentina, Hungary, England

It has been shown in Argentina, Hungary, England and the United States that the effects of fluoride in reducing dental decay continue into adult life in individuals who continue to use a water supply containing fluoride.

In 1944 studies were initiated in Canada and the United States to determine whether mechanically added fluoride would produce identical dental effects. As a result of fourteen years' experience with fluoridation it can be stated that the dental effects of drinking mechanically fluoridated water are identical with those associated with the use of waters containing fluoride occurring naturally. The main factors to be considered in relation to fluoridation are:—Desirability, Efficiency, Safety, Practicability and Legality.

Desirability

The prevalence of dental decay is a national calamity, both in terms of health and economic expenditure; in fact, gross dental decay and the use of artificial teeth are so common in this country that many people look on this departure from a state of health almost as if it were a normal biological process.

Records from the pre-school clinic of the Melbourne Dental Hospital show that each child has an average of five decayed teeth before the age of seven. A survey in New South Wales has shown that dental decay affects 98.5 per cent. of children in the age group 6 to 15 years. Among Australian adults the prevalence of dental

decay is higher in Victoria than in any other State.

When neglected, dental decay produces foci of infection, potentially dangerous to general health. It results in loss of teeth and impairment of chewing efficiency; it may lead to an altered relationship of the teeth, thus influencing facial appearance. It is generally agreed that unless some measure of prevention is instituted large numbers of the community, particularly the children,

will never become dentally fit. For many years the dental profession has advocated certain accepted methods of controlling dental decay. These have included the regular brushing of teeth immediately after eating, the reduction of sticky, readily fermentable carbohydrates in the diet and the use of dietary supplements. While these are effective on the individual level they have been unacceptable on a community basis.

It is obvious that public health dental programmes, if they are to reduce the need for extensive dental care, should be directed first to the child population. Thus the children, who are the future adults, will receive benefit first, but these benefits will be carried through into adult life.

Efficiency

In 1945, studies were begun in the United States and Canada to determine whether the adjustment of the fluoride content of the drinking water to a level of 1.0 part per million would confer the same dental benefits as did the consumption of water containing fluoride occurring naturally at the same concentration.

The Newburgh Kingston⁶ study in New York State was very carefully prepared and carried out; in each centre children were given a complete medical and dental examination. The Newburgh study was begun in May, 1945, and the fluoride content of the water was adjusted to a level of 1.2 parts per million. The water supply of Kingston, the nearby control city, has remained unaltered and fluoride deficient. In June, 1955, after ten years of fluoride experience, medical and dental examinations were completed in Newburgh and Kingston. The result of these examinations confirmed the effectiveness of fluoridation reducing dental decay. The children in Newburgh aged six to nine years who had drunk fluoridated water throughout their lives showed a reduction of 58 per cent. in dental decay, compared with a similar group of children in Kingston.

The first permanent molars are frequently used as an index of caries experience among children, because this tooth accounts for the major incidence of caries in this group. Among six to nine year-old children eight times as many first molars were lost because of caries among the Kingston children than noted among the Newburgh children.

One of the arguments which is advanced against fluoridation is the potential damage of mottled enamel or dental fluorosis which, in its severe form, is a disfiguring condition of the teeth. However, the concentration of fluoride needed to control dental decay is always less than that which produces any disfiguring effects on the teeth. Examination of the children in Newburgh showed that approximately 10 per cent. of the children had whitish flecking on their teeth. However, in Kingston almost 20 per cent. of the children showed similar white flecks on their teeth, not due to fluoride, but some other developmental deficiency. Thus it appears that fluoridated water results in the formation of more perfect enamel and a lessening in the occurrence of formative defects which appear as circular white or coloured patches.

In the same year as the Newburgh-Kingston study commenced a similar project was begun in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and a pattern of a reduction of dental decay has been shown after ten years which parallels that of Newburgh, New York.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, the effects of mechanically fluoridated water have not only been compared with those of a fluoride deficient water supply, but with the effects of a water supply containing 1.2 parts per million natural fluoride which is consumed by the inhabitants of Aurora, Illinois." The findings from this study area after eleven years indicate that the use of a fluoridated water supply confers the same dental benefits as naturally fluoridated water of the same concentration.

A number of other studies in the United States commenced over ten years ago show uniformly similar results and unquestionably establish the efficiency of fluoridation.

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SYDNEY



VICTORIA—Continued

Safety

Fluoride is a normal constituent of the human diet and, in fact, no diet is completely devoid of it. The amount of fluoride which is ingested in food is relatively constant, about 0.3 to 0.4 mg. per day. However, it is the variable quantity ingested in water which is of particular significance as far as dental health is concerned.

A comprehensive study of two groups of people living in Bartlett and Cameron in Texas, designed to detect any physiological effects of exposure to fluoride in the water supply was carried out over a ten-year period from 1943." The subjects of the study had resided for an average of 36.7 years in the high fluoride area of Bartlett, where the water supply contained 8.0 parts per million of fluoride. As was to be expected, mottled enamel was observed in all persons continuously resident in Bart-lett from birth to the end of the period of tooth forma-tion. Otherwise the only significant difference between the two groups of people as revealed by clinical investigations and laboratory studies was a slightly higher rate for abnormalities of the heart and blood vessels in Cameron, the low fluoride town. Thus, it is said, there is no evidence that the high fluoride content of the water supply is detrimental to the general health of the persons living in Bartlett.

A recent study of mortality rates in 64 cities in the U.S.A. with over 10,000 population gives further evidence of the complete harmlessness of fluoride in drinking water.10 This report analyses mortality from all causes in addition to five specially selected—heart disease, cancer, nephritis, cirrhosis of the liver, and intracranial lesions. A comparison of the mortality experience for fluoride and non-fluoride cities shows no signi-

ficant difference.

It has been frequently claimed by those opposing fluoridation that mortality rates have increased in those areas where fluoridation has been initiated. However, areas where nuoridation has been initiated. However, the figures for deaths due to cardio-vascular-renal diseases in Kingston, New York (fluoride free) and Newburgh, New York (1.2 parts per million) showed that the death rate for this cause in Kingston exceeded Newburgh for six of the twelve years 1942-53." The comparative mortality rates for nephritis, cancer, heart disease and intra-cranial lesions in Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., where the water has been fluoridated to a level of 1.0 parts per million since 1945 and Muskegon, where the water is fluoride free, show no significant differences either before or after the commencement of fluoridation.

Over the ten-year period of the Newburgh-Kingston study, the children of both cities have been medically examined each year and the findings compared. Physical examinations, measurements of height and weight, radiological studies as well as urine analysis and blood examinations showed no deviations when comparison

of the two groups was made.¹¹
In Great Britain the Minister for Health (1956) has reported: "As an additional check, comparisons have been made in this country of vital statistics in high and low fluoride areas and the following rates have been studied; pre-natal and infant mortality rates; stillbirth rates; death rate from all causes; death rates from kidney diseases (nephritis and nephrosis), cancer (all forms), ulcer of the stomach, cardio-vascular diseases, cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast. In none of these were there any differences between high and low fluoride areas which could be interpreted as indicating any harmful effect on health, nor even a slight pointer to the need for any further studies to demonstrate this."12

These reports are but a few of a great number of studies conducted and embrace not only comparisons of the health of persons who have used fluoridated water and fluoride free water, but those who throughout their whole lifetime have used waters containing natural fluoride at many times the recommended concentration.

The report of the Special Committee of the World

Health Organisation released on September 4, 1957, said: "The most convincing evidence of the safety of water "The most convincing evidence of the safety of water fluoridation comes from places where people have drunk naturally fluoridated water all their lives. No one has ever detected any ill-effects, except for mottled teeth in the areas where the natural fluoride concentration is too high," the World Health Organisation concluded, after an examination of scientific evidence, that: "All these findings fit together in a consonant whole that these findings fit together in a consonant whole that constitutes a great guarantee of safety, a body of evidence without precedence in public health procedure."

Practicability

No major technical difficulties have been encountered during the fourteen years of mechanical fluoridation.

Equipment is available which will add the fluoride compound to the water supply with accuracy and reli-ability. Analytical methods have been developed which enable the fluoride concentration to be determined accurately and no possibility of excessive quantities of fluoride entering the water supply exists.

A variety of chemical feeding equipment is available, the choice depending on the type of compound to be added to the water supply and the amount of water to be treated. The fluoride compounds usually used for water treatment are sodium silico-fluoride, added by a volumetric or gravimetric dry feeder or sodium fluoride which is added by a solution feed pump. More recently, calcium fluoride has been used for fluoridation by in-creasing its solubility with alum. This considerably reduces the cost of fluoridation.

The determination of the fluoride content of the water has also been facilitated by the development of appara-tus which will continuously estimate the fluoride content of the water.

Variations in the cost are attributable to the following factors:-The size of the community and the consumption of water per head; the initial fluoride concentration of the water; the type of chemical fed; the type of equipment used; the number of feeder installations needed and whether a water chemical treatment plant is already in existence. In Victoria few supplies are treated, so in most cases additional equipment and maintenance staff would be required. For the larger installations the labour costs would be progressively less per head of

Beaconsfield, in Tasmania, has been fluoridating its water supply since 1953 and the cost has been 1/31 person per annum when using sodium silico-fluoride. Beaconsfield has a chemist in charge of the municipal water plant. Yass, in New South Wales, has also been adding fluoride to its water supply since 1956.

"The process of fluoridation involves no new or un-

usual problems in water works engineering."

Legality

One of the main objections raised against fluoridation is that it is unconstitutional, that it is a matter of private health rather than public health or is a denial of religious In all cases where objections have been urged in the United States, fluoridation measures have been sustained by the action of the Courts. The cases which have been decided have unanimously rejected all these contentions.

The question of personal rights in relation to fluoridation has been thoroughly investigated by the New Zealand Commission of Inquiry, whose findings were published in July, 1957. They have examined the nature of the argument, particularly as it relates to the liberty of the subject, the rights of the citizens in public utilities and the question of compulsion and they have con-

"1. That the avoidance of fluoridated water might cause inconvenience, but in no case would its use be compulsory

2. That the process does not involve medication of community supplies.

3. That humans have an inherent right to water as one of the essentials of life, but not such wide interests in



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VICTORIA—Continued

regard to community water supplies which are merely one of the means of providing it.

4. That no question of personal liberty arises in regard

to fluoridation.

Endorsement of Fluoridation in Australia

Following the submission of a report by the Dental Advisory Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, that Council at its 36th Session on December 4, 1953, passed two resolutions; the first was a general statement on the benefits of fluoridation and the second, a recommendation that each State Health Department set up an Advisory Committee "to review, advise on and supervise proposals for the addition of fluoride to communal water supplies."

On March 15, 1954, the Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia endorsed the resolu-tions of the National Health and Medical Research

On October 16, 1954, the Federal Council of the Australian Dental Association resolved:—"That this council, after full consideration of the present information available, reaffirms its opinion that the fluoridation of communal water supplies is a national health measure and formally endorse the presenting of the processing of the proc formally endorses the procedure as an important contri-butory factor in the prevention of dental decay." In May, 1957, the National Health and Medical Re-

search Council reaffirmed its previous decision in relation to fluoridation.

to fluoridation.

In Tasmania, the Public Health Act was amended to allow the fluoridation of water supplies.

In New South Wales a Water Fluoridation Act was passed in 1957 to regulate the fluoridation of water supplies by water authorities and Local Government bodies. A Statutory Committee is established under the Act and this Committee will advise municipal authorities. Act and this Committee will advise municipal authorities

on all aspects of the fluoridation procedure.

The fluoride content of Victorian water supplies is generally low (e.g., Melbourne, 0.2 parts per million). At the same time the water supply serving over 75 per cent. of the population is readily amenable to fluoridation. When these factors are considered, together with the high decay rates in this State, it would appear that there great scope for the introduction of fluoride as public health measure in Victoria.

Fluoridation is not a panacea. It will not prevent all decay, but it has been shown that it will substantially reduce the prevalence of dental decay in children born and bred in an area served by a fluoridated water supply and that they wil carry this benefit into adult life.

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PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at "Guild House," St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on June 1, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. F. Iliffe, W. Wishart, the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and Minutes

Secretary.
Mr. A. W. McGibbony, a former member, was present by invitation and was welcomed by the President.

Return of the President.-Mr. A. W. Callister, behalf of the members of the Board, extended a welcome to their President, Mr. Manning, on his return from an overseas trip. The President thanked the members of the Board for their welcome.

Correspondence.-Letters dealt with by the Board included the following

From the World Health Organisation, Geneva, to the President, expressing the hope that a report of the classification of medicinal substances in Australia and other certain information referred to in a discussion with Mr. Manning would be forwarded in due course.

The President said he was preparing for the Board a report on his overseas visit and that copies of this would

be circulated to the Board members before the next meeting, when it could be considered. From several chemists, forwarding statutory declara-tions concerning the accidental loss of small quantities

of drugs.

To a pharmaceutical chemist, pointing out that it was an infringement of the Medical Act, Part III, to act as an infringement of the Medical Act, Part III, to act as an infringement of the Medical Act, Part III, to act as an infringement of the Medical Act, Part III, to act as a long of the Medi manager of a pharmacy while registration was unrenewed.

Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee: The President said that Mr. McGibbony had intimated his intention of resigning from the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee. Mr. McGibbony had given services the value of which could not be estimated, since he was appointed as a Board nominee on that committee. His untiring work in that capacity had been eulogised by both State and Federal authorities.

The President said he had hoped that Mr. McGibbony

might reconsider his decision.

Mr. McGibbony thanked the President for his kind expressions, but indicated that for health reasons he must confirm his resignation. He would, however, always be available as long as he could to help the Board with

any problem in which he felt he could be of service.

The President said the Board would always be pleased to avail itself of this offer.

The Registrar said the Board had no official advice

from the Department of Health regarding Mr. McGib-bony's resignation. It was resolved that a panel of three names should be submitted to the Department when called for.

Nico Morphine.—The recommendation transmitted from U.N.O. that Nico Morphine be brought within control of the Sixth Schedule, Part I (Dangerous Drugs), was considered, and it was resolved that a recommenda-



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QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Room No. 51 (Fifth Floor), Savings
Bank Building, 25 Bank Street, Adelaide.
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St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

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tion in proper terms be prepared for submission to the Board at the next meeting.

Applications for Restoration to the Pharmaceutical Register.—Applications were received from two persons for restoration of their names, which had been removed from the Pharmaceutical Register under the provisions of Section 89, Medical Act 1958. It was resolved that these applications be considered at a later meeting.

Pharmacy Regulations.—The President submitted for consideration of the Board a draft of some further proposed regulations under the Medical Act 1958 and explained their importance. It was resolved that the members should consider the proposals and that they be further discussed at a later meeting.

Poisons Schedules.—A progress report from the Special Committee was presented by Mr. Callister and some consideration was given to the substances emanating from the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Adelaide concerning the content of the proposed schedules III and IV.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Wishart), presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,327/14/1 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on June 9, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. Eric Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), and R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary).

Changes in Course of Training.-The Secretary reported that copies of a pamphlet prepared following a meeting of representatives of the Council, the Guild and the Pharmacy Board, had been circulated to all students, prospective students and chemists.

This pamphlet set out, in general terms, the new course and what would be required of students already indentured.

The President said this was an attempt to clear up the confusion which had arisen, but he thought there would be elements of uncertainty which would occur from time to time as the course progressed.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled,

and the following letters were dealt with:
To the Society's solicitors, seeking interpretation of a clause in the contract with the builder.
To A. F. W. Vale, conveying sympathy on death of his

From the Hon. Gen. Secretary, A.N.Z.A.A.S., submitting the names of Messrs. N. C. Manning and A. W. Callister as nominees of the Society to the General Coun-

cil Meeting in Perth in August, 1959.
From Mr. J. H. Cook, presenting specie jar from the pharmacy of his late father. Letter of thanks to be sent.

New Members Elected.— Full Members.—Jillian Lesley Heywood, Dale Brendan Spinks.

Transfer from Apprentice Membership.-Geoffrey V.

Apprentice Members.—Schut Fung (Miss) Loke, Kathleen Ann Rogers, Joy Silvester, Geoffrey Robert Smith, Elaine Patricia Witney.

Library: It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Honorary Librarian, Mrs. Crawford, that the following books be obtained for the Society's library:

The Pharmacology of Plant Phenolics, by J. W. Fairbairn.

Lecture Notes on the Use of the Microscope, by R. Barer.

School Course of Biology, by L. J. F. Brimble and L. M. J. Kramer.

Hospital Dispensing: A further report concerning arrangements for dispensing at a country hospital was submitted. The Secretary said that a roster had not yet been set up in pursuance of the agreement reached when local chemists, together with representatives of the Society and Guild discussed the matter with the secretary of the hospital.

Council asked that a further report be submitted at the next meeting.

P.A.D.E.G.A.—A letter from the secretary of the P.A.D.E.G.A. concerning proposals for rates of pay to apprentices or students under the new system was read and it was agreed that members of the Council should attend the next meeting of the association, when a discussion on the subject would take place.

Advertising.—A communication was received from the Victorian Branch of the Guild, drawing attention to an advertisement to which some exception had been taken.

There was general agreement during the discussion that advertising of professional services was most undesirable and not in the best interest of pharmacy.

The President said that in Great Britain this type of advertising had practically disappeared as a result of the disciplinary action by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

College Curriculum.— An enquiry was received from the Guild as to whether suggestions would be received concerning the subject of pharmacy administration, which it was proposed would be included in the curriculum. Council agreed that it would be pleased to receive recommendations from the Guild in regard to this subject.

Annual Church Services.—Arrangements were noted. At St. Paul's Cathedral, the first lesson would be read by Mr. Oxley, and the second lesson by Mr. Manning, President of the Board.

Fellowship Dinner.—Arrangements for the presentation of Honorary Fellowships to Professor F. H. Shaw, Professor S. D. Rubbo and Mr. W. R. Jewell, at the annual buffet dinner of Fellows of the Society on June 26 were submitted to the Council and approved.

The New College.—Progress was reviewed by the President, who placed before Council his views regarding a number of aspects of the building. After discussion of the various matters raised by the President, it was agreed that details regarding finishing of the Assembly Hall, entrance foyer, corridors, etc., be left in the hands of the Executive.

Water Heaters.—A recommendation from the Dean for the purchase of gas-heated water stills for the chemistry laboratories in the new College was approved.

The meeting closed at 11.45 a.m.

THE P.D.L.

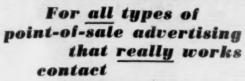
Directors'
Meeting

The 412th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on June 17, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock and the Secretary.

C.I. Proposal Forms.—It was learnt recently from the Manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. that new rates would apply for the General Public Risk (Premises) insurance, and these rates would be incorporated in the new proposal forms.





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VICTORIA—Continued

National Health Act 1953-57.—The Secretary tabled a copy of this Act together with Amendment No. 68 of 1958. One provision empowered an inspector to write a prescription for purposes of a test. The Directors agreed that more chemists should be made aware of this provision. It was quite possible that someone might refuse to dispense such a prescription because it had not been written by a medical practitioner. In that event the person so doing would be in the wrong, according to the law as amended.

according to the law as amended.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From a country member, advising that he would be going to England towards the end of this year, and asking that he be informed regarding any extra cover he might need so that he could continue to practise pharmacy in U.K. and still be covered similarly as he was covered by P.D.L. in Australia.—Informed that provided his policies were represed in September next. provided his policies were renewed in September next, he would be held covered at his Australian pharmacy notwithstanding that an additional staff member might be engaged as a replacement during his absence overseas. If he wished to practise pharmacy in the United Kingdom, he would not be covered there under his P.D.L. policy in Australia, but could obtain similar cover through the Chemists' Defence Association in

London. From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding preliminary notice concerning a Civil De-fence School to be held at Macedon from August 23-28. It was resolved that the name of Mr. I. H. Barnes be forwarded for consideration.

To the members who were present at the Conference of P.D.L. representatives at Adelaide on May 26, forwarding a copy of the "Notes for Addresses at Guid District Meetings" on which the Chairman had based his talk before a later session of the main Pharmaceutical Association Conference.

From the South Australian Branch, in regard to the accident ar . sickness policy issued by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., enquiring whether clause 7 should be amended to at least provide partial compensation.—The Secretary said he had discussed this letter with the C.M.L. The reply was that, as far as they were aware, no company would provide a cover for partial sickness because such a scheme would be wide open to abuse. It was resolved that the South Australian Branch be informed accordingly. The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Peter Beaumont, South Oakleigh; David A. Bailie, Castlemaine; James A. Burns, Croydon; Donald W. Roberts, Cheltenham.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar said the Committee of Management of the Journal had met on June 16. He

Management of the Journal had met on June 16. He outlined briefly some of the matters dealt with. The Chairman said the report on the Journal presented at Adelaide by Mr. Cossar was very well put together and very well received. It showed how the Journal was going ahead under the able direction of the Committee of Management.

Claims.—A substantial claim associated with loss of livestock had been made against a member and was being handled through the solicitor. There had been no further development in regard to claims still under notice at the May meeting. notice at the May meeting.

Meeting of P.D.L. Representatives at Adelaide.—The Secretary read a complete report of the meeting, and it was resolved that copies be forwarded to all those who

was resolved that copies be forwarded to all those who were present at the meeting in Adelaide.

Pharmacoutical Association Meeting.—The Chairman then presented a report outlining the main items of business dealt with at the Pharmacoutical Association meeting, and commented on the opportunities presented for the cementing of good relations towards P.D.L. The Adelaide people had been most hospitable.

(1) Advice on Taxation, It resolves to processory for

(1) Advice on Taxation: It would be necessary for

inquiries to be made on the suggestion from South Australia that the provision of advice on taxation ques-tions be added to the services available to P.D.L. members. A report would be presented at the next meet-

(2) C.I. Premium For Relieving Work: The Chairman said it would also be necessary to ascertain whether it would be possible for a different policy to be drawn up for managers, relievers and assistants. At the present time the premium for chemists' indemnity insurance was based on a minimum of three persons. This would be a matter for consultation with Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.

Pharmaceutical Research Scholarship.—The Chairman said it would have been noted from his report of the Pharmaceutical Association meeting that a Pharmaceuti Pharmaceutical Association meeting that a Pharmaceutical Research Scholarship Fund was to be set up. His colleagues who were present at Adelaide endorsed a suggestion that P.D.L. donate the sum of £100 to start the fund, subject to the approval of the Directors.—It was resolved that the action taken in Adelaide, offering £100 to the Pharmaceutical Research Scholarship Fund, be endorsed.

P.D.L. Talks at Guild District Meetings.—The Chairmain said he had been approached in Adelaide by Mr. K. L. C. Davies, of Maffra, with a view to a talk being given at Traralgon. He had agreed, and this talk would be given on June 24 at 8 p.m.. Mr. Moore and the Secretary would accompany him.

Talks in other country centres would be arranged

later

M.L.C. Agreement.—The Secretary said the new draft agreement had been delivered during the course of the meeting, from the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assur-

the meeting, from the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd. The draft agreement was tabled.

After discussion, Mr. Cornell moved that subject to no major alterations being required, and to endorsement of the draft by the P.D.L. solicitor, the executive be empowered to complete this new agreement, and that the seal of the company be applied to the document. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lees and carried

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1054/15/1. Accounts totalling £469/11/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.20 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, St. Francis street, Melbourne, on June 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President) in the Chair, Messrs. F. H. Bedford, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. T. DeRavin, J. K. Gosstray, H. Marks, G. Carter, J. D. Clarke, G. W. Siebler, R. Grinlington, H. C. B. Henshall, C. M. Waters, C. McLeod, J. Scown, A. W. Cocking, A. K. Lloyd, A. O. C. Blake, W. J. Langtry, W. L. Hilyard, H. Lawrence, J. F. Oaten, Miss I. R. MacGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Present by Invitation.-Mr. K. G. Attiwill.

N. S. Broadbent, Mooroopna.—A letter expressing District No. 18's views on the new college syllabus was received.

Pharmaceutical Society.—A letter in reply to several matters raised with the Society was read and the replies noted, these being that the Society will be pleased to receive any suggestions which may be put forward concerning the subject "Pharmacy Administration," to be included in the 3rd year syllabus of the new course; and that there is no limit in this State as to the number of harmacies one man or a perfuserable may own ber of pharmacies one man or a partnership may own.



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H.B.A.—A letter was received from H.B.A., stating that the special fee for new enrolments and transfers will be increased from 1/- to 2/- per transaction as from June 1, 1959.

Mr. Attiwill referred to the question of third party motor insurance and the terms of reference of the Royal Commission. He stated that the B.M.A. had considered the terms of reference, and that they held views similar to Guild. He added that in due course details will be in the press.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported that the Standing Committee will meet on July 15, when the Guild's case to the Government will be presented in respect of N.H.S. rates.

District No. 22 .- This district suggested that H.B.A be approached and asked to agree to a minimum of four weeks payment. It was stated that this was contrary to a previous motion at the S.B.C., which was carried.

New Members Elected.—Mr. M. Gore, Mr. R. H. Beckinsale, Messrs. A., N. & L. Rotman, Mr. K. K. Greenwood, Mrs. C. M. L. Annand.

Re-entered.—Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe, South Caulfield. Mr. F. A. Kelley, Northcote.

Returning Officers' Report.—The returning officer's report was given by the Secretary as follows:—

The following nominations for Delegates for the even-numbered districts, whose members retire in accordance with the Constitution and Rules, have been received.

District	Nominee
2a	Mr. H. C. B. Henshall
2b	Mr. C. M. Waters
4	Mr. A. O. C. Blake
	Mr. J. W. D. Crowley
6	Miss R. MacGillivray
8	Mr. W. L. Hilyard
	Mr. F. H. Bedford
10	Mr. R. B. Grinlington
12	Mr. C. I. Molloy
14	Mr. A. K. Lloyd
16	Mr. A. L. Anderson
18	Mr. A. Rigg
20	Mr. N. F. Keith
22	Mr. A. W. Cocking.

As the number of nominations received did not exceed the number of vacancies, no ballot was necessary. There was a change of Delegate in one District only, i.e., District No. 16, where Mr. A. L. Anderson, of Warrnambool, replaced Mr. S. Robson, of Hamilton.

Wages Board Committee Report.—Mr. Crowley reported that a meeting of the Wages Board Committee had been held the previous night, and prior to that the Executive had met the Assistants' Guild to discuss rationalisation of wages. He added that the Wages Board Committee had:

- 1. Discussed the question of wages for students
- under the new curriculum.

 Could not agree to accept the assistants' representations on rationalisation of wages.
- Agreed that it cannot oppose an increase in wages due to the Basic Wage increase.
- Agreed that certain other wages awards be obtained for the purpose of comparing margins of skill
- Recommends that at a future Wages Board meeting the Guild seek to have reduced from four hours to three hours the minimum time for which casuals must be paid.
- Agreed to check with the Labour Department whether students over 21 can receive less than the Basic Wage.

Leave of Absence.-On Mr. Marks' request, he was granted leave of absence for two months.

UEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. Keith Rush has opened a pharmacy at Pittsworth,

making the second one in the town.

Mr. J. J. Gardiner is establishing a pharmacy in Leich-

hardt Street, Brisbane.

Mr. G. L. Brown, formerly of Victoria, is opening a pharmacy at Wellington Point.

Mrs. M. T. Kay has purchased Mrs. E. M. Garvie's pharmacy at Ravenshoe, North Queensland.
Mr. F. W. Bramley, formerly of New South Wales, has purchased Mr. R. W. Curtis' pharmacy at Bay Terrace, Wynnum.

Mr. P. J. Howell has purchased Mr. B. M. Benjamin's pharmacy at New Farm. Mr. Wally Williams will be the

manager of this pharmacy.

Engagement.—We offer good wishes to Miss Kathryn Lee, of Warwick, who, during recent weeks, announced her engagement to Mr. David Henry Blackburn, of Bundaberg

Queenslander in the News in London.-A recent newsaper reported that Mr. Neville Gaha, formerly of Mount Morgan and Rockhampton, who qualified as a pharmacist in 1954, and left for overseas several years ago, is now In 1994, and left for overseas several years ago, is now safely launched in professional theatre in England. Mr. Gaha has been winning "rave" notices of English critics for his performances as the gangling simpleton, Lennie, in Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," and in the William Holden part of Hal, the hobo ex-footballer, in "Picnic." On arriving in England, Mr. Gaha was accepted as a student of the Bristol Old Vic Theatre School, where he graduated after a two-vear course. At his graduation graduated after a two-year course. At his graduation he appeared in a Command Performance before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in such distinguished company as Sir John Gielgud and Paul Rogers.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The Queensland Chemists' Golf Club held an outing at the Virginia Club on Sunday, May 31, when the following were the winners of the respective events:—

B Grade—Mr. Bert Asprey.
B Grade—Mr. Les Hood.
Four-Ball—Mr. Morray Jones-Mr. Dennis Atkins.
Putting—Mr. Len Martin.
Nearest the Pin—Mr. George Kemp.

Associates-Miss Margaret Summersgill.

Golf Outing at Cairns

This was held on Sunday, June 7, when the following were the prize winners for the various events:—
18-hole Gross—President's Trophy, donated by Mr. H. J. Ling, won by Mr. R. Morgan, Dentist, Cairns.
18-hole Nett—Trophy donated by D.H.A. Qld. Pty. Ltd., won by Mr. B. Cockrem.

18-Hole Stapleford-Trophy donated by Kodak Ltd.

won by Dr. G. Cossins.

Nearest the Pin on the 6th Green—Trophy donated by Messrs. E. B. Aitchison, Druggists, Brisbane, won by Dr. B. Sim.

Nearest the Pin on the 17th Green-Trophy donated by Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Brisbane, won by Mr. R. Tobiano.

Putting Competition—Trophy donated by Messrs. Nyals Ltd., Brisbane, won by Mr. G. Moses. Long Markers' Trophy-Donated by Mr. G. Rothnie,

representative for Messrs. W. R. Warner Ltd., won by Mr. N. Maike.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES
On May 31, at the Toowong Club, three rinks of doctors played against three rinks of pharmacists in the first round of the Milne-Brown Cup. The doctors were the winners of the day, the scores being-

Messrs. Nolan, Coffey, Roush, Hall	Chemists 23	Doctor
Drs. Mathewson, Underwood, Carseldine, Mowat		21
Messrs. Barnett, Gillies, McWatters, Lenehan	20	0.5
Drs. Jobbins, Waters, Moreton, Morris Messrs. Bell, Wiley, Thorsen, Ward Drs. Pye, Quayle, McGregor, Hatcher	14	25 27
Dis. 1 ye, quayie, McGregor, Hatcher	57	73

The next round of this competition will be the chemists playing the dentists on July 5 at Windsor.

The Chemists' Club played a round of pairs at Boo-

roodabin on June 21, and on this day the second round of the singles was also played.

Arrangements are now proceeding for the Queensland Arrangements are now proceeding for the Queensland Chemists' Bowling Club to visit Sydney to play against the New South Wales Club. This will take place from September 20-25. At the present time 22 players and 11 ladies have signified their intention of making the trip. As time is pressing on, the Secretary, Mr. R. M. Ward, Moses Ward & Sons, 300 Queen Street, Brisbane, other proceedings of making the trip. asks any player who is thinking of making the trip to contact him as soon as possible, so that the necessary arrangements can be finalised.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Monthly Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on June 11, at

Present.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers and G. Elliot, Messrs. I. M. Young, A. M. Grant-Taylor, C. G. Caswell, A. B. Gainford, R. V. S. Martin and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To the Registrar, University of Queensland, advising that Mr. J. S. D. Mellick has been appointed to represent this Society on the proposed Board of Studies to assist in the establishment of a course in pharmacy at the University of Queensland.

To Mrs. Howes, Contest Chairman, Queensland Science Teachers' Association, forwarding cheque for £10/10/sephable of the Society and Cylid for the 1950 con-

on behalf of the Society and Guild for the 1959 contest, and advising that these organisations will be pleased if the Association awards the prize as it deems necessary.—Reply stating when contact is made with the winner of this award on presentation night, oppor-

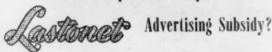
tunity will be afforded to discuss his or her interests.

To Mr. Hassey, Educational and Industrial VicePresident, NAPSA, advising that the granting of a university degree lies solely within the University, and the
Council regrets that it is unable to comment on the

Council regrets that it is unable to comment on the inquiry NAPSA is making.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, stating the present time seems to be opportune to give further publicity to the "Poisons and Children" campaign. Attaching a press release in the name of the President of the Society, with a request that after consultation with the President, Mr. Wells, it he headed to the chief of the "Consultation with the President." Wells, it be handed to the chief of staff of the "Courier-

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

Mail" and the A.B.C. Members of the Council said they felt that this warning was most timely. Mr. Cas-well said he had found that kerosene sold by storekeepers was often not correctly labelled. After discussion, it was agreed that this material be issued to the "Courier-Mail" and the A.B.C. in the hope of further publicising this question.

From a country member concerning the Prescription Proprietaries Guide. After discussion it was agreed that the member's attention should be drawn to the fact that all brand names with the chemical names are at the back of the Prescription Proprietaries Guide. If

at the back of the Prescription Proprietaries Guide. If he would refer to the back pages of the Guide he would obtain the information he was seeking.

From Mr. John Gardner, advising having forwarded a bottle which contained "Dausse's Solution of Intrait of Horse Chestnut," which he thought may be useful in the Society's collection.—The Secretary reported that she had written thanking Mr. Gardner for having forwarded the bottle, which would be placed in the Society's Museum. ciety's Museum.

New Members Elected.-Messrs. M. R. Peters, L. R. Cadzow, G. L. Brown.

Associates.-Messrs. W. H. Newman, E. P. Burke, R. J. Hawton.

Reports were presented on the "A.J.P.," "The Pharmaceutical Journal" and "Pharmacy International."

Adelaide Conference.—The President said the Society was represented at the Conference by Misses Chalmers and Elliott, Mr. McCaskie, himself and the Secretary, and Guild representation at the Conference included Messrs. C. A. Nichol, A. B. Chater and W. E. Martin. Mr. S. B. Watkins, President of the Board, was also in attendance. From Queensland also came Mr. Weith Herrey representation NABSA Keith Horne, representing NAPSA.

Mr. Wells reported on the various remits which were

presented to the Conference

Centenary Dinner.—Miss Elliot reported that she had made the necessary booking with the Brisbane Golf Club for the Centenary Dinner, to be held there on the evening of Saturday, September 12. It would be necessary to have a meeting of the Social Committee at an early date so that various matters could be put in hand in connection with the dinner.

in connection with the dinner.

Mr. Wells reported that at the Adelaide Conference
he had inquired of Mr. Braithwaite, President of the
Pharmaceutical Association, if he and his sister would
be able to come to Brisbane in September for the Centenary Dinner. Mr. Braithwaite said he would be very
happy to come. Mr. Wells said it would now be necessary for a formal invitation to be sent to Mr. Braithsary for a formal invitation to be sent to Mr. Braithwaite and Miss Braithwaite. Mr. Wells pointed out that the annual meeting of the Society would be held on Tuesday, September 15, when it was hoped Mr. Braithwaite would be present.

Mr. Wells said he was making arrangements with the Secretary of the Rotary Club for Mr. Braithwaite to address the Club on September 14.

It was resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. Braithwaite and Miss Braithwaite inviting them to be official guests at the Centenary Dinner on September 12, and to be present at the annual meeting on September 15.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on June 9, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. W. Eberhardt, N. E. Edmiston, F. H. Phillips, A. M. McFar-

line, R. M. Ward, A. B. Chater, H. Darrouzet, A. Bell, and the Secretary

Visit of Sigma Veterinary Research Officer.—The Secretary reported that Mr. Rudduck, B.V.Sc., the Veterinary Research Officer of Sigma Co. Ltd., would be coming to the Veterinary Conference in Brisbane during June, and had asked if he could assist in any way so far as technical service was concerned, respecting animal health preparations. Various country zones were contacted, and the South Burnett Zone signified agree-

contacted, and the South Burnett Zone signified agree-ment. Accordingly, arrangements were made for Mr. Rudduck to visit Kingaroy on the evening of May 29. On his return Mr. Rudduck reported that there had been a good meeting in Kingaroy, there being about ten present. He showed several films, and reported that there appeared to be keen interest in his talk and the films that were shown.

It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Rudduck.

Advertising and Merchandising.—The Secretary reported that two zones had notified their representatives to the meeting on July 14, to be addressed by Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson. They were:
Rockhampton—Mr. J. S. Gordon.
City—Mr. E. J. Belford and Mr. E. A. Roush.
It was agreed that the Action Committee meet on

June 24 to discuss certain proposals before the arrival of Messrs. Ross and Watson.

New Members Elected:—Messrs. K. V. O'Brien, A. B. Wuth, K. C. Rush and J. J. Gardiner.

Correspondence.—To Mr. R. G. Ross, Guild Federal Merchandising Manager—(1) Advising that Mr. J. J. Delahunty has been chosen to represent this Branch at the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference to be held in Melbourne early in August; (2) forwarding remits for the Argenda

mits for the Agenda.

To Miss G. V. Redman, South Burnett Zone, stating it has been brought before the notice of the Guild Federal Merchandising Manager the fact that unless pharmacy radio broadcasts are put over the local radio station, 4SB, all chemists in the area miss the benefit

of radio publicity.

To the Commissioner of Prices, forwarding copy of circular advice issued to all Guild members, drawing attention to the basis of computing broken quantity prices for tablets, pills, capsules, ampoules and suppositories. Stating it is intended to follow this advice to all members with a similar circular in a few weeks' time, so that everyone should be fully aware of the workings of the Thomas Table.—Reply noting this ad-

From Federal Secretary—(1) Attaching copy of com-munication from the Commonwealth Department of Health, Canberra, concerning Ferrous Gluconate and Ferrous Sulphate Tablets. Stating this matter will be referred to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Comreferred to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee for consideration. (2) Forwarding copy of advice from Reckitt and Colman (Aust.) Ltd., agreeing to the Guild's request for a retail price of 17/5 for Codis Tablets, 100s. (3) Advising the annual meeting of the Federal Council will commence on October 26.

The President said he had been giving some con-

sideration to possible remits for the next Federal Council meeting. Mr. Nichol enumerated his suggestions and asked members to give these points some thought

From Mr. Attiwill, advising that he had written to the advertising manager of the "Courier-Mail," inquiring if he is prepared to proceed with a pharmaceutical feature in Queensland in October, as proposed earlier.

From City Guild Zone—(1) Advising the zone meeting held on May 27 was addressed by Mr. Delahunty, to whom the members are grateful for his very interesting talk. Further, that this zone agreed to a 1 per cent. discount for the proposed Advertising and Merchandising Scheme. (2) Advising arrangements have been made for Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. to provide a merchandising evening of beld at Lennons Hotel, Brisbane on the evening of Line 25. bane, on the evening of June 25.

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AGENTS

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

Federal Delegate's Report.—The President reported that there had not been a great deal of correspondence from Federal Office during the month. One interesting item which had come from the Merchandising Section was a report on a recent Neilsen Survey. For the information of the meeting, Mr. Nichol enumerated some of the points.

After hearing these figures, Mr. Edmiston said it would appear that the Advertising and Merchandising project proposed for Queensland, and already operating for some months in the southern States, was not before time.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The President reported that Mr. Delahunty was on holidays, so there was no report from him, but he mentioned that a copy of the Agenda for the Trade and Commerce Conference in August had been submitted to the Chairman of that meeting, Mr. Copeland, and no doubt copies would be made available shortly, so that State Branch Committees would have an opportunity to consider the various remits, and instruct their delegate accordingly before the Conference.

Pricing Report.—Mr. Chater reported on the pricing queries which had been received by the office during the month. They had now been attended to and replies sent.

Mr. Chater said that during the month he gave a pricing lecture to the members of the South-Eastern Guild Zone.

Mr. Darrouzet reported that he was proceeding with the work of compiling a new edition of the "Drugs Over the Counter" List. He was trying to get comparison of prices of the various commodities and to find out what the wholesaler was charging. Mr. Chater said the prices in the new edition would be based on the current wholesale drug prices in this State.

Pharmaceutical Association Conference, Adelaide.— The President asked Mr. Chater if he would tender a report on the Conference, and in doing so he mentioned that the opening function, attended by the Governor of South Australia, was one of the best official openings ever held.

Mr. Chater advised that the election of office-bearers resulted in Mr. G. H. Dallimore, of West Australia, being elected the Deputy President, Mr. Ken Porter, of South Australia, Hon. Treasurer; and the two members elected to the Committee of Management were Mr. W. E. Martin from Queensland and Mr. B. Fegent of New South Wales. The next Conference would be held at Perth at a time to be decided by the Executive of the Association.

The President said he felt that South Australia should be complimented on conducting the Conference in such a capable and dignified manner. The whole Conference and functions were very well conducted, and he felt it would be very fitting if a letter was sent to the Society in South Australia, complimenting those responsible for the arrangements on the successful and smooth functioning of the Conference, and also expressing appreciation and thanks for the many kindnesses shown to the visitors during their stay. The Committee unanimously endorsed the President's suggestion.

Annual Meeting.—The President reported that the annual meeting would be held on August 25. Mr. Scott, the Federal President, had accepted an invitation to be present. It was hoped there would be a good attendance

Merchandising and Advertising Meeting.—The President reminded members that this meeting would be held on July 14, when Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson would be in attendance to address the gathering. An invitation had been extended to all country Guild zones to be represented.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

Western Australia

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State Nema

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. B. A. Illsley left per the "Orion" on June 5 for a six months' trip to England. Mrs. P. Lewis will act as locum.

Our sympathy is extended to Mr. T. J. McManus, of Southern Cross, on the death of his twelve-year-old daughter recently.

Mr. R. H. Emslie spent his holiday at Darwin during the month. Mrs. D. Barry acted as locum.

Mr. R. H. Howitt, of Thornlie, flew to England during the month for special medical attention. Mr. D. R. Edwards is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. R. K. Archer has purchased the late Mr. F. D. Johnston's pharmacy at Lord Street, Perth, and Mrs. A. Driscoll has purchased Mr. K. H. Gillespie's pharmacy at Kalamunda.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Davies, who were married at St. Andrew's Church of England, Subiaco, on May 9. Mrs. Davies was Patricia Wood, of Geraldton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Grummet returned to Western Australia by the "Stratheden" on June 9, after 19 months' absence in England and the Continent. In the course of their touring they visited Messrs. Ciba and Sandoz at Basle, Switzerland, and also found many items of interest in the pharmaceutical museum in that city. They intend proceeding to Adelaide to make their home shortly.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Maywood on the birth of their second daughter.

P.A.A. CONFERENCE

The recent Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia held in Adelaide brought honour to two West Australian pharmacists.

Mr. G. H. Dallimore. President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, was elected Deputy President of the Association, and Miss V. Garcia. President of the Women Pharmacists' Association of Western Australia, was elected as the first President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

West Australians attending the Conference were Mr. and Mrs. G. D. T. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dallimore, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hughes, Miss V. Garcia and Mr. F. W. Avenell.

Mrs. Joanne Bullock (nee Gibson), an ex-West Australian now living in Adelaide, also attended several of the meetings.

Following the Conference Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Dallimore, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Avenell participated in the pharmaceutical safari at Alice Springs and Ayers Rock.

Unfortunately Mrs. Hughes was taken ill at Ayers Rock and had to be flown by Flying Doctor Service to Alice Springs Hospital. At the time of writing these notes she was progressing satisfactorily and expected to be home within a few days.

It was interesting to meet West Australian Miss Jean Hill, who is dispenser at the Alice Springs Hospital.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. M. Conigrave was allowed by Mr. D. Finlayson, of Grote street, Adelaide, to go to Port Pirie during Con-ference week, so that Mr. K. Oswald could attend the earlier meetings and social engagements.

Mr. J. Davies spent the University vacation with Mr. M. Maloney (Gryst's Kilkenny) and Mr. J. Garrett of Malvern.

Mr. A. S. Pisasale has made application to join the S.A. Register under reciprocal agreement with Victoria. Mr. Lloyd Davis has been appointed as Senior Pharma-

cist of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

During May Mr. P. Argall acted as locum for Mr. W. Humble of Klemzig and Mr. A. A. Russell of Hyde Park, during Conference week. At the beginning of June he assisted Mr. R. Tulloch of Croydon Park and Mr. W. Cotterell of St. Peters.

Mr. P. Brawn scent shout 4 weeks of May/June with

Mr. P. Brown spent about 4 weeks of May/June with Mr. D. Bentley of Mt. Pleasant.
Mr. A. Cock was relieving manager during the month for Mr. B. Tregiglas of Fulham (R. Qwynne) and Mr. P. Drake of Croydon.

Miss G. Montgomery has been assisting Mr. J. Measday, manager for Burden Ltd., King William street, Adelaide.

Miss Bateman has returned from an extended tour of New Zealand and rejoined the staff of The Friendly Societies' Medical Association.

Miss D. Campbell has returned to Whyalla after assisting the President, Mr. D. J. Penhall of Royal Park, during the P.A.A. meeting.

Mr. O. Conley of Gawler has retired, having sold both

his pharmacies to a partnership. The original pharmacy in Murray street will be conducted by Mr. Humphrey George. The branch one in Gawler South will be con-

trolled by Mr. Gilbert Harnett.

Mrs. R. Lazner assisted Mr. I. Standish of J. White
& Son, North Adelaide, for the inaugural week of June.
Mr. W. Meldrum was engaged as locum by Mr. F. Streicher of Port Augusta at the end of May and be-

mr. L. Norton acted as relieving manager for Mr. R. Patrick of Woodville Gardens during Conference week. After completing his Conference relief work with the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. N. Quintrell opened a new pharmacy in Elizabeth East on behalf of Convige. Chemists Ltd. Carrigs-Chemists Ltd.

Mr. M. Eckersly was reliever for Mr. P. Stedman of Glendoe during the month. He is now recorded as the manager for Runge Ltd., Grenfell St.

During June, Mr. A, Flower had locum appointments with Mr. R. L. Daniell of Blackwood and Mr. F. Butcher of Murry Pridge.

of Murray Bridge.
Mr. G. Goldsack acted as relieving manager at the end of April for Mr. R. Grist of Largs Bay. He then visited Burra under engagement with Mr. R. Wickes. In June he spent 3 weeks with Messrs. Palmer & Palmer of Naracoorte.

Miss Hewitt acted as manageress for a fortnight in May on behalf of Mr. C. Malpas of Unley.

Mrs. V. Holloway visited Woomera for a few days at the end of May to assist Mr. W. Burke.

Mr. R. Crago has transferred his registration to both Victoria and New South Wales under reciprocity arrangements.

ENGAGEMENTS

Johnson-Cacas. The engagement of Miss Marinia Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnson of Kensington, Sydney, to Mr. James Cacas, son of Mrs. M. Cacas of Hilton and the late Mr. G. Cacas, was announced at a dinner party at St. Vincent's Hotel, Glenelg, recently.

Stanfield-Schoff. The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline Stanfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Stanfield of Enfield, to Mr. James Alec Schoff, elder son of Mr. and Mrs E. G. Schoff of Hawthorn.

MARRIAGE

The marriage of Ingrid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Elemer of Wayville, to Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Tregilgas of Plympton, was celebrated at the Kent Town Methodist Church recently.

BIRTHS

We offer our congratulations to the following:

Ardill (nee Groves). To Peg and David, on May 15, at Calvary Hospital-a son.

Downie. On May 26, at Calvary Hospital, to Irma and Sydney-a son.

McNeil. To Margaret and Keith, on May 26, at Memorial Hospital-a daughter.

Schumann. On May 9, to Beryl and Eric-a daughter.

Symonds (nee Martin). To Sue and Malcolm, at Burnside Memorial Hospital, on June 5-a son (Ian

Hartnett. To Mary and Gil-a son (Paul), on May 29, at Gawler.

THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

At the inaugural meeting of the new Council, the President, Mr. D. J. Penhall, of Royal Park, will again be a member.

Two new councillors will be present. They are Mr. Kevin G. Phelps and Mr. Rex B. Martin.

The fourth seat will be filled by the new Council because the Returning Officer, Mr. R. E. Guenther, received only 3 nominations for the 4 vacancies, which took place at the end of June.

In May last Mr. K. Phelps was invited to occupy the place vacated by the enforced retirement of Mr. A. A. Russell, because of ill-health and the pressure of his other official duties.

Mr. Phelps obtained his secondary education at the Adelaide Technical High School and served his apprenticeship with Mr. R. Coleman, who was then Manager for F.S.M.A. at the Keswick branch.

After qualification he in turn managed various branches of the Friendly Societies' Medical Association before his appointment as General Pharmacy Manager of that Association some four years ago. His position entails the control of staff and the centralised buying needed for some 20 odd branches.

Such duties bring him into contact with the many representatives of manufacturers and entail frequent trips to the Eastern States.

In 1958 Mr. Phelps undertook the task of a few lectures for First Year students in covering various aspects of surgical appliances commonly in retail pharmacies. He is married and has two small children, a boy and a girl.

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TAN ANGEL



BRONZE ANGEL



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Atropine Sulphate	0.6	mgm.	-	ml.	Boxes	of	10	and	100	
Atropine Sulphate		mgm.						-		
Atropine Sulphate	1.2	mgm.	1	mi.	Boxes	of	10	and	100	
Morphine Sulphate	10	mgm.	1	ml.	Boxes	of	10	and	100	
Morphine Sulphate	16	mgm.	ı	ml.	Boxes	of	10	and	100	
Morphine Sulphate	20	mgm.								
Papaveretum	20	mgm.								
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued





Mr. R. B. Martin

Mr. K. G. Phelps

Mr. Rex Martin is a brother of Mr. H. C. Martin, a former Registrar/Secretary in South Australia.

Mr. Martin spent his years as an apprentice with Birks-Chemists, of Rundle street, Adelaide. He had to work as an unregistered assistant with Main & Son, King William street, because he passed his Final Examination prior to reaching the age of 21 years.

For some time he then acted as manager for Mr. D. Humble, at his St. Peters branch, before going to Burra as an assistant to Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

After some years he purchased that pharmacy and stayed in the country for some 20 years, and associated himself with the local civic, sporting and philanthropic affairs.

The war years brought great activity on behalf of the Red Cross.

At one time he owned and controlled a branch pharmacy in Moonta, but eventually had to dispose of it.

Some years ago he took Mr. M. Odgers into partnership at Burra and moved back to Adelaide, opening new pharmacies first at Ovingham and later in Unley.

Mr. Martin has two children, a girl and a boy studying medicine. His daughter, Sue, qualified as a pharmacist before marrying. The report of her first child is in this same journal.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meetino

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on May 18, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—To Sellotape Aust. Pty. Ltd., advising use of printed adhesive tape not practicable at this stage.

The Registrar read an extract from the "Advertiser," April 21, at page 24, viz.: "Basis for Controls Explained," reporting a speech by the Attorney-General to the Australian Optometrical Association, S.A. Branch. The observation by the Attorney-General that "The essential condition of legislative provision for disciplinary control by a non-Government body is that the Legislature must be satisfied that the particular calling has reached

the stage of being professional, in the sense that it has established control of the proper ethical conduct of its members and can regulate them," was noted with interest

A copy of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act 1959 from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland was received. From the Chiropody Board of South Australia, advis-

From the Chiropody Board of South Australia, advising they intend to appoint an inspector, and asking details of Pharmacy Board inspector. The Registrar was authorised to supply the details requested.

The present remuneration of the inspector was then discussed, and it was resolved that the Registrar be authorised to negotiate with Mr. Moody for payment at an hourly rate not to exceed 12/6, based on the rate at present adopted by the Potato Board.

To the Crown Solicitor, forwarding two copies each of two amendments of regulations under the Pharmacy Act which had been returned for alteration of preamble and re-signing.

From the Under-Secretary, advising amendments relating to matriculation requirements and Foreign Language Labels approved, and will appear in Government Gazette dated May 14. The Registrar was authorised to place an order for 200 reprints of the Regulations.

From the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising that a new Pharmacy Act is being considered in that State, and asking that the views of Board representatives be obtained at the forthcoming Conference on the matter of unrestricted reciprocity between States.

From the father of an apprentice, enclosing letter received by him from the Taxation Department dealing with the claim by his son for deduction of fees paid and asking for letter stating that an apprentice is required to pursue his studies at the University, for which he pays fees, and that the passing of examinations is essential for the continuity of apprenticeship. The Registrar was directed to reply, drawing attention to the provisions of the Regulations and the relevant clauses in the indentures of apprenticeship.

Appointment of Mr. B. L. Reynolds to the Position of Senior Lecturer.—The Registrar reported that he had forwarded advice of Mr. Reynolds' appointment concurrently to all members of the Council and Board immediately on receipt of a letter from the Registrar of the University of Adelaide. This action had been authorised by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. The Registrar was directed to forward an official letter from the Board, acknowledging his appointment and advising the official capacity of the Board in South Australia and its position in relation to other pharmaceutical bodies. The President advised members that he would personally write a congratulatory letter to Mr. Reynolds on his appointment.

Poisons and Medical Acts.—Mr. McCarthy stated that he had examined the Poisons and Medical Acts 1958 as requested at the last meeting, but had found that they were consolidations only of amendments, and reprinted. He had also examined the counter card forwarded, and pointed out that this was along the lines of that prepared by him some time ago in collaboration with the Guild. However, at that time the scheme did not come to fruition.

Members of the Board discussed the desirability of such a card, and it was resolved that this Board recommend to the State Branch Committee of the F.P.S.G.A. the desirability of printing and issuing a counter card giving details of restricted drugs.

Mr. McCarthy stated that he was willing to cooperate with the Guild in this regard.

New Pharmacy.—The Registrar reported a telephone message from a registered pharmaceutical chemist, advising that the Registrar of Companies had refused to register the business name of "Industrial Pharmaceutics," first inquiring if the Board had any objection to the use of the word "pharmaceutics" in this regard. After due consideration, members of the Board gener-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

ally expressed disapproval of the use of that word or any allied word in conjunction with the word "Industrial." It was decided that the Registrar should discuss the matter with the chemist concerned in an endeavour to arrive at some other name which would achieve its purpose in his proposed small manufacturing scheme.

Apprentices

Galenicals: Set II.—In the absence of Mr. Mildren, the Senior Lecturer, Mr. Lipsham, reported on the result of Mr. Mildren's interviews with students on unsatisfactory exercises. The report was received.

Set III.—Report of Inspector on collection of Set III, indicating full co-operation in the task. Received with satisfaction.

Standard Certificates.—The President stated that, in view of the cancellation, by necessity, of the function planned by the Pharmaceutical Society as a welcome to newly qualified members, it would not be possible to present the Standard Certificates of the Board in the usual manner. He understood that the Council of the Society had arranged for the presentation of prizes at the Annual General Meeting to be held in the Pennington Hall on August 27. It was then resolved that each newly qualified member be contacted in writing, advising that Standard Certificates will be presented at the Annual General Meeting unless its use earlier was desired, in which case it could be collected from the office and, if they so wished, returned for formal presentation at the meeting.

Inspections and Actions.—Reports on inspections and consequent action where necessary were received and noted

P.A.A. Conference.—Consideration was given to the items contained in the agenda forwarded by P.A.A., and the President, in his position as voting delegate, noted the wishes of members wherever possible.

Application Under Regulation.—Application was received from a pharmacist not of British birth, and seeking permission to train an apprentice. Permission was granted for the formal examination of the applicant by Messrs. Lipsham and Mildren at a date to be fixed.

Register.—The death of Mr. H. A. Anderson was reported by the Registrar, who was given authority to remove the name from the Register.

Appendices showing details of apprenticeships recorded during the month, applications for registration of premises and relieving appointments were placed before the meeting.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on May 11, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, R. R. Patrick, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Lean, G. P. Bartold, J. W. Stain, J. Physick and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Alphabetical Index For Retail Price Lists.—Following the receipt of sufficient applications from members, the Secretary was authorised to place an order for 100 copies.

Labels Gilseal Insignia.—Mr. Patrick informed the meeting that the Secretary would write to Messrs. Hunter Bros., requesting that samples and prices be submitted before the next meeting.

Guild Publicity TV Advertising.—A letter received from the Manager, Southern Television Corporation

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Ltd., in response to a request for details of the costs, etc., of advertising on NWS9, was read. A copy of this letter had earlier been forwarded to Mr. R. G. Ross, of the Federal Merchandising Service, for his attention.

The President tabled a copy of a letter from John Cumming, of Nichols-Cumming Staff Advertising Pty. Ltd. received earlier from Mr. Ross, regarding the programme "Maverick."

From the information given it was clear that we virtually should have an interest in the TV programme, subject, of course, to acceptance by the members of the Half Per Cent. Merchandising Scheme.

After a full discussion, the Committee approved in principle that the S.A. Branch should participate in TV and radio advertising, and it was resolved that the Secretary endeavour to hire a suitable hall for June 24, for the purpose of calling a Special Meeting of members to place before them the proposals which are envisaged.

Resolutions: Policy On.—It was agreed that all resolutions may be varied upon the motion of a member if a subsequent Committee so desires.

Remit For Federal Council: Half Per Cent. Merchandising Scheme.—The State Branch Committee was of the opinion that such a scheme should be carried out through the Federal Office. The matter would be further discussed at the next meeting.

Early Closing Act.—Letter from our solicitors was read, stating that an opinion has been given that chemists shops are exempted shops under the Early Closing Act. However the matter will be further considered and the Guild informed.

Thomas Table.—A request was received from Mr. A. A. Russell for the supply of 30 copies of Thomas Table for use by University students, to replace the previous issue.—Approved.

Trade & Commerce Committee Report.—Mr. Patrick reported on behalf of the Committee that it was proposed to submit remits on the following matters to be discussed at the Federal Trade & Commerce Meeting on August 3 and 4 next: Two for One Offers, Plastic Containers, Ethical Tablets printed with name, Solprin Tablet Packs and Pharmatex Toilet Tissue.

A press report in the evening paper on May 11, stated that ample supplies of Anti-Flu Vaccine were available in Adelaide, but this was contrary to fact as neither pharmacists nor wholesalers held stocks, and the wholesalers were unable to say when further quantities would be available.

It was resolved that the Secretary check with the Commonwealth Department of Health. If a satisfactory reply is not forthcoming, a letter of protest is to be forwarded to the Department.

Pricing Officer's Report.—(a) Mr. Cotterell stated that several cases had been satisfactorily dealt with—in particular the price charged on prescriptions when prepared from large packs. (b) He also submitted a letter from Ilford (Australia) Pty. Ltd., advising that there has been no change in the price of Ilford Roll Films. (c) A letter was received from Jeanette Marsden Toilet Products, asking that publicity be given to the lines manufactured by her. Letter was handed to Mr. Cotterell to forward a suitable reply concerning profit margins.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Cotterell read correspondence he had received from the Guild Federal Merchandising Service relating to the supply of Myti Turntable Stand, TV Advertising, "Winter Needs" Campaign and Price of Hivex.

Murals.—The Secretary informed the Committee that a framed coloured print of the murals at Guild House, Melbourne, had been received. The print is to be hung in the State Branch Committee Room. Receipt of the print is to be acknowledged with thanks.

The meeting then closed.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Mr. Jim Poynter joined Drs. Sherry and Correy in the Tasmanian Ampol Trial; we wish them good and safe driving.

We trust that Mr. Don Ralph will be well on the road to better health by the time these notes go to press.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Don Gurr is out of hospital and on the road to recovery.

Our very best wishes to Miss Yvonne Atkins and Mr. Brian Shirreffs, who will be married on July 18. We understand they are planning on a trip to England.

We hope that by this time all who were beset with the "Flu wog" are well and back on the job, ready for that bugbear "stocktaking."

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS

List of Relievers and Managers as recorded by Pharmacy Board at meeting 10/6/59.

Chemist	Appointment					
Mr. J. J. Kaufman	Mr. A. F. Neville in charge to June 28.					
Mr. B. L. Ralph	Miss Miller left as Manager; Mr. Ralph again managing.					
Mr. D. A. J. Ralph	Miss Miller in charge at Sheffeld to June 13; Mr. B. Gerrand in charge to June 20.					
Mr. A. K. Smith	Mr. B. J. Shirrefs in charge to June 22.					
Mr. L. W. Palfreyman	Mr. A. Geeves in charge from May 22, for one month.					
Mr. T. B. Elliott	Mr. B. Gerrand again employed as Qualified Assistant for an indefinite period					

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on June 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. E. N. Lee, I. B. McLeod, B. L. Ralph and Registrar.

Apprentices' Indentures Assigned.—Melvyn Ross Davis to F. J. Williams, Euan Charles Edwards to A. G. Gould.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £100/9/10 were passed for payment.

Pharmacy Department.—Suspension of three students. A letter was received from Dr. J. C. Burgin, Head of the Department of Pharmacy, at the Hobart Technical

College, stating that the Principal of the College had suspended three students from all pharmacy classes at the College until the end of the first term (August 21). Dr. Burgin's letter was received.

Poisons Act.—Poisons Bill, Section 17: A draft Bill to amend the Poisons Act 1916 to allow for the control of Fluoracetamide and Sodium Monofluoracetate (Iodenticide 1080) and similar Vermin Poisons was received from the Health Department.

The Registrar advised that the Board's agreement with this Bill had been required prior to this Board meeting, and that after the Bill had been considered by a member of the Board, the Secretary to the Minister for Health had been advised of the Board's agreement.

The Board approved the action taken.

Anti-Smoking Mixture.—Further to the minutes of May 13, advice was received regarding the intended final form, directions for use, and labels for this product.

It was resolved that the manufacturers of this product be advised that the Board had no objection towards that product provided that it complied with the provisions of Regulation 13 (2) of the Poisons Regulations, 1953. The Registrar was directed to advise and forward a copy of these Regulations.

Dipsan.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health regarding this product, and asking for the Board's comments. After discussion the Board resolved that the following amendment be included in Part 1 of the First Schedule and Regulation 9:

Calcium Carbimide Lederle and all preparations and admixtures thereof.

Methyl Pentynol.—The meeting resolved that this substance should also be included in Part 1 of the First Schedule and Regulation 9.

The Registrar was directed to forward the amendments for Dipsan and Methyl Pentynol to the Minister for Health for approval and inclusion in the Poisons Act and Regulations.

Phenathiazone.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health drawing the Board's attention to cases of Contact Dermatitis from contact with preparations for sheep drenching containing Phenathiazone.

The Registrar was directed to advise that the Board could not trace Phenathiazone, but considered the report must relate instead to Phenothiazine and that this substance had already been considered by the Board as not warranting control as it was impossible to legislate for individual allergies, and further that as the reported contact dermatitis related to a veterinary product then, by reason of Section 17, the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Committee, New Poisons Act.—The Chairman stated that the redrafting of a complete new Poisons Act is both necessary and desirous and would take all the time that the Board could give.

Mr. McLeod brought under notice the desirability of utilising the draft 8 Uniform Poisons Schedule.

It was resolved that the President call a special meeting to consider the 8 Schedules and that the Registrar endeavour to obtain a copy thereof for each Board member, and that such meeting be called when the required copies or advice regarding same was received.

Inspector.—The Board resolved that the Inspector make an inspection of all pharmacies in Hobart and suburbs, and to include the Huon if time permitted, for

TASMANIA—Continued

a period of one week; to follow up on Regulation 28 of the Pharmacy Amendment Regulations 1959, regarding the display of the Annual Certificate as issued under Section 23 of the Pharmacy Act 1908.

Future Inspections: The Registrar was directed to prepare for the next meeting a budget of the Board's finances for 1959 in order that the Board might estimate the amount of money that can be allocated to inspections for the year.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on June 8, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. J. McLeod (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. C. A. Robertson, E. H. Shield, D. Tremayne, W. G. Webb and the Secretary.

Lectures by Dr. Polya.—Final arrangements were made for the lectures by Dr. Polya. The University advised they would make available a room in their main building.

Committee on Apprentices' Wages.—Mr. Tremayne reported that this committee had met, and decided that it would be recommended to the Wages Board that apprentices under the new syllabus on a four-year apprenticeship be paid for the time worked in the pharmacy at a rate of £4 per week first year, £5/10/- per week second year, £9/10/- per week third year, and £11/10/- per week fourth year, these figures being based on the current award.

It was also considered that holidays taken during the first two years should be taken during the first term vacation before the end of May, and that the master should not be liable to pay the apprentice for this time.

Alterations to the form of indentures were also proposed to meet the new requirements.

Members present agreed with decisions of the committee, and decided that a letter be sent to the Pharmacy Board requesting that a circular be sent to all master pharmacists advising them of their decisions regarding terms of apprenticeship, under the new full-time course, as there appears to be considerable confusion at the present time, which must be cleared, if apprentices are to be taken on next year.

Leave of Absence.—Miss Purdon advised that she would be visiting New Zealand over the next few months, and requested leave of absence for this period. This was granted.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on May 25, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Messrs. D. R. Crisp, C. B. Dillon, K. H. Jenkins, A. Fennell, A. G. Gould and Secretary.

Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—A copy of the minutes of meeting held on May 4 was received.

Mr. Crisp said that he had been asked to call a meet-

ing of the Liaison Committee to consider points regarding employment of apprentices under the new full-time course.

The meeting was advised that representatives from the Society, Guild and Wages Board would meet this week to consider alterations necessary to the Chemists' Wages Determination.

Federal Council Meeting.—Advice was received that the annual meeting of the Federal Council would be held on October 26.

Murals,—A framed coloured print of the murals at Guild House, Melbourne, was received.

Merchandising Publicity Scheme.—After considering finance available under this scheme, it was decided that circulars should be sent to each member advising what the projects were and how they could best co-operate.

Northern Division.—Minutes of the meeting of the Northern Division, held on May 19, when Mr. Sherrington and Mr. Gilpin addressed members, were received.

Pricing Service.—The Chairman advised that the price lists were not quite ready. The meeting decided that as soon as they were completed he should obtain a quote for printing same with half-yearly reprints.

The meeting closed at 9.15 p.m.

Commonwealth News

PERSONAL and GENERAL

B.A.A.M.C.

The provisional rank of Lieutenant P. J. Tuohy, R.A.A.M.C. (Pharmaceutical) has been confirmed. (Commonwealth Gazette 11/6/59.)

Ian Wesley Crawford has been appointed Lieutenant provisional, R.A.A.M.C. (Pharmaceutical) as from May 1, 1959.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER REPRIMANDED

A notice above the signature of the Honourable the Minister of Health reprimanding Dr. Herman Frederick Kuhlman, 153 High Street, Prahran, concerning conduct in relation to his authority under Section 80 of the National Health Act, was published in the Commonwealth Gazette on June 4.

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

Appointment of Sir Lesley Martin, C.B.E.

Professor Sir Lesley Harold Martin, C.B.E., has been appointed Chairman of the Australian Universities Commission on and from July 1, 1959, to and including December 20, 1965, on a salary of £5,000 per annum. The appointment to be subject to such other conditions as are normally applicable to an appointment as permanent head of a Commonwealth department. A notice to this effect appeared in the Commonwealth Gazette on June 4.

SPIRITS ACT BY-LAW

A notice in the Commonwealth Gazette on June 4 amends the Spirits By-laws by adding to the list of medicines for external human use which may be prepared with industrial spirit the preparation "Episol," manufactured by Crookes Laboratories Ltd., London.

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